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HISTORY
OF
LANCASTER COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA,
WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF MANY OF ITS
PIONEERS AND PROMINENT MEN.

BY
FRANKLIN ELLIS
AND
SAMUEL EVANS.

ILLUSTRATED.

PHILADELPHIA:
EVERTS & PECK.
1883.

1875

Old Taverns.—When John Wright procured a charter for his ferry, he erected a tavern, which stood on the north side of Locust Street, opposite the depot of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, in the year 1730. It was built of logs, two stories high, with a large room at either end, with a passage-way between. John Wright, Jr., was the first person who kept this tavern. He remained there until he married, in 1734, when he removed to the western side of the ferry, where he built a hotel.

Col. John Lowden, of Revolutionary fame, kept the Ferry House prior to the war. He was the son of Richard Lowden, who married John Wright's daughter. He removed to Buffalo Valley, upon the West Branch of the Susquehanna, from which place he raised a company of volunteers and marched to Boston in 1776.

Joseph Jeffries came from Quaker stock in Chester County. He removed from there, about the year 1774, to Hellam township, York Co., where he kept the Ferry House. He was wagon-master for York County during the Revolutionary war, and at its close, in 1783, he removed to the east side of the ferry and took charge of the Ferry House. He remained there until the year 1794-95, when the heirs of James Wright erected a new brick hotel near the northern line of their property, the site of which is now occupied by the round-house of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, when he took charge of the new hotel. He removed to Lancaster, where he also kept hotel.

Frederick Stump first settled at Vinegar's Ferry above Marietta, after he came to this country from Germany. On account of malarial fever, which was then prevailing among the settlers along the river, he removed to Maytown, where he commenced to keep tavern about the close of the Revolutionary war. From thence he removed to Columbia in 1796, and rented the Ferry House and ferry. On the 14th day of February, 1798, he purchased two acres and Lots Nos. 1, 2, and 3, which adjoined the first-named tract on the south, and all the boats belonging to the ferry, from Samuel Wright for the sum of two thousand eight hundred pounds. The hotel, which was new, stood on Lot No. 1. The two acres mentioned Mr. Stump sold to Samuel Miller, who laid the same out into lots. The ferry was the most profitable one on the river. He purchased the extensive brewery on West King Street west of the Stevens House in Lancaster City, which he afterwards sold to C. Barnitz, of York, Pa. He also purchased a large number of lots in Columbia. He died in Columbia in 1804. His widow and Samuel Evans, administrators of his estate, sold the hotel and other property to Samuel Miller, who rented the hotel and ferry to Joshua Ring. He also ran a line of stages from Lancaster to York.

Mr. Miller sold the hotel and ferry-boats to Thomas Brooks Feb. 14, 1814. The latter died before he obtained possession of the property. His administra-

tors, William and Amos Green, offered the property at public sale on the 24th day of December, 1814. While the vendue was in progress, John Reynolds (father of Gen. Reynolds, who was killed at Gettysburg in 1863) and Jasper Slaymaker, a young lawyer of Lancaster, while on their way to Marietta, and when passing called out to the crier, "Six thousand seven hundred dollars!" They thought nothing more of the matter, but received notice that they were the highest bidders. And thus they became the owners of the "Ferry House." They held this property for twenty years. The erection of the bridge over the river destroyed its profits. They sold the property to John Gay, the famous hotel-keeper of Baltimore. He was born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He removed to this county in 1815 and leased the Washington Hotel at Big Chikis, where the Lancaster and Mount Joy turnpike crosses the same. He also established a line of stages, which ran between Lancaster and Harrisburg. From thence he removed to Marietta and kept hotel in the large brick building adjoining Abraham N. Cassell. He purchased a farm a mile farther east, along the Lancaster and Marietta turnpike, from whence he removed to Columbia. His daughter, Ann, married the late Maj. Frederick Haines, of Donegal. The hotel was afterwards purchased by Joseph Black, and was thenceforth called Black's Hotel. After his decease it was purchased by his son, Joseph H. Black, who, by his integrity and good management, built up a very profitable business. He sold the property to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Their "round-house" occupies the spot where this famous hostelry stood.

The "Sorrel-Horse Hotel" was built by Joseph Jeffries, who had been keeping the hotel upon the western side of the river. It stood at the corner of Walnut and Front Streets, the site of which is now occupied by the passenger depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It remained in possession of the Jeffries until 1835, when Frank Boggs, who married Maria Jeffries, purchased the property and enlarged it at the northern side. After the death of Mr. Boggs the property was leased by Chip. Parsons, Mrs. Ann Haines, and that prince of landlords, John Barr.

On the opposite corner, adjoining the store of Houston, Barber & Gossler, the Washington Hotel was built by Jacob Gossler, who removed the old frame building, and erected a three-story brick addition fifty-one years ago. He was followed by Daniel Herr and Joseph H. Black, and it is now owned by the latter. The reputation of the house has always been "No. 1."

For a period of forty years after the town was laid out, the principal street through which wagons passed to the ferry was Walnut Street. Hence there were several hotels along that thoroughfare which did a large business. There has been no hotel on that street for many years. The large brick building now owned by Col. McClure was owned by Charles Odell.

Joshua Ring also kept the tavern. Occasionally a wandering theatrical troupe gave performances at this hotel.

Reuben Mullison kept the hotel on the east side of Commerce Street. He was also largely interested, with the late Thomas Collins and others, in several stage lines and was a railroad contractor. When he first came to Columbia he ran the river in the spring of the year as a pilot. He was a very active citizen. His daughter married Thomas A. Scott, the great railroad magnate.

Charles Odell came from the State of New York and settled in Marietta, where he remained one or two years. He married Miss Lockard, of Hempfield, and removed to Columbia, and took charge of the hotel west of Mullison's.

The "Black Horse Tavern," at the corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, was kept by one Getz originally. He was followed by Henry Knight.

Jacob Comfort kept the brick hotel on Locust Street, on the east side of the Reading and Columbia Railroad depot.

James Sweeny kept tavern in a frame house which stood back from Locust Street fifteen or twenty yards, upon ground which is now occupied by the "Franklin House."

"The Lamb Tavern" was torn down a few years ago to make room for the Columbia National Bank, on Locust Street, between Second and Third Streets. It was a noted tavern in its time. There was a large yard attached to this property into which wagons could be driven, which made it a desirable place for teamsters to stop over night. The Kendricks, Binkley, and Michael Strein (and his son, Jacob, many years after him) kept this tavern.

Ezekiel Cook came from Little Britain township about the year 1812, and first kept tavern in the frame house, of which the Franklin Hotel is the successor, on Locust Street, near Bank Alley. He removed to Marietta, where he kept tavern a few years, when he returned to Columbia again, where he died fifty or more years ago. He was a candidate for sheriff in 1827, but was defeated.

The "Washington Hotel" was built by Jacob Gossler. He was the son of Philip Gossler, who removed from York to Columbia about the year 1798 and established a coal- and lumber-yard. His son, Jacob, married Miss Stump, daughter of Frederick Stump, who owned the ferry and Ferry-House. He dealt largely in real estate. There were fewer changes in the ownership or management of this hotel than in any of the others.

The "Pine Creek Hotel" was kept by Mr. Withers fifty-five years ago, who was succeeded by the late Cornelius Tyson. It is located on Front Street below Union.

Brown's tavern was kept by Jeremiah Brown, who came from Little Britain, seventy years ago.

The "Swan Hotel" was built by Samuel Eberlein

eighty years ago. It stood on the north side of Locust Street, near the Columbia National Bank.

Moses Montgomery built a frame tavern on the north side of Locust Street above Third Street eighty years' ago. He had been in the Irish Rebellion, and came to America about the year 1799, and settled in Columbia. He raised a company of volunteers in 1812, and was preparing to go into the field when he got into a scuffle with Paul Wolf, who shot through a window at a candle in his house out of pure mischief. He was thrown upon a pile of rails in front of the tavern, and had his collar-bone broken.

In the early history of the place "cherry fairs" and "harvest homes" were quite common. They frequently lasted several days. These were profitable seasons for the landlords.

Old Grist-Mills.—The little corn or grist-mill which stood on the north side of Shawanese Run, a few hundred yards above its mouth, was built of stone, two stories high, and about twenty-five feet square, in the year 1735. It was erected upon land of John Wright, and built by his son, James, and Samuel Blunston, the old pioneer settler. The stream was not large, but there was ample fall to turn an "overshot" wheel of more than twenty feet in diameter, which gave all the power required to drive the machinery long enough to grind the grists of the pioneer settlers.

Samuel Blunston made his will in 1745, and devised to James Wright one-half of the "corn- and grist-mill." This little mill ran day and night in the spring of 1755, grinding flour for Braddock's army, and in 1758 for Gen. Forbes' army. The flour was packed in kegs and carried on pack-horses over the mountains to Fort Bedford. And upon several other occasions the colonial authorities called upon James Wright to supply flour for the use of the associated companies of rangers along the frontiers, and to supply the vagrant Indians at Turkey Hill.

This mill and land belonging to it descended to Samuel Wright, the oldest son of James, and the founder of Columbia, who conveyed it to his brother, John, who laid out that part of Columbia called "John Wright's addition" in the year 1788. On April 1, 1807, James Wright, Jr., son of John, sold the mill, shad-fishery, and fifteen acres of land to John Halde-man, who sold the same, April 14, 1812, to Rudy Herr, of Manor township, for six thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds. Jacob Strickler and his brother-in-law, George Weaver, purchased this mill about the year 1818 from Rudy Herr. They tore down the old stone mill and built one of brick at the corner of Mill and Front Streets. It afterwards came into possession of William Atkins, Jonathan Pusey, George Bogle, and is now owned by McBride and Maulfair, who have introduced new machinery, and manufacture "new process" flour. The mill is almost wholly run by steam power.

The Fairview Grist-Mill is located on the north

bank of Barber's Run near its mouth, at the southern boundary line of the borough. This mill was built by James Barber, son of Robert Barber, the pioneer settler, about 1780. On the 7th day of May, 1791, William Barber, Esq., of York, and oldest son of James, sold the mill and fifty-seven acres of land to Judge William A. Atlee, of Lancaster, who resided in the mansion which stood where E. K. Smith, Esq., resides. This property was sold by order of the Orphans' Court. On the 28th day of August, 1795, Alexander Scott, Esq., and Mary, his wife, sold the one-half to Alexander Anderson, who was sold out by Sheriff Michael Rine May 15, 1801, and purchased by James and William Miller. On the 11th day of August, 1801, James Miller, merchant, of Philadelphia, and William Miller, of Washington County, Pa., and Alexander Anderson, of Lancaster, conveyed the property to John Haldeman, of Donegal, and Jacob Strickler, of Hempfield. Mr. Haldeman sold his interest to Mr. Strickler, from whom it went to his son, Jacob, and the latter's son-in-law, Ephraim Hershey, who sold to Samuel Truscott, Michael Shuman, and J. W. Stacy, who now own it.

The first saw-mill erected at Columbia or neighborhood was built by Robert Barber, the pioneer settler in 1727, in the meadow below his dwelling, which stood near Kauffman's stone-quarries. There is nothing now left of it.

Shad Fisheries.—There were but three shad fisheries along the shore prior to the erection of the dam across the river. The first one established was at or near the ferry, in front of the public ground, and belonged to James Wright and his heirs. After his death, when the property came to be divided, in 1788, his son, John Wright, established a fishery near the mouth of Shawanese Run, which was sold with the Shawanese mill property.

Robert Barber also had a fishery opposite his land below John Wright's. The entire shore in front of the town was well adapted for fishing with a drag seine. The shore sloped gradually, and there was a gravel bottom.

Mifflin's Island, across which the old bridge ran, had a profitable fishery on the west side. It was owned by James Mifflin, Esq.

The erection of a dam across the river in 1838 to form a pool to float boats to the mouth of the Susquehanna and Tide-Water Canal effectually destroyed all of the fisheries above that point.

Post-Office and Postmasters.—Joseph Smith came to Columbia about 1795, and opened a store, in connection with James Wright, in the lower room of the old Ferry House, which stood on the north side of Locust Street, near Front. A post-office was established at Columbia in 1797, and Mr. Smith was appointed the first postmaster. The receipts of the office for the year 1799 were \$10.44. He was the eighth child of Col. Robert Smith, of Chester County, and was born Sept. 24, 1770. He removed to Phila-

delphia in 1802, where he embarked in the iron and shipping business. He died on his farm at "Steamboat Hotel," in Chester County, Dec. 18, 1845. He left several children surviving him, to wit: Persifer Frazer Smith, Esq., late reporter of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and a distinguished member of the Chester County bar; Elizabeth; Rhoda; Vaughan, a daughter, married Rev. Riley, of Montrose; Joseph Smith married Mary, daughter of Col. Persifer Frazer and Mary Worrall Taylor, who was the granddaughter of Isaac Taylor, the surveyor of Chester County. Mr. Smith and Frazer were the progenitors of a number of distinguished military and civil officers.

William P. Beatty was appointed postmaster by President John Adams in 1802. He was the son of Rev. Charles Beatty (of Log College memory) and Ann Reading, daughter of Governor Reading, of New Jersey. He was born in Neshaminy, in Bucks County, March 31, 1766, and died in Philadelphia, July 28, 1848. When Jefferson was elected President another postmaster was appointed. In 1825 he was appointed postmaster under President John Quincy Adams, which office he held for twelve years.

John Mathiot was appointed postmaster in 1807, and retained the position until he was elected sheriff of the county in 1818. His father, John, was a Huguenot, and came from France to Lancaster about the beginning of the Revolution. He removed to Columbia in 1798, and opened a dry-goods and grocery-store in connection with Michael Gundecker, of Lancaster, in the brick building he erected on Walnut Street, adjoining Bank Alley. While hunting upon Mifflin Island, above the bridge, he was accidentally shot by a friend and killed about the year 1804. His son John, as stated, was elected sheriff in 1818, although a Democrat, whose party was then in a minority in the county. The Wrights, who were Federalists, all united in his support. He was elected mayor of Lancaster in 1831, and re-elected eleven times. He died Jan. 22, 1843, aged fifty-eight years. In the year 1807 the quarterly receipts of the office were fifteen dollars, and for the year 1815 they were from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty dollars. Although he was not subject to military duty, he procured a horse and marched with Capt. Jacob Strickler's company to Kennet Square, in 1812, expecting to be mustered into the service of the United States. Owing to some informality they were not mustered, and the company returned to Columbia.

Philip Eberman, a brother-in-law of John Mathiot, was appointed postmaster in the fall of 1818, and retained the position until he was succeeded by William P. Beatty, in 1825.

In 1837, Dr. F. A. Thomas was appointed postmaster under the administration of Martin Van Buren.

Guilford G. Claiborne was appointed postmaster

under Gen. Harrison's administration in the spring of 1841. But for an accident he probably would not have received the appointment.

After it was known in Columbia that Gen. William H. Harrison was elected President, in November, 1840, the Anti-Masons and Whigs of that place concluded that they would celebrate the event by firing a salute with a cannon in honor of the event, in the orchard of John L. Wright, between Second and Third Streets and Alleys "J" and "K." During the night before this was to take place some person spiked the cannon with a rat-tail file. When the time came to fire the salute there was great disappointment among the friends of Gen. Harrison. Col. Amos S. Green, Mr. Claiborne, and others, after working for more than an hour, succeeded in getting out the file, and proceeded to announce the fact by firing the cannon in rapid succession. After firing it three times, and Mr. Claiborne and William Dickey were forcing a wadding of sod down upon the powder, a boy attempted to jump or run across in front of the cannon, when he fell. Abraham Myers, who had his thumb upon the touch-hole, raised it, when the charge went off prematurely when Claiborne and Dickey had hold of the ramrod. The former had his arm shattered, which had to be amputated above the elbow. Dickey was knocked insensible, but recovered. There was a great deal of sympathy for Mr. Claiborne. He was appointed postmaster, a position he retained for twelve years. He was succeeded by A. P. Modernell in 1853, who died while in commission, and his widow succeeded him, and held the position until 1861, when Henry H. Fry was appointed under President Lincoln's administration. He also died while in commission, and his widow was appointed to succeed him, and retained the position for twelve years, when Henry Mullen was appointed, and is now the postmaster. He enlisted in the "Cookman Rangers" in April, 1861, and marched to Camp Curtin, mustered into the United States service in Co. K, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, on the 21st of June, 1861; was appointed quartermaster-sergeant of that regiment in November, 1861; served three years, and was in all of the battles with the Army of the Potomac. After the expiration of his term of service, on the 6th of June, 1864, he re-enlisted as a veteran, and was appointed first lieutenant of Co. A, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was taken prisoner at Weldon Railroad, below Petersburg, Va., on the 19th day of August, 1864, and was imprisoned at Libby, Va., Salisbury, N. C., and Danville, Va., where he remained till March 22, 1865. He was mustered out with the company June 28, 1865. The business of the office for the year ending in July, 1883, amounted to \$7822.88.

Taxable Inhabitants in 1814-15.—The size of the town during the war of 1812 is approximately shown by the following list of taxable inhabitants, most of whom were heads of families:

Robert Barber.
Hester Broomfield.
William P. Beatty.
Amos Buckalew.
Erza Breece.
Thomas Bartlett.
Christ. Bewer.
John Brown.
John Barber.
John Brunfield.
Peter Burns, Sr.
Christian Brenneman.
Joseph Boyd, gunsmith.
Thomas Birch.
Thomas Boude.
Samuel Bethel.
Bernard Brown.
Henry Brohaker.
James Bogle.
Jesse Burrell.
Robert Boyd.
William Cox.
James Clyde.
Calvin Cooper.
Widow Crossman.
Patrick Carney.
James Collins.
Abraham Correll.
John Dicks.
Martin Durrell.
Christian Dittweiler.
Joseph Dittweiler.
Thomas Dominick.
John Davy.
John Evans.
John Eberlein.
Joseph Evans, Esq.
Charles Evans.
Michael Elder.
Widow Elwes.
Anthony Ellmaker.
Daniel Flory.
Jacob Forry.
Robert Fullerton.
Samuel Fypps.
John Forry, Jr.
Jonathan Findley.
Jacob Gossler.
Philip Gossler.
William Green.
John Gunter, Jr.
Dr. Thomas Griffith.
William Giffelsdy.
Evan Green.
Michael Gundecker.
Michael Gundecker, Jr.
John Gunter, Sr.
John Greenleaf.
Christian Houser.
Susanna Houston.
Robert W. Houston.
Rudolph Herr.
Dominick Haughey.
Jacob Hoon.
John Hippy.
Christian Hertzel.
Christian Halecker.
Daniel Hess.
John Hableman.
Christian Haldeman.
William F. Houston.
Amos Harmer.
James Hopkins.
Widow Heller.
Emanuel Heller.

Freeholders.

Mary Jeffries.
Martha Jones.
Elizabeth Jones.
Emor Jeffries' estate.
William Kirkwood.
Isaac Kendrick.
John Karne.
Peter Livergood.
Israel Lloyd.
William Liston.
Charles Lockard.
John Livergood.
John Lockard.
James Little.
William Ladley.
Lewis Lowman's estate.
Jacob Lighthouse.
Jacob Long.
Thomas Lloyd.
Samuel Miller.
Samuel McNeill.
Henry Martin.
Moses Montgomery.
Anthony McElwain.
John Mellon.
Jonathan Mifflin.
Joseph Mifflin.
James E. Mifflin.
William McManamy.
John Mathiot.
John Mathiot's estate.
Robert Magill.
Daniel Mosser.
Hugh McCorkle.
John McKissick.
James McLean.
George Nicholas.
Robert Putton.
Casper Peters.
George Peters.
Martin Rohrer's estate.
Joel Richardson.
John Roth's estate.
Widow Rhinehart.
Joseph Richardson.
John Snyder.
Henry Summy.
James Sweeney.
David Sherrick.
Philip Snyder.
William Smallwood.
Daniel Spring.
William Vickory.
Thomas L. Wilson.
Edward Williams.
Samuel Wright.
Thomas Wright.
Henry Withers.
James Wright.
William Wright.
James Wright, Jr.
James Wilson.
Jacob Williams.
Michael Wister.
George Wyke.
Benjamin Worrell.
John Wilson, Esq.
Thomas Watters.
James Warden.
Lewis Wisler.
William Welsh.
Samuel Wright's estate.
George Zeigler.
Widow Zeigler.
George Zeigler, cooper.

Inmates.

George Alright, mason.
 Abraham Brenneman, innkeeper.
 Curtis Bollock, lumber merchant.
 Amos Bennet.
 Stephen Boyer, minister.
 John Bennet.
 Ezekiel Cook, innkeeper.
 Jonathan Chaffant.
 Robert Chaffant, blacksmith.
 Benjamin Cummings.
 Jonathan Deen, innkeeper.
 Hugh Dougherty, hatter.
 Ephraim Eby, miller.
 John Eclan, carpenter.
 Henry Fisher.
 James Given.
 Wm. B. Hunt, lumber merchant.
 Joseph Hunt, store-keeper.
 William Haasen, innkeeper.
 Michael Heisely, gate-keeper at bridge.
 James Jordan.
 Jacob Johnson, shoemaker.
 Robert Johnson, carpenter.
 Dr. Vincent King.
 John Keim, butcher.
 William Kruchman.
 Jacob Leitheiser, innkeeper.
 James Long, carpenter.
 John Maxton, saddler.

Freemen.

John Atlee, cabinet-maker.
 Daniel Brown.
 Alexander Bradley.
 Eli B. Bennet.
 Robert Boyd, carpenter.
 William Brown.
 Samuel Brown.
 Alexander Cowen, book-keeper.
 Christopher Cortman, cooper.
 David Dunlap, teacher.
 Joseph Eines.
 Peter Epley, store-keeper.
 Killian Epley, store-keeper.
 Dr. Samuel Falmestock.
 Dr. Samuel Houston.
 Samuel Houston.
 John Hudders.
 John Hemes.

Jacob Marley.
 Joseph Mosher, innkeeper.
 Philip Moor.
 Samuel C. McKean, lumber merchant.
 William Martin.
 John McLaughlin, painter.
 William Quatrell, merchant.
 George Rock, innkeeper.
 Joshua Ring, innkeeper.
 Christ. Samsich, innkeeper.
 Andrew Seltz, lockmaker.
 Jacob Silhart, shoemaker.
 Stephen Smith.
 John Trump.
 Isaac Vaughtan, innkeeper.
 John Watt, cooper.
 John Way, blacksmith.
 Joseph Wade.
 Henry Welch, shoemaker.
 Jacob Witmer, lumber merchant.
 Michael Wray.
 Samuel Watt, shoemaker.
 Paul Wolf, carpenter.
 Henry Quest, cabinet-maker.
 Benjamin Barrey, barber.
 John Briggs, tailor.
 Martin Currie.
 Israel Cooper.

1827.—Chief Burgess, Robert Spear; Assistant Burgess, Jacob Mathiot.
 1828.—Chief Burgess, Robert Spear; Assistant Burgess, George Zeigler.

1829.—Chief Burgess, John Barber; Assistant Burgess, Jacob Mathiot.
 1830.—Chief Burgess, Joseph Cottrell; Assistant Burgess, John Gontor, Jr.

1831.—Chief Burgess, Joseph Cottrell; Assistant Burgess, John Barber.

1832.—Chief Burgess, Robert Spear; Assistant Burgess, Michael Way.

1833.—Chief Burgess, John Arms; Assistant Burgess, John Swartz.

1834.—Chief Burgess, Robert Spear; Assistant Burgess, Jonas Rumpie.

1835-36.—Chief Burgess, Robert W. Houston; Assistant Burgess, John Swartz.

1837-38.—Chief Burgess, John Arms; Assistant Burgess, John Swartz.

1839.—Chief Burgess, John Arms; Assistant Burgess, Francis Boggs.

1840.—Chief Burgess, John Arms; Assistant Burgess, Samuel Mathiot.

1841.—Chief Burgess, John Arms; Assistant Burgess, Francis Boggs.

1842.—Chief Burgess, Samuel Mathiot; Assistant Burgess, Francis Bradley.

1843.—Chief Burgess, Richard Derrick; Assistant Burgess, Francis Bradley.

1844-45.—Chief Burgess, Thomas Floyd; Assistant Burgess, Francis Bradley.

1846.—Chief Burgess, Samuel Grove; Assistant Burgess, George Weaver.

1847.—Chief Burgess, William Patton; Assistant Burgess, George Weaver.

1848.—Chief Burgess, James Jordan; Assistant Burgess, Daniel Chalfant.

1849.—Chief Burgess, John D. Wright; Assistant Burgess, Nelson Sutton.

1850.—Chief Burgess, George Wolf; Assistant Burgess, Gerhart Brandt.

1851.—Chief Burgess, Amos S. Green; Assistant Burgess, John B. Edwards.

1852.—Chief Burgess, John Stewart; Assistant Burgess, John B. Edwards.

1853.—Chief Burgess, Joseph M. Watts; Assistant Burgess, Charles M. Strine.

1854.—Chief Burgess, Joseph M. Watts; Assistant Burgess, Abraham Myers.

1855.—Chief Burgess, John Finger; Assistant Burgess, Amos S. Green.

1856.—Chief Burgess, Abraham Myers; Assistant Burgess, Michael Clepper.

1857.—Chief Burgess, Rudolph Williams; Assistant Burgess, Samuel Read.

1858.—Chief Burgess, Harford Fraley; Assistant Burgess, John Kippy.

1859.—Chief Burgess, Thomas J. Bishop; Assistant Burgess, Joseph J. List.

1860.—Chief Burgess, Samuel Grove; Assistant Burgess, Jonas Myers.

1861.—Chief Burgess, Peter Fraley; Assistant Burgess, Joseph Tyson.

1862.—Chief Burgess, Peter Fraley; Assistant Burgess, John Schroeder.

1863.—Chief Burgess, Jacob C. Pfahler; Assistant Burgess, John Schroeder.

1864.—Chief Burgess, Rudolph Williams; Assistant Burgess, S. H. De Negre.

1865.—Chief Burgess, Rudolph Williams; Assistant Burgess, George W. Fry.

1866.—Chief Burgess, Rudolph Williams; Assistant Burgess, John Shenberger.

In 1866 a new charter was granted, which abolished the office of assistant burgess. The burgesses since then have been as follows:

1867. Jacob Amnester.

1868. William McWhitt.

1869. Jacob Amnester.

1870. James Schroeder.

1871. Jacob S. Streine.

1872. Christian Brenneman.

1873. John Shenberger.

1874. William B. Faesig.

1875-76. Joseph Hunkle.

1877. John A. Jordan.

1878. S. P. Maderwell.

1879. John Shenberger.

1880. Charles Mellinger.

1881-83. Jacob Neath.

High Constable, Market Master, Superintendent of Opera-House, Christian Strawbridge.
 Treasurer, First National Bank.

Civil List.—The borough was incorporated in 1814. The principal officers from that time to the present were as follows:

1814.—Chief Burgess, Christian Brenneman; Assistant Burgess, John Dicks.

1815.—Chief Burgess, John Dicks; Assistant Burgess, Michael Elder.

1816.—Chief Burgess, William Vickry; Assistant Burgess, Thomas A. Wilson.

1817.—Chief Burgess, William P. Beatty; Assistant Burgess, Thomas A. Wilson.

1818.—Chief Burgess, James Clyde; Assistant Burgess, John Snyder.

1819.—Chief Burgess, James Clyde; Assistant Burgess, Robert Richardson.

1820.—Chief Burgess, William Grier; Assistant Burgess, James Sweeney.

1821.—Chief Burgess, Henry F. Slaymaker; Assistant Burgess, Robert Fullerton.

1822.—Chief Burgess, Robert Spear; Assistant Burgess, Isaac Vaughten.

1823.—Chief Burgess, Robert Spear; Assistant Burgess, Eli H. Thomas.

1824.—Chief Burgess, John Barber; Assistant Burgess, William Lewis.

1825-26.—Chief Burgess, Robert Spear; Assistant Burgess, William Todd.

Borough Regulator, Samuel Wright.

Supervisor, — Thomas.

Council—A. G. Gules, president; John C. Clark, secretary; William Patton, Michael S. Shouman, William H. Pfahler, Samuel Filbert, George Taile, Willoum H. Hardman.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1726. John Wright.
1729. Samuel Blunston.
1744. James Wright.
1791. John Houston.
1807. Robert Spear.
1811. James Clyde.
Israel Floyd.
1816. Thomas Floyd.
1825. William P. Beatty.
1835. Michael Streine.
1892. Jacob F. Markly.
April 14, 1840. Thomas Lloyd.
Henry Brimmer.
April 15, 1845. Dr. George Moore.
Robert Spear.
April 9, 1850. Samuel Brooks.
J. W. Fisher.
April 13, 1853. James H. Hunter.
Samuel Evans.
April 10, 1855. David E. Bruner.
May 12, 1857. Thomas Welch.

April 13, 1858. Francis H. Ebur.
James K. Hunter.
April 10, 1860. John Eddy.
David E. Bruner.
May 3, 1861. Samuel Evans.
April 15, 1862. John R. Eberlein.
April 14, 1863. James H. Hunter.
April, 1865. John W. Houston.
April, 1866. Morris Clark.
Samuel Evans.
April, 1867. John Eddy.
April, 1871. Morris Clark.
Samuel Evans.
April, 1872. Frank Conroy.
April, 1873. S. S. Clair.
April, 1875. B. R. Mayer.
Samuel Evans.
John P. Frank.
April, 1881. George Young, Jr.
W. Haynes Grier.
April, 1882. John P. Frank.

Meeting-Houses—The Friends, or Quakers.—

The pioneer settlers were members of the Society of Friends, and held their meetings for some time after they came in private houses. Their number increasing, they built a log meeting-house upon the south side of Union Street, near Lancaster Avenue.

Their first and only speaker was John Wright, Esq. This settlement, composed entirely of Quakers, was the only one that ventured to locate upon the extreme frontier of the province. The heads of these families all entered public life, and mingled a great deal with all classes of people, and hence we find that they were not very strict in discipline, but conducted their meetings in their own way, and for thirty years they persistently refused to ask to come under the jurisdiction of Sadsbury or Lampeter Quarterly or Monthly Meetings. The records of these meetings occasionally make mention of a Wright or a Barber being "read out" for "marrying out," or for being married by a "priest," a term by which they designated a minister regularly ordained, without regard to any particular denomination to which he may have belonged. To their credit be it said that no greater offense was ever charged to them. It often required a great deal of patience and persistence on the part of Friends to induce them to send to these meetings a testimony against themselves for these departures from the discipline of the society. If we follow closely the history of a number of the descendants of these pioneer Quakers, we will find that they wandered much farther away from the time-honored customs of the society. Some of them entered the military service of their country, and others strayed off into the civil service, and some were not averse to the chase and field sports. There are very few, if any, of the many hundred descendants of John Wright and

Robert Barber who are now members of the Society of Friends.

Sadsbury and Lampeter Quarterly Meetings frequently selected two or more of their leading men to go to the Susquehanna and talk to the Hempfield Friends, and occasionally a public speaker stopped there and preached. But little impression was made upon them until Jan. 1, 1790, when Job Scott, a celebrated Quaker, who came from England, and after an extended tour through the Southern States, along the sea-coast, where he aroused the followers of George Fox to renewed action. On his return he preached at Pipe Creek, Manallen, Huntingdon, Warrington, Newberry, and York, thence to Wright's Ferry, where he remained at the Widow Wright's for several days. He preached a number of times at her house, and awakened a strong feeling among the descendants of the pioneer settlers.

In 1799 the Quakers at Columbia made application to Lampeter Monthly Meeting to hold an "indulged meeting" on first and week days.

Samuel Wright, the founder of Columbia, gave the society a lot on Cherry Street, near Third Street, in trust, to build a meeting-house on.

It was not, however, until the year 1810 that the meeting at Columbia was established by "Calm Quarter," and in 1812 they were allowed a "preparative meeting."

The present brick meeting-house was erected about the year 1800. (Under the head of schools further notice is made of it.)

There are now living in Columbia but two persons who claim to belong to the Society of Friends. Occasionally Friends from a distance come and hold meetings, but when they are gone the building is closed up, sometimes for a year or more.

The Methodist Church.—On the 13th day of July, 1803, Samuel Wright gave Lot No. 160, as laid down on the plan of "Old Columbia," which was the last number on the "plan," and was situated at the south corner of Alley "K" and Fifth Street, measuring forty-seven feet on Fifth Street, and extending along said alley two hundred and thirty feet. This lot was conveyed to the following-named persons: Samuel Goff, Benjamin Wright, John Wright, Christian Herr, Christian Herr, Jr., Abraham Herr, David Musselman, William Todd, Robert Magill, Thomas Lloyd, Abraham Groff, Owen Bruner, William Torbert, John Boehm, James W. Newcomb, and Isaac Swartzwalter, trustees. This lot of ground on the west side of Cherry Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, measuring sixty feet front and one hundred feet deep, upon which they desired to erect a Methodist Church, was purchased when every species of property was inflated. A part of the purchase money was paid, and a mortgage was given for the payment of the balance. No building was erected upon this lot, and the congregation continued to worship in the little frame church in the alley.

The trustees of the Ebenezer meeting-house, for the Methodist Episcopal Church, erected a frame meeting-house upon the rear end of this lot, measuring about twenty-five feet front and forty feet long. The pulpit stood at the north end. For thirty years this congregation had no regular pastor. The pulpit was filled occasionally by an itinerant minister, who traveled around the circuit. The trustees named above resided principally in Manor township. They belonged to the circuit. When a four weeks' and six weeks' circuit was established, there were ministers enough to assign a pastor once a week to each congregation. Sometimes several weeks would intervene before the same pastor came to the same congregation a second time. (This little frame church building in the alley was purchased by Stephen Smith, who razed it to the ground, and erected another one for the colored Baptists. It was burned down, and a brick one erected in its place, which has been converted into dwellings.)

The membership of this church increased very fast. Their meetings were largely attended, and this little church building in the alley was found entirely inadequate to accommodate them. They were generally poor people or in moderate circumstances, and they were not able to buy a lot in a more desirable part of the town, and erect a larger house, and they found it up-hill work to collect from the public at large.

In the year 1829 Columbia is first mentioned in the minutes of the Methodist Church records. John Goforth and J. Ledmem were appointed to go to the place.

In 1830 it was a large circuit, and reported two hundred and eighty-two members. Afterwards it was called Strasburg and Columbia Circuit until the year 1835, when it was organized as a station, and Francis Hodson was its first stationed preacher. On the 10th day of August, 1832, Michael Elder and his wife, Charlotte, conveyed to William Todd, James Little, Joseph Cottrell, Abram Bruner, Jacob Mathiot, James Giren, Thomas Lloyd, Abraham Sherrick, and Henry Martin, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, forty-eight feet of ground fronting on Cherry Street, and extending north along the east side of Third Street one hundred feet to a twelve-foot wide alley. They erected upon this lot a brick building forty feet fronting on Cherry Street, and extending along Third Street sixty feet, with a basement-room under the entire building. A gallery ran around three sides. The pulpit was at the northern end. The building was remodeled and enlarged in 1846 by adding fifteen feet to the northern end. The ceiling of the basement-room was also raised about one foot. In 1851 this church was partially destroyed by fire, and the congregation worshiped for a time in Odd-Fellows' Hall. The congregation purchased a lot on the corner of Second and Cherry Streets, upon which they erected a church building in 1852, measuring fifty feet front

on Second Street and seventy-five feet along Cherry Street. Upon the rear end of the lot they built a two-story brick dwelling-house for the sexton.

The following-named members remain of those who belonged to the church when it was first organized as a station in 1833: Abigail Dean, widow of Benjamin Dean; Samuel Grove, who has been a very active member of this church for fifty years, and has built up a fine circulating library of choice books (he married (second time) Maria, daughter of the late Ephraim Eby ("miller") who is also a member of the church. His first wife was a Miss Stacy, of Strasburg, in this county); Catharine Lighthouse; Prudence Suydam, widow of the late Henry Suydam (who was a director of the Columbia National Bank), and daughter of the late James Given, lumber merchant.

The present trustees of the church are Abram Bruner, Robert Beecham, Daniel Stape, Jr., J. R. Witmer, John Paine, Henry F. Bruner, Samuel S. Clair, Ephraim Hershey, S. H. Hoffman.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—President, Mrs. Richard W. Humphreys; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. M. Bletz, Mrs. S. S. Nowlen; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ella Meiser; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Julia Kauffman, Treasurer, Miss Emma Patton.

LADIES' CHURCH AID SOCIETY.—President, Mrs. Richard W. Humphreys; Secretary, Miss Mary Paine; Treasurer, Mrs. S. J. Bruner. The present membership is something over four hundred and fifty.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.—Superintendent, ———; Assistant Superintendent, A. G. Guiles; Secretary, S. W. Guiles; Assistant Secretary, F. G. Paine; Treasurer, A. C. Bruner; Chorister, A. Bruner; Librarians, J. S. Maxton, James Schraeder, I. Annetter.

Cookman Chapel Sunday School.—This chapel was erected by the Methodist Episcopal Church a few years ago, at the corner of Fifth and Locust Streets, and is sustained and owned by the mother-church, at the corner of Second and Cherry Streets. The officers are as follows: Superintendent, Simon Cameron May; First Assistant, J. W. F. Nowlen; Second Assistant, G. W. Paules; Secretary, H. B. Dean; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, William K. Nowlen; Librarians, Thomas J. Wright, J. S. Snyder, C. W. Stevenson, I. E. Graybill, Harry Bonson; Chorister, C. W. Stevenson; Organist, Mrs. Thomas J. Wright.

The Methodist Church is in a prosperous condition, and the church buildings are free from debt. There have been periods of dissension in the congregation, caused generally by trouble between the pastor and the congregation. The term of service of the former, when this took place, was shortened, and a change of pastors brought harmony again. But for this arrangement in the policy of the Methodist Episcopal Church it would have been split in two, and two or more churches would have been erected in the place, and both doubtless would have gone into decay for want of support.

Since 1835 the church has had the following pastors: Francis Hodson, 1835; William Roberts, 1836-37; Elijah Miller, 1838-39; James Cunningham, 1840; James H. McFarland, 1841; Joshua Humphries, 1842-43; David Gardner, 1844; William H. Elliot, 1845; Stephen Townsend, 1846; William Barnes, 1847-48; William Urie, 1849-50; William Bishop, 1851-52; Joseph Mason, 1853; William Cooper, 1854; J. W. McCaskey, 1855-56; William Barnes, 1857-58; J. Y. Ashton, 1859; J. Aspril, 1860; J. B. Maddox, 1861-62; H. R. Calloway, 1863-64; William Major, 1865-67; S. H. C. Smith, 1868-70; Robert J. Carson, 1871-73; J. Dickerson, 1874-75; Theodore Stevens, 1876-78; Henry Wheeler, 1879-81; Richard W. Humphries, son of former pastor, 1882-84.

Presbyterian Church.—In the summer of 1803, Revs. Collin McFarquahr and Robert Cathcart preached in Columbia occasionally in the Methodist meeting-house. In September of that year an unsuccessful effort was made to organize a society and erect a house of worship.

In February, 1806, Rev. Nathaniel Snowden, who had settled in Lancaster, began to preach here statedly every third Sabbath, sometimes in the Methodist Church and sometimes in a storehouse or in private houses.

On the 29th of August, 1807, he ordained William P. Beatty, Esq., Moses Montgomery, and James Graham ruling elders, and on the following day administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to about twenty-two communicants. Mr. Snowden received from eighty to one hundred dollars per annum for his services, which continued till 1808.

In the spring of 1809 Rev. William Kerr engaged for one-fourth of his time, and received about one hundred dollars per year for his services. At his suggestion the following application was, on the 26th of March, 1810, made to the Presbytery of New Castle:

"We, the subscribers, beg leave to state that a few families of this place, any twelve or fourteen, associated together about four years ago for public worship. This society was organized in due form by Rev. Mr. Snowden. Elders were ordained, and the ordinances have since been occasionally administered.

"We wish to be connected with the Presbyterian Church, and desire, as a congregation, to be taken under your care. That you may grant our request and that our infant society may prosper under your direction is our earnest prayer.

"WM. P. BEATTY,

"MOSES MONTGOMERY,

"Elders."

Samuel Wright donated to the congregation for a building-site a lot adjoining the German Church, but this not being deemed suitable, was in October, 1810, sold for three hundred and fifty dollars, and another on the corner of Locust and Fourth Streets purchased for six hundred dollars, and conveyed to the trustees Feb. 9, 1811. The foundation of the church was laid on the 15th of July, 1811, and on the 19th of July, 1812, the house was opened for public worship.

Mr. Kerr became stated supply, and on the 13th of September, 1812, ordained John Hudders, Dr. Hugh McCorkle, and John McRessick ruling elders. He ceased to supply the church in January, 1814.

In May, 1814, Rev. Stephen Boyer became supply and continued to minister to the congregation till 1830, although there does not appear any record of his installation as pastor. It is believed that he preached here on alternate Sabbaths. During a large portion of his term of service he resided at York during the latter part of his term, where he was engaged in teaching in addition to his other duties.

The church building when first erected stood back from Locust Street about twenty feet. The pulpit, which was at the Locust Street end, was several feet higher than the present one, and a gallery crossed the rear end. Thirty-six years ago the building was remodeled and extended to Locust Street; John Fred. Houston was the architect and Michael Clepper the builder. A few years later a Sunday-school and session-house were erected in the rear of the church, and both that and the church building were enlarged and remodeled a few years since.

The names of the following members appear on the record in the sessions-book from 1808 to 1822, inclusive: William P. Beatty and wife, Mrs. Michael Elder, Mrs. Hugh Menough, Daniel McLane and wife, John Menough and wife, William Green, Mrs. Simpson, John Hudders, John McKissick, Mrs. Sarah Strickler, Mrs. Letitia Ralston, Miss Sallie Roseburg, William Wilson, James Wilson and wife, Archibald Hudders and wife, Dr. Hugh McCorkle, Benjamin Worrall and wife, Mary McKissick, Mrs. Bogle, James Bogle, O'Rey Henderson, Samuel C. McKean and wife, John McKissick, Jr., Mrs. Susan McCullough, James Clyde, Elizabeth Patton, Eleanor Lowry, Mrs. Sarah McCorkle, Mrs. Amy H. Houston, Catherine McKissick, Mary McKissick, Robert Spear, Mrs. Mary Wilson, Mrs. Mary Hendrickson, Henry Martin, Dr. William F. Houston, John Fletcher, Mrs. Susannah Fletcher (his wife), Ann Greenleaf, Hannah Merkle, Sarah Peters, Mrs. Mary Jeffries, Catherine, Rachel, and Joseph Copeland, Joseph Irwin, Mrs. Mary Whitehill, Lydia Exley, Sarah McKissick, John Jacoby, Mrs. Nancy Slack, Mrs. Mary Gravinger, Eliza Ann McKissick, Mrs. Rebecca Slaymaker, Henry F. Slaymaker, Elizabeth Morgan, Maria McLaughlin, John Briggs, Jacob Cling, Mrs. Mussailew Briggs, Elizabeth Keesey, Mrs. Mary Boyd, Cornelius Dysart, Margaret Guy, Mary Harris, Mary Smith, Mary Wycke, Joseph Wallace, Susannah Dysart, Jane Rody, Jacob Purkopile and wife, Mrs. Jane Vaughan, Mrs. Maria Shipp, Mrs. Margaret Worrell, Eleanor W. Houston, Mrs. Amelia B. Heise, Mary Stump, Elizabeth Wright, John Sibbits, Samuel B. Heise, Jane Sibbits, Elizabeth Sibbits, Elisha Hallowell.

From 1813 to 1827 the following deaths and removals of members are recorded: Robert Gamble,

Martin Rohrer, Mary Ann Bogle, Robert Wilson, Ann Elder, Thomas Brooks, Jacob Anthony, James Warden, Warwick Miller, Frances Worrell, Mary Mans, Dolly Montgomery, Henry Mans, Esther Green, John Slaymaker, John Ralston, Martha Atlee, Amos Buckalew, John Eberlein, Jr., Mary Amelia McCorkle, Mrs. Catherine Green, Nancy Spear, John Mathiot, Andrew Johnson, Amy H. Houston, Hannah Merkle, Moses Montgomery, Mrs. Emily Wright, Mrs. Jane McKean, James Bogle, Henry Martin, Lydia Exley, George Gonter, S. E. McKean, Mrs. Sarah Boyer, Mrs. Mary Smith, Samuel Hassao, Sarah Strickler.

The ministers of the Presbyterian Church since its organization have been as follows: Nathaniel R. Snowden, stated supply, 1804; Colin McFarquahr, stated supply, 1805; William Kerr, stated supply, 1808-14; Stephen Bowyer, 1814-33; John H. Symmes, 1833-39; Robert W. Dunlap, 1841-44; Roger Owen, 1844-50; Ebenezer Erskine, 1851-57; Joseph S. Grimes, 1858-61; Robert A. Brown, 1864; J. Witherow, John McCoy, George Wells Ely.

In connection with the Presbyterian Church a Sunday-school was established soon after Rev. Stephen Boyer became permanently located in this charge, and John McKissick was chosen its superintendent. In the year 1825 there were five male teachers and seven female teachers; sixty-four male scholars and fifty female scholars.

For the year 1825 the teachers were Samuel B. Heise (living), Henry Connelly, Guilford Claiborne, Thomas Cochran, Mary Stump, C. McKissick, Mary McKissick, Catharine Stump, Eleanor Houston, William Mathiot, John Houston, Elizabeth Sterret, Elizabeth A. McKissick, Henrietta Claiborne, Samuel Greenleaf, Christiana Houston, Benjamin Worrall, Daniel McLane, Daniel J. Snow, John McKissick, Jr., John R. Beatty, John Stewart, Preston B. Elder, Mary Cochran, Ann Elizabeth Beatty (living), Sarah S. McCorkle, C. G. T. Waggoner, Adam Campbell.

The German Evangelical Lutheran (Salem) Church was organized in the year 1806, and was made up of Germans who resided in Columbia and vicinity. Not being strong enough to build a church alone, they informally agreed to unite with the German Reformed Congregation, which was organized about the same time, and by their united efforts raised funds for the erection of a church in which both congregations were to worship on alternate Sabbaths. In 1807 a brick church was erected on Walnut Street between Third and Fourth Streets. This was the second church erected in Columbia (the first one being the Friends' meeting-house). The pulpit was supplied by the pastor of the Lutheran congregation in Lancaster, Maytown, and Manheim. Thus the two congregations worshipped in the same church harmoniously. In 1819 they made a mutual agreement in writing to hold the property jointly and worship on alternate Sundays. The Rev. J. Strein had

been their regular pastor four years prior to this date, and he continued to preach there for more than forty years, until he was compelled from age to relinquish the charge.

The congregation grew so large that it became necessary to erect a larger church building. In 1860, under the pastorate of Rev. — Darmstaetter, a new church building was erected upon the site of the old one, which was torn down. The congregation was divided some years ago, and another church was built. For a few years after the division the old church was weak and few in numbers. The congregation has gradually increased until it now numbers one hundred and twenty-five persons.

Since Mr. Darmstaetter's pastoral duties ceased the succession of pastors has been as follows: Revs. Heischmann, Reidenbach, Schwartz, Czar Nedden, Baner, Charles Ernst, Burghardt, A. Eisenhauer, H. Rella, the present pastor.

The trustees are William Harm, John Ehrnan, Fran. Thumm; and the elders, F. Abendschein, Jacob Nickalaus, Stephen Kneal, J. Wigand, Christian Kunly, Lewis Messer, John Weber, John Kranz, Ludwig Schiler, Nicholas Wolf, Aug. Witt, John Hans. There is a flourishing Sunday-school connected with the church.

St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Unaltered Augsburg Confession.—The congregation and pastor belonging to this church withdrew from Salem Church, on Walnut Street, in the year 1862, on account of certain proceedings therein and against which this portion of the congregation in vain protested.

In the following year they were recognized by the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania as the regular congregation which worshipped in, and known as, the Salem Church. Not being strong enough to elect the proper number of officers as provided for in their charter, they only elected provisory officers. For a short time the services were held in the parsonage on Fourth Street. Subsequently, for a period of about two years, services were held in the German Reformed Church, at the corner of Cherry and Third Streets, and for the following four years services were held in Washington Institute. On Sept. 13, 1868, the congregation reorganized under the title given at the head of this article. Up to this period and to the present time the Rev. J. A. Darmstaetter has presided over this congregation with great acceptability. The officers elected were Peter Rodenhauer, Sr., elder; Christian Kraft, George Gundel, deacons; Nicholas Beinbauer, Adam Brommer, John Neuer, trustees.

In the same year they commenced the erection of a new church building, on the north side of Locust Street, about midway between Fifth and Sixth Streets. It was finished and dedicated June 21, 1869. The building is a one-story brick, thirty-two by sixty feet, which has a seating capacity of four hundred.

At the time of the withdrawal of this congregation from Salem Church they numbered fifty communicants. They now number two hundred. The church is free from debt and has a surplus fund.

There is a Sunday-school connected with the congregation which is in a flourishing condition. There are sixteen teachers and eighty scholars in regular attendance.

Trinity Reformed Church.—A number of German families organized a congregation about the year 1805, but had no stated place to hold their religious meetings.

Samuel Wright, the founder of Old Columbia, gave them and the Lutherans a lot of ground on the south side of Walnut Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, on the 13th day of March, 1806, and these two denominations by their joint efforts collected enough funds to erect a brick church building about the year 1807-8. This was the second church building erected in the place, the Friends' being the first.

For some years neither congregation had a regular pastor, nor did they have preaching at stated intervals.

On the 2d day of December, 1821, the German Reformed congregation and the Evangelical Lutheran congregation of Columbia entered into an amicable agreement, wherein it was stated that they built a church jointly under the name of Salem Church. Each was to worship on alternate weeks, the Lutherans to commence the first Sunday in January. If one congregation did not worship on the Sunday assigned to it, then the other one was not prohibited from doing so.

The Rev. Henry Shaffner, who resided at Marietta, but preached at Maytown, Marietta, and Columbia, was the pastor of the German Reformed Church. The names of the trustees were Isaac Hougendobler, Philip Mumma, Peter Livergood, and Adam Ostot; Joseph Hougendobler, George Peters, Peter Mumma, Jr., John Hougendobler, wardens.

This church was incorporated in 1820. Mr. Shaffner remained pastor of the charge to which Columbia then belonged, consisting also of Marietta, Elizabethtown, Maytown, and Manheim, until the year 1840. He was succeeded by the Rev. Herman Bokum, whose ministry lasted only a few years. From 1845 to 1850 the congregation was served by Rev. D. Y. Heisler, who resigned in April, and was succeeded by the Rev. Alfred Helfenstein, who continued to preach during the remainder of the year 1850. In 1851, Rev. W. Goodrieb took charge of the congregation, and resigned Dec. 12, 1852. He was succeeded by Rev. Joel T. Reber, in April, 1853, who resigned in the summer of 1854. About this time the Reformed and Lutheran congregations dissolved their agreement, the latter purchasing from the former their interest in Salem Church. Services were then held by the Reformed congregation in the old town hall.

In the same year they erected a new Reformed Church at the corner of Cherry and Third Streets, of brick, two stories high, which is the building still occupied by the Trinity congregation. The licentiate, Christian C. Russell, commenced preaching in this church on the 19th of October, 1856. He was ordained and installed on the 7th of December, 1856, and resigned in the spring of 1858. About this time the church was sold by the sheriff and purchased by Nicholas Hougendobler. On the 1st of December, 1858, Rev. John Hoffmeier took charge of the congregation, which was at this time very small, and the few members who adhered to the congregation were very much discouraged. Mr. Hoffmeier's pastorate soon terminated, after which the congregation was supplied by different ministers of Lancaster Classis until Oct. 29, 1864, when the Rev. James A. Shultz became pastor, but after a few months' labor was obliged to retire on account of sickness. After his withdrawal Dr. Theodore Appel and Rev. John G. Wolf were appointed a committee of supply. Under their efficient management the congregation was increased, and funds amounting to three thousand two hundred dollars were collected to liquidate the church debt and redeem the church property.

In 1868 the Rev. F. Pilgram's pastorate commenced, which lasted until the fall of 1872. The audience-chamber was handsomely frescoed, and the entire building, both in the interior and exterior, painted. An organ was purchased for the congregation, and also a reed-organ for the Sunday-school, and a two-story brick parsonage was erected upon their property adjoining the church on Cherry Street.

In the summer of 1873, Rev. C. Clever became pastor, and under his energetic and efficient ministry the membership was largely increased. He resigned in February, 1879, and the present able pastor, Rev. C. S. Gerhard, entered upon his duties on July 1, 1879. The entire debt against the church and parsonage has been removed. This church up to January 1, 1883, received missionary aid, but now is self-supporting. The present membership is one hundred and eighty-four, and the Sunday-school scholars number two hundred.

The German Lutheran Church was organized contemporaneously with the German Reformed Church, and through their combined efforts a church building was erected upon a lot given them by Samuel Wright, which is located on the south side of Walnut Street, midway between Third and Fourth Streets. The congregation was supplied occasionally by the ministers located at Maytown and Lancaster for several years, these two congregations holding service on alternate Sundays.

St. Paul's Church.—Services of the Protestant Episcopal Church were held occasionally in this place by the Rev. Joseph Clarkson, of Lancaster, as early as 1820, in the Presbyterian Church at the corner of Fourth and Locust Streets. Services ceased alto-

gether about the year 1835. About the year 1840 an effort was made to organize a church and erect a building, and six hundred dollars was subscribed for that purpose. Nothing was done, however, until a regular organization was perfected, in 1848, when its first rector, Rev. Dwight E. Lyman, was called to preside over them on the 13th day of August, 1848. To the efforts of Mr. Lyman the parish owes the erection of its very pretty church building. The corner-stone was laid Oct. 10, 1849, and completed in 1850, the consecration taking place on the 28th day of May of that year. Mr. Lyman remained in charge until July, 1853. He was a beautiful reader and an elegant performer on the organ or piano-forte, and was one of the finest singers of sacred music within the range of the Episcopal Church. He connected himself with the Roman Catholic Church in 1854, and is now a regular ordained priest. The history of the church has been quiet, and its growth moderate.

The following is a list of the rectors succeeding Mr. Lyman: the Rev. Henry W. Woods, from December, 1853, to Oct. 1, 1854; Rev. Alexander McLeod, D.D., from May, 1855, to January, 1856; the Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, from July, 1857, to the early part of 1860; Rev. Theodore A. Hopkins, of Lancaster, provided services temporarily in the spring and summer of 1860; Rev. John Cromlish, from January, 1861, to September, 1867. He is now a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. (In the summer of 1865 the members who had been accustomed to attend this church from Marietta concluded to build a church in that place, which they did, and this parish was deprived of their presence and offerings.) Rev. Benjamin I. Douglass, from January, 1868, to July, 1870. The Rev. George H. Kirkland, from Sept. 11, 1870, to Dec. 28, 1873. The Rev. Percival Becket, from Feb. 1, 1874, to July 11, 1875. He also conducted a parochial classical school. The Rev. George H. Kirkland (second time), from Sept. 5, 1875, to Aug. 5, 1879. The Rev. Richard C. Searing, Dec. 5, 1879, and is the present pastor.

There is a Sunday-school attached to the church.

United Brethren in Christ.—In the year 1846 the first families belonging to this denomination moved to Columbia. Their names were Christian Hershey and Solomon Von Neida. The first preaching was held at their dwellings by itinerant preachers who happened to be passing through the place. From this small beginning their numbers gradually increased, when preaching was held in the brick school-house on Third Street, near Perry Street, in the year 1858-59. A great many persons connected themselves with the church at that time. In the year 1860 they erected a church building of brick at the corner of Third and Perry Streets. The trustees at that time were Christian Hershey, Jonas Garber, and David Wayne.

A Sabbath-school was also organized, which now numbers two hundred and seventy-five scholars;

Jacob Sneath, superintendent. There are now two hundred members of the congregation in good standing. The ministers in regular succession were Rev. Joseph Young, — Gilbert, J. Scott, J. Young, T. Peters, G. W. M. Riger, J. Doughter, W. S. H. Keys, A. Kauffman, G. Wagner, H. V. Mahn, J. C. Mumma, J. W. Geiger, J. D. Mouer, C. S. Meily, S. G. Merrick, J. C. Smith, and J. B. Funk.

The present trustees are John C. Klingbill, A. Dyer, Thomas S. White, D. Welsh, and Uriah Sourbeer.

The congregation and Sunday-school are in a flourishing condition, and in the near future they contemplate the erection of a larger church building in a more central part of the town.

Evangelical English Lutheran Church.—During the year 1849, Rev. J. H. Menjes, of Mount Joy, preached at stated times in the English language in the German Lutheran Church on Walnut Street. About this time he took up his residence in Columbia, and devoted his time to the work of preparing the way for the organization of an exclusively English Lutheran Church. J. C. Pfahler, H. Pfahler, Andrew Gohn, John Hiffer, and others were active in this work, and to their efforts is owing the fact that the church is in existence to-day.

The formal organization of the church did not take place at once, but the work of building a place of worship was first completed. The land for the site of the church was purchased April 2, 1850, and the building finished during the next two years, at an expense of \$6390.50, more than half of which remained as a debt against the new congregation.

The congregation was incorporated by special act of the Legislature, March 8, 1853, under the title of the English Lutheran Congregation of Columbia. During the subsequent years the congregation gradually increased, and after discharging all debts and liabilities, and paying for numerous improvements, in 1875, under the ministry of Rev. J. C. Burke, the church was enlarged, remodeled, and furnished with all the modern church conveniences, at an expense of ten thousand dollars.

In the spring of 1881 certain tendencies culminated in the withdrawal of a number of members, who organized a new congregation which located farther up-town.

The church was without a pastor at the time, but soon afterwards obtained one in the person of Rev. William P. Evans, who assumed charge July 1, 1881. Since that time there has been steady growth and a systematic and regular reduction of the church debt. The church has now nearly two hundred communicant members. A flourishing Sunday-school, with a well-selected library of twelve hundred volumes, and a most convenient, well-appointed, and valuable church property, situated on Second Street, between Locust and Walnut.

The present board of officers consist of: Elders, John Steetin, L. C. Oberlin, J. H. Oberlin, and Samuel

Filbert; Deacons, F. A. Bennett, J. G. Beemer, H. F. Yerger, L. W. May, J. G. Peirce, Ed. Newcomer, S. P. Graver, and Dr. C. F. Markel; Sunday-school Superintendent, L. W. May.

The list of pastors from the beginning comprises the following: Rev. J. H. Menges, 1849-60; Rev. P. E. Dorsey, M.D., 1860-63; Rev. C. Reemensnyder, 1863-65; Rev. W. H. Steck, 1866-70; Rev. G. M. Rhodes, 1870-74; Rev. J. C. Burke, 1875-77; Rev. F. W. Staley, 1877-81; Rev. William P. Evans, 1881 to the present time.

St. Peter's Catholic Church and its Auxiliary Institutions.—By way of introduction to the history of this church the following preamble is taken from the subscription-book issued by the Rev. Bernard Keenan, in which he authorizes the gentlemen named therein to collect money for the erection of a church in the borough of Columbia:

"The Roman Catholics of the borough of Columbia (by the grace of God), having unanimously resolved to build a Roman Catholic Church in said place, and in order to enable them to proceed in so necessary and laudable an undertaking, are induced to solicit subscriptions from a generous and charitable public.

"As Roman Catholic pastor of Lancaster County, I sanction and highly approve of the resolution adopted by the congregation of the borough of Columbia, under my care, and likewise state that Messrs. George Ziegler, John Arms, John McMullen, and Donnick Eagle, who compose the committee for collecting subscriptions, are persons worthy of the highest confidence and trust, and capable of performing the duties imposed in them.

"REV. BERNARD KEENAN.

"LANCASTER CITY, 2d March, 1828."

In pursuance of the resolution to erect a church, approved by the Rev. Father Keenan, measures were taken to secure a site. Two lots on Lancaster Avenue, lately used as a cemetery, were bought. It was afterwards, however, thought best to select a spot in a more central part of the town, and the ground upon which the church now stands was purchased. The funds necessary for commencing the building were not without a hard struggle raised, and in 1828 a contract for the erection of the church was given to Israel Cooper. The corner-stone was laid in 1828, and in 1830 the church was dedicated by the Right Rev. F. Patrick Kenrick. Before the erection of the church the few Catholics living in Columbia were obliged, in order to hear mass, to go either to Lancaster, York, or Elizabethtown. Sometimes, however, during this period mass was said in private houses, that a better opportunity might be afforded the people of Columbia and vicinity of fulfilling their religious duties. Prior to the building of the church missionary priests from Conewago and other places occasionally visited the town. From 1828, the date of the laying of the corner-stone, until 1842, Father Keenan came once a month from Lancaster to say mass and attend to the spiritual wants of the congregation. In February, 1842, came Rev. Daniel Kelly to reside in Columbia as the pastor of St. Peter's congregation. His successors in order of their appointment were Revs. John Mackin, B. A. Shorb, M. F. Martin, Dr. Balfe, Dr. Leitner, Rev. P. Toner, and Rev. A. McGinnis.

The church was enlarged by Dr. Balfe, and the parochial house built by the Rev. Father Short and the ground in front of the church was terraced and otherwise beautified by the Rev. Dr. Leitner, who also had a neat iron railing erected about the church premises.

This short history of the Roman Catholic Church in Columbia would not be complete without recording the fact "that the Right Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, Bishop of Philadelphia, trustee for the Catholic congregation of the borough of Columbia," procured an act of the Legislature, per McSherry, authorizing him to convey by deed unto Robert B. Wright, Esq., his heirs, etc., a part of the lot on which the church was built in exchange for all that part of his lot adjoining the Catholic Church lot aforesaid, lying and being southeast of a line drawn from the west corner of the Catholic parsonage at right angles to Second Street." For this kind and generous act on the part of Mr. Wright in exchanging lots without any money consideration the members of St. Peter's congregation felt very grateful to him, and justly, for it enabled them to have an entrance to their church from Second Street instead of from Union Street, as formerly, and it also prevented the erection of objectionable buildings right in front of the church door, and his memory is still held in grateful respect by the members of St. Peter's Church.

On the 30th of September, 1866, Rev. J. J. Russell was appointed pastor by the Right Rev. James F. Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia. The congregation at that time was not large, numbering about one hundred families. It possessed what is now called the old church property, corner of Second and Union Streets, which extended on Second Street one hundred feet and on Union one hundred and forty-five feet, and on which were erected the church and parochial house. In the same year the church and house underwent a complete renovation. In 1872 two brick houses on Union above Second were purchased for the congregation, one of which was used as a dwelling-house by the Sisters who had charge of the parochial schools, and the other as a school-house.

The parochial schools which the reverend pastor opened have been marked by exceptional success, especially since the advent of the Sisters of Charity. A notable feature of these schools is the annual public examinations, which many of the educated citizens of the town are accustomed to attend. The searching questioning to which the pupils are subjected at these examinations shows most clearly the proficiency which children, with close application to study, may be able to attain under the careful training of efficient teachers.

For the better convenience of that part of the flock living in Wrightsville, a piece of land was purchased in that borough in the year 1874 by Rev. J. J. Russell for a cemetery, which was consecrated by Right Rev. J. F. Shanahan, Bishop of Harrisburg, June 7th

of this year. Prior to the buying of the ground for the cemetery, a house for school purposes in that town was secured, in which school has continued to be held. In March of the same year the St. Patrick's Temperance and Beneficial Society was established in the parish, as well as another society called St. Peter's Church Society. The following extract from the latter society's minute-book will explain the object of its organization:

"At a meeting of the parishioners of St. Peter's Church, Aug. 2, 1874, called by Rev. J. J. Russell, pastor of the above church, for the purpose of adopting some means by which to raise money to pay for the new church property lately purchased by him for the congregation,

"Resolved, That the parishioners form themselves into an association under the title of St. Peter's Church Society, for the liquidation of the debt incurred by the above-mentioned purchase, and that each member pay monthly a certain sum of money into the treasury of said society."

This property adjoins the old church property on the northwest side, and extends on Second Street one hundred and sixteen feet, giving the entire church property a frontage of two hundred and sixteen feet. The building erected by the former owners of the property is now the pastoral residence.

A noteworthy occurrence in this church's history was the ordination to the priesthood of Rev. A. J. O'Brien, nephew of Rev. Father Russell, by the Right Rev. J. F. Shanahan, on the morning of the 21st of November, 1874. So solemn a ceremony as the conferring of the sacrament of Holy Orders naturally drew to the church almost the entire Catholic population of Columbia, Marietta, and Wrightsville. On May 30, 1878, the corner-stone of the convent building was laid by the Right Rev. Bishop of Harrisburg, assisted by a large number of clergy of the diocese, in the presence of an immense concourse of people. The work upon the building was pushed vigorously, and in a very short time a substantial, magnificent, and commodious structure stood complete in every detail.

As an educational institution for young ladies it is meeting with merited popularity and success. The same Right Rev. prelate consecrated the convent and the convent chapel on the 8th day of the following December. The convent was built according to the plans and specifications of E. F. Durang, the renowned Philadelphia architect, and under the immediate supervision of the Rev. J. J. Russell. The building, including the Mansard roof, is four stories high, surmounted by a cupola, from which a commanding view is had of the picturesque scenery along the Susquehanna River, and of the undulating country on either side, and it has eight bow-windows of semicircular form in front.

On the same day after the consecration of the convent the Right Rev. Bishop blessed St. Peter's new cemetery, which is situated in West Hempfield township, on the farm purchased by the Rev. Pastor for the people of the parish with the express purpose, principally, of securing for them a suitable spot where the sacred remains of their departed friends

might decently lie until the day of final resurrection. In the convent are a high school and an academy, under the control of the Sisters of Charity of Mount St. Vincent's, on the Hudson, N. Y. The former is designed for the more advanced children of the parish, the latter as a boarding-school solely for young ladies who are not of the congregation or who live without its boundaries. Besides the societies already mentioned there are in connection with the church three sodalities, whose end is solely a religious one. Writing on the subject of societies it will not be out of place here to speak of the "St. Peter's Building and Loan Association," instituted in June, 1876, which holds its meetings in a school-room in the convent. The present officers are: President, C. F. Young; Vice-President, J. C. Atwood; Treasurer, Rev. J. J. Russell; Secretary, John B. Wisler; Directors, James Mack, Daniel McCarty, William Foley, Martin Ford, Cormick McCall, Bryan Cavanaugh, Bart Foley, P. Moriarity, John McCall, F. McCarty, L. Hendrick, James Gegan.

This association has thus far prospered, as the value of the shares (one hundred and forty-seven dollars) at the end of its seventh year shows. The Columbia Workmen's Saving Fund and Building Association, when in existence, held its meetings in the basement of the church, and was, in a sense, a parochial society, since so many parishioners have obtained homes through it. At the end of nine years it terminated a successful career, the value of two hundred dollars per share having been attained.

St. Peter's Sunday-school of Columbia has an average attendance of one hundred and thirty children. The superintendent of this Sunday-school was for a number of years Mr. Francis Ziegler. Since October, 1872, the Sisters of Charity have the conduct of it. The number of pupils who attend Sunday-school in Wrightsville is about twenty, and at present Mr. Charles Dougherty superintends it, and of late years the day school has been under the charge of lay teachers.

Holy Trinity (German Roman Catholic) Church.—This church edifice is of brick, located on Cherry, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, and was built in 1860, under the supervision of Rev. Father Schaffrot, then pastor in charge of this parish. For the first two years services were held in the basement of the building, as the edifice was not completed and dedicated until 1862.

In 1863, Mr. Schaffrot was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. Father William Pieper, the present pastor. During Mr. Pieper's pastorate the church edifice was enlarged (1873) to nearly double its original seating capacity, marble altars placed in the chancel, memorial windows inserted in place of the old ones, statuary and paintings placed in proper position, adding grandeur to the beautifully-frescoed walls and ceiling, making it one of the pleasantest and most attractive audience-rooms in Columbia.

In 1865 the present parsonage was built, and in 1869 the Sisters' house, in rear of and adjoining the church, was erected. They have charge of the school, which was established in the basement of the church in 1867, and at present numbers two and forty pupils.

The present membership of Holy Trinity Church is about two hundred and fifty.

Church of God.—The followers of Rev. John Winebrenner held religious meetings for a few years at private dwellings. In the latter part of the year 1878 and beginning of 1879, through the personal exertions of Rev. J. W. Deshong, money enough was raised by subscription to erect a brick meeting-house at the corner of Seventh and Walnut Streets. Mr. Deshong was followed by the Revs. C. W. Winbiger, J. H. Esterline, and S. C. D. Jackson, the present pastor. The present membership numbers thirty. The church was not regularly organized until March 30, 1879. There is also a Sunday-school attached to the church, numbering ten teachers and ninety-five scholars.

St. John's Lutheran Church.—On Sunday, March 27, 1881, a number of the members of the Lutheran Church on Second Street severed their connection with that organization. On the 8th day of April, 1881, these members met at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, on Locust Street above Fifth, for the purpose of organizing a new church, which was done, under the title which heads this sketch; but no immediate measures were taken to erect a church building or securing the services of a pastor. Their first object was to take care of the children and build up a Sabbath-school. Schuler's Hall, opposite the opera-house, on Locust Street, was secured for that purpose. They were supplied from April to September by the Revs. Samuel Yingling, Hering, Anstadt, Barnitz, Frazier, Fritz, Miller, Stine, Brown, and Fensler, Lutheran ministers, who came to Schuler's and Armory Halls and preached for them. They were much pleased with Samuel Yingling, and in September, 1881, they gave him a regular call, when he became their pastor. From this period new life was given to this weak congregation, and they took measures to procure a lot of ground whereon they desired to erect their church. A lot was purchased on the southeast side of Locust Street above Sixth. The ladies of the congregation worked unceasingly, and continued to provide means to meet the daily expenses while the new church building was being erected. They were assisted very much by their pastor and the male members of the congregation. The building, which is in its internal arrangement the most complete of all the Protestant churches in the place, cost ten thousand dollars, one-half of which sum was raised by the "workers" in the congregation before its completion. The building was completed on the 1st day of October, 1882. This congregation up to June, 1882, held no synodical relations with either branch of the Lutheran Church government. In

that month they were received into the Synod of Pennsylvania at its meeting in Philadelphia.

The Sabbath-school received the first anxious care of those who separated from the Lutheran Church on Second Street. The school was first held at the private residence of Charles P. Schreiner, on Locust Street, where there was an attendance of seventy children. On the following Sabbath, which was on April 11, 1881, the school convened in Schuler's Hall, where one hundred and forty-seven children were in attendance. From that place they removed to Armory Hall, on Walnut Street, above Second Street, where the number increased to one hundred and seventy-four. The officers of the school were Henry Leaman, assistant superintendent; C. C. Hogentogler, secretary; W. H. Herr, treasurer; Mrs. C. P. Shreiner and Miss Hallie Clepper, assistants in the infant school; and Mrs. Benjamin Herr, treasurer; George Tille, librarian; Isaac T. Gitt, assistant; and Messrs. Harry Bennett, John Williams, Jacob Lutz, and Tyson Simpson, directors.

Colored Churches.—In the year 1822, John Stadman gave a lot of ground at the corner of Concord and Fifth Streets to the Rev. Joseph Henderson, who conveyed the same to Joseph Henderson, Walter Green, John Winston, and Nicholas Pleasants, trustees of the Colored Baptist Church. These trustees and a large majority of the congregation were manumitted slaves from Virginia, who came to the place in 1817-19.

In 1823 a little frame church was built, and in the same year with the assistance of John McKissick and William P. Beatty a Sunday-school was started. This church was largely attended for many years, and on special occasions many white persons attended also. As the pioneer members began to die, the church gradually declined until there were not enough left to hold service. The last of these manumitted slaves, Benjamin Randolph, died two years ago, when the old church building was torn down and another small church building across the street, which belonged to Zion's colored congregation, was removed to it.

Contemporaneous with the erection of this church, and by manumitted slaves also, was built a small frame church in the alley between Union and Perry Streets and Third and Second Streets, called the Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The congregation worshiped there until the Rev. Stephen Smith purchased the frame church from the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the alley between Cherry and Union and Fourth and Fifth Streets, about the year 1832. The building was destroyed by fire, and another one of brick was built. Twenty years ago they sold the church, and built another one on Fifth Street, below Union Street, which they sold to the public school board for a colored school. A few years ago they erected a new, much larger, and more substantial brick church on the same street, a little west of the old one.

Another church, called the Union Church, was erected on the south side of Union Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, about the same time the first two were built. Preaching is only occasionally held in the building.

The religious feeling among the present generation of colored people in Columbia may be said to be on the decline.

Educational.—Prior to the Revolutionary period there were no school-houses or regular schools kept at Wright's Ferry.

Occasionally an Irish peripatetic school-teacher came to the neighborhood, and taught school during the winter months, and boarded around with the parents of the children. The Wrights, Barbers, and Bethels were intermarried with each other, and were the only English-speaking families who resided permanently at the ferry.

Those of them who desired a better and more thorough education for their children than could be obtained at home, sent them to Lancaster or Philadelphia, and to the select schools conducted by Friends in Chester County and Cecil County, Md. The pioneer settlers were well educated before they came to the river, and it is probable that many of the children were taught the rudiments of an education at home. That remarkable woman, Susanna Wright, took care of the children of her brother James and Samuel Bethel. She not only taught them to read and write and the rudiments of arithmetic, but how to paint and use the needle also. She was implicitly obeyed in everything. She was abundantly able to teach them the higher branches, and to her brother James was indebted for much he knew, and his success in life.

The first attempt to establish a school where the higher branches were taught was in the summer of 1800, when Robert Patton opened a boarding-school for boys only. The school was held in the little brick meeting-house belonging to Friends, situated on the south side of Cherry Street, a short distance above Third Street. In addition to the common branches, that of surveying was also added. The price of boarding was twenty, and tuition five dollars per quarter. The scholars were boarded at private houses. The school was not self-sustaining, and Mr. Patton gave up teaching, and entered into mercantile pursuits, for which he was well fitted.

Edward Postlethwait Page, an Englishman, who had been an officer under Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar, in 1805, followed Patton. He was a very eccentric person, but occasionally displayed great talent. He had the gift of oratory, and when he attended a town-meeting or the lyceum he often astonished his audience by bursts of eloquence surpassed by no trained speaker in the country. He had an English soldier with him, who was dressed up in military uniform and acted as usher.

Page also taught the first Sunday-school in Co-

lumbia, in the Quaker meeting-house. The late Samuel Nelson Houston was the last of his scholars. He removed to Marietta, Ohio, where he died many years ago. He was followed by Welden Brinton, who taught in the same place. He was succeeded by Dr. Edwin A. Atlee, who also taught in the same place. He had a Revolutionary soldier, who wore a "cocked hat," for usher. He was a great musician, and rose to distinction in the medical profession. He owned and lived in the brick building occupied by Dr. Rodgers, on Locust Street. Samuel N. Houston, who was also one of his pupils, lived and died in the adjoining house.

A number of prominent citizens, whose names are appended to the following, made the first organized effort to establish a better school in Columbia:

"Whereas, a Number of the inhabitants of this Place (Columbia) are solicitous for the education of their Children and those under their care, which, under the present Regulation of Schools, they cannot have done satisfactorily to themselves, they therefore propose to erect a School-house and establish a School therein for the purpose above mentioned under their own immediate direction, and submit the following Plan for that Purpose, viz.:

"1. That William Wright, Saml. Bethel, and Amos Harner be Commissioners, who shall open a Subscription for Fifty Shares of Stock and enter therein as follows: We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do promise to pay to the President and Trustees of the Columbia School the sum of Ten Dollars for every share of Stock in said School set opposite to our names respectively, in such manner and proportions, and at such times as may be determined on by said President and Trustees.

"2. No Person shall subscribe for more than two Shares, provided a sufficient Number offer at that rate.

"3. Each Subscriber shall be entitled to send one Scholar for every Share subscribed, and Subscribers shall have the preference to Non-subscribers in filling up Vacancies.

"4. Each Subscriber shall pay Five Dollars to the Commissioners on each Share at the time of subscribing, and the said Commissioners shall pay the same into the hands of the Treasurer as soon as he shall be appointed.

"5. When two-thirds of the shares are subscribed for, the subscribers shall meet and choose by Ballot thirteen of their Number who shall be styled Trustees, which Trustees shall again elect out of their number a President, Treasurer, and Secretary, to act as such for one year.

"6. The Treasurer shall give bond with security, if required, for the performance of the duties intrusted to him.

"7. When all the shares are paid in full, the Trustees by their President shall issue a Certificate to each Stockholder for the number of Shares by him held, bearing an Interest of six per cent. per Annum, transferable in the Presence of the Treasurer.

"8. At all Elections each Stockholder, for one share shall have one Vote; for two or more shares, two Votes.

"9. Every vacancy in the Board of Trustees by Death, Resignation, or otherwise, shall be forthwith supplied by an election held for that purpose.

"10. The Trustees shall have power to purchase or receive, by Donation or otherwise, a suitable Lot on which to erect a School-house and to receive a Deed for the same in Trust for the Stockholders generally, and to contract with Workmen, purchase Materials, &c., and to have the sole management of the same, and whenever they shall see cause, lay a statement of the Expenditures before a Meeting of the Stockholders to be convened for that purpose. And provided the Expense of erecting and preparing the said School-house shall exceed the amount of the Original Subscription, then, and in that case, the said Trustees shall open a new Subscription for as many more shares as shall be necessary to make up the deficiency, which new shares shall be at the Rate of the original Subscription, with Interest from that date.

"11. The President and Trustees shall have the sole direction, order, and management of the School.

"12. The Trustees shall annually, on the first Monday in January, lay before the Stockholders a general Statement of the Funds and situation of the School.

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do promise to pay to the President and Trustees of the Columbia School the sum of Ten Dollars for every share of stock in said school set opposite to our names, respectively, in such manner and proportions and at such times as may be determined on by said President and Trustees.

Names.	Stock.	Names.	Stock.
Wm. F. Beatty.....	2	Patience Wright.....	1
Jno. Evans.....	2	Edwin A. Atlee.....	1
Sam'l. Miller.....	2	Amos Harnet.....	1
Nath'l. Barber.....	1	Abm. Shoemaker.....	1
James Wright, Jr.....	1	Wm. Wright.....	1
John Houshott.....	1	Sam. Bethel.....	2
Ja ^s . Wright.....	2	Robt. Patton.....	1
James Graham.....	1	John Eberline.....	2
Philip Gossler.....	2	Henry Brunsicker.....	1
Jacob Comfort.....	2	Joel Richardson.....	1
C. Breneman.....	2	David Bannum.....	1
Daniel Miller.....	1	John Brumfield.....	1
Jonas Mifflin.....	2	Jacob Strickler.....	2
John Mathiot.....	2	G. Webster.....	1
Thos. Boude.....	2	Emma J. Fry.....	2
Barlous Stump.....	1	Elaouer Barber.....	1
Sam'l. Wright.....	2		

Columbia School.—On the 25th day of March, 1807, Samuel Wright conveyed to Samuel Bethel, Esq., Maj. Thomas Boude, Dr. Edwin A. Atlee, Robert Patton, James Wright, William F. Beatty, Esq., Jonathan Mifflin, John Evans, William Wright, Nathaniel Barber, Christian Breneman, and James Graham, for one silver dollar, Lot No. 104, and measuring fifty feet on Third Street, and extending sixty feet along a public alley between Locust and Cherry Streets, for the purpose of erecting a school-house upon it.

The stockholders increased, and the number of shares from fifty to sixty, and the value from ten to fourteen dollars per share. In the year 1807 they erected a one-story brick building, measuring twenty-eight feet in front, and extending along a public alley thirty-five feet.

The original stockholders are named above. They organized by the election of a president, secretary, treasurer, and twelve trustees.

The first teacher was E. P. Page. He was followed by Dr. Edwin A. Atlee, William Kirkwood, Thomas Trump, Elisha Halloway, Jesse Haines; in 1819 by Moses P. Cheney, who taught again in 1826. He had been a teacher in the Westtown school in Chester County. He was followed by Thomas Sharpe in the fall of 1823. During his term a belfry was erected on the top of the school-house and a bell placed in it. He resigned in 1826, and, as before stated, Mr. Cheney took charge of the school April 1, 1826; he was assisted by Benjamin Gilbert. He resigned in 1828. On the 29th day of March, 1828, Frederick Hinkson took charge of the school, and resigned during the following summer. He was succeeded by William Van Wyke on July 27, 1828, who resigned in September, and was succeeded by G. Gillett.

Charles Farnam came in 1832. An incident occurred to him which he had good reason to remember while he remained in Columbia. He was very hasty and passionate. Cyrus Strickler was one of his pupils, whom he chastised very severely for an offense he did not commit, and he left the school and declined to return again. He returned to the school-

room, accompanied by his father, Jacob Strickler, to procure his books. Farnam at once commenced to lecture and upbraid Mr. Strickler for his want of discipline and watchfulness over his son's welfare. Mr. Strickler, who was also of hasty temperament, commenced to belabor the teacher with a raw-hide. There was no school for some days afterwards. Farnam removed to the basement of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1833, where he also taught a night-school. This school at various periods seemed to prosper, and bid fair to establish a plant for one of much higher grade. The trustees or managers were not fortunate in procuring the right kind of a teacher. The changes were too frequent, and the managers did not offer a sufficient inducement to command the best educational talent.

The stockholders on the 28th day of August, 1830, made an effort to reorganize the school and enlarge the building. On the 4th day of September, 1830, a committee reported in favor of the erection of a building large enough to accommodate two hundred and fifty scholars, on Cherry Street, a period when the school was struggling for an existence. It seems to have breathed its last breath in 1831.

The Lancasterian system was then under successful headway in the town hall. In a few years the free school law came into force, which also operated against the success of this school. The effort to erect a large school building on Cherry Street was a failure.

There seems to be a hiatus in the records of this school from January, 1831, to May 11, 1838, when the stockholders met to reorganize the school. They increased the number of shares to one hundred at fourteen dollars per share, for the purpose of raising money to put another story upon the building and extending it several feet in the rear. The following-named persons subscribed for the additional shares: Samuel W. Mifflin, Henry Breneman, Dr. J. S. Clarkson, Joseph Black, Davis Gohenn, Abraham Bruner, Samuel Grove, Joseph Cottrell, Thomas H. Pearce, Dr. George Moore, William Mathiot, Owen B. Goodman, Moses Whitson, James Barber, Jacob F. Markley, Albert G. Bradford, James Caldwell, James Cresson, Israel Cooper, Robert K. Colvin, Alexander Rowan, William Wright, John L. Wright, Jonathan Pusey, Robert B. Wright, Joseph W. Cottrell, Christian Haldeman, Peter Haldeman, Reuben Mullison, Jonas Rumble, John Cooper, Joseph Jenkins, Henry Montgomery, Samuel S. Haldeman, William S. Shultz, Michael Strein.

A contract was made with Israel Cooper, who put another story upon and extended the building several feet in the rear, where a staircase was built, from which access was had to the hall on the second floor, which was rented to the Lyceum Association for five years.

On the 9th day of March, 1839, Noble Heath, an Englishman, who had been teaching a select school at West Chester, was engaged to teach at a salary of

eight hundred dollars per annum. Owing to some serious indiscretion on his part he was requested to resign, and the board engaged R. S. Roberts to take charge of the school in the fall of 1839. In the same year the title was changed to Columbia Academy.

On March 20, 1841, Cyrus Frost, of Philadelphia, took charge of the school, but in the fall of the same year the trustees employed Mr. Johnson to take his place. In the winter of 1842 he resigned, and Thomas H. Pearce was engaged to teach three months. He was followed by Mr. Howland, who taught one term. In July, 1842, B. F. Wright, a graduate of Dickinson College, was engaged. In the spring of 1843 he was succeeded by Thomas W. Sommers, who was followed by L. J. Roads in 1845, who remained in charge of the school until 1851, when the property was sold to the borough, with the view of making room to extend the market-house. Some of these teachers were addicted to the use of ardent spirits, and at certain periods drank to excess. The frequent changes made in teachers indicate that the school was not entirely successful. There were a number of private schools in the borough, which interfered with its prosperity.

Private Schools.—John Quest taught in Walnut Street in the years 1807-9; Amos Harmer in 1809, and Sarah Currie (mother of Martin Currie), on Walnut Street, in 1812. Rev. Stephen Boyer, the pastor of the Presbyterian Church, opened a select school and prepared young men to enter upon a collegiate course in 1812-20.

Joseph Mifflin, born in Philadelphia, removed from there to Little Britain township, in this county. On the 8th day of May, 1806, he married Martha Houston, daughter of Dr. John and Susanna Houston, of Columbia, and removed to Columbia, where he taught school in 1813-14 in a frame building which stood in the rear of the market-house. He afterwards entered the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company as teller, and was thus engaged several years, ending about the year 1820.

A Mr. Barber taught on Walnut Street in 1800.

Lydia Hutton, a Quaker, taught a school for poor children at the corner of Cherry Street and Lancaster Avenue. She was paid by a few of the wealthy citizens, 1825.

Mrs. Claiborne, daughter of Gen. Ross, and the widow of Gen. Richard Claiborne, who had been Governor of Louisiana, came from New Orleans to Columbia in 1818, where she opened a school in the house lately owned by the Miss Houstons, on Locust Street; she afterwards taught on Walnut and Front Streets. She taught children between the age of eight and twelve years, and was thus engaged about twenty-five years.

Richard H. Murphy, John Resch, John P. Wade, William Kenney, — Bond, — Dunlap also taught between the years 1820 and 1832.

David J. Snow taught singing-school in 1826 and 1827.

Henry Connelly taught a classical school on Front Street.

Thomas Lloyd taught school for eighteen years. He was a justice of the peace for many years, and was also a surveyor and scrivener, secretary for many years of the "Water Company," and held that position for a number of other societies and corporations. He ceased to teach school in 1831, and was succeeded by Ezra Firth on July 11, 1831, who came from Philadelphia, where he had been teaching for twenty years. In December, 1831, he added a night- to his day-school. His wife also taught young children, and gave young ladies lessons in fine needle- and lace-work. They taught on Third Street, near the old Columbia brick school-house, and also in the latter place. Mrs. Firth is now living in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Columbia Select School for Young Ladies was established in 1833 by Miss E. Ely. She had a number of scholars from a distance, who boarded with private families, and paid from one dollar and a half to two dollars per week for boarding.

This school was on Second between Walnut and Locust Streets. The school was well patronized and in a prosperous condition for two or three years, when it declined rapidly, and ceased to exist in the following year. The terms of tuition for the English branches were five dollars per quarter; the French language, ten dollars per quarter.

In June, 1832, Rev. William F. Houston opened an infant school. It lived but a few years, notwithstanding the efforts of this public-spirited gentleman to supply what he believed to be a want greatly needed in the borough.

Deborah Foreman conducted a private school for young children for thirty years. She died in 1882.

Francis X. Zeigler commenced to teach a private school about forty years ago, and at intervals since has taught both private and public schools. For more than twenty years he has devoted his entire time to the telegraph and Adams Express, in connection with fire insurance business.

Commencing in 1825, Amos Gilbert taught school a few years on Second Street near Walnut. He was a Quaker, and was a descendant of the Gilbert family who were taken prisoners by the Indians a hundred years ago. His son Howard is a professional teacher, and is well known in this county and the eastern section of the State as one of the best and most successful teachers and accomplished scholars in the State. He has traveled a great deal upon the continent of Europe, and has acquired the language of many nations.

In 1829, Michael Strine began teaching, and continued a few years on Walnut Street and on Locust Street. He was born in Lancaster, and came from a family which furnished a number of teachers and ministers in the Lutheran Church. His son, Jacob S. Strein, was the late sheriff.

John Christy taught in the blue-front house on Locust Street above the old town hall in 1828-31. James Stevenson taught school on Walnut Street, 1828-30. Miss Laird, Miss Hamilton, and Miss Houston were also teachers at a later period, and John D. Wright taught about twenty-five years ago.

Lancasterian School.—Joseph Lancaster, a member of the Society of Friends in England, was the founder of the monitorial system, by which the most intelligent pupils in a school were required to teach their fellows what they had learned in advance of them. Mr. Lancaster died in 1839. This system came into general use in England and this country. In 1822 the Legislature of Pennsylvania enacted a law encouraging these schools. Lancaster City and the boroughs of this county were designated as the "Second School District of the State." Twelve directors or controllers, to be elected by the people, were to manage the schools in each of the boroughs.

J. L. Rowand commenced to teach school in his native place, in the winter season, in New Jersey in 1820. He went from there to the city of Camden, N. J., and took charge of the academy in that place and remained there until 1827, when failing health compelled him to relinquish for a time the business of teaching. During the summer of 1827 he went to Philadelphia and took instructions in the model school on the "Lancasterian" mode of education. In the autumn of 1828 he came to Columbia and opened a school on the Lancasterian plan in the then new town hall, which had just been completed. Among the trustees were William Wright, president, Evan Green, James Given, and William Dick, secretary.

The school was opened in the second story, with one hundred and five scholars on the first day. This number increased, and the room was found to be entirely too small to accommodate that number. The charge for each scholar was two dollars per quarter, which covered all expenses.

This school was conducted on that plan for about two years, when the trustees changed its character to a select and limited in number school, which was always full. In the spring of 1832, Mr. Rowand was compelled to give up his school on account of failing health. In June, 1832, he sold his school to George W. Layng, a native of New England. In addition to the ordinary English branches he taught the Greek and Latin languages. His terms of tuition were:

Spelling, reading, and writing, three dollars for twelve weeks; arithmetic and geography, four dollars for twelve weeks; English grammar, history, use of the globes, natural philosophy, etc., five dollars for twelve weeks.

Extra charges were made for pens, ink, and pencils, and for fuel. His sister, Miss Maria Layng, gave instructions in plain and ornamental needle-work to young ladies. Mr. Layng was a classical scholar, as well as an accomplished gentleman. His school was

well patronized. Mr. Layng removed to Pittsburgh, where he studied law, and became a successful attorney. He died some years ago. He was followed by Henry Montgomery in 1836, a native of New York State, who taught school near the "Gap," in this county, from which place he came to Columbia.

Like his predecessors, he used the rod freely, which on several occasions stirred up the ire of the "bad boys'" parents, who came to the school-room to return the compliment on the teacher, which was not always a success. Mr. Montgomery found that the profession of teaching was not the one best adapted to the development of his abilities. He was in political faith an Anti-Mason, and entered into the personal warfare carried on in the newspapers between the parties with a good deal of vim. He established the *Pennsylvania Courant* in Columbia in 1837, and while he was connected with this paper, which was about two years, he was in "hot water" all the time, and was never satisfied unless he could find some political opponent to pound. As a political writer in a heated campaign he had few equals. He remained in the newspaper business for many years in Harrisburg, Lancaster, and Detroit, Mich. He married Ann, daughter of Robert Spear, Esq., late of this place.

He was followed by Michael R. Keegan in 1837, who taught school in the town hall and at the corner of Front and Union Streets for ten years. He removed to the State of Ohio.

Washington Institute was created and brought into existence by the trustees of the Public Ground Company, whose funds were a trust designed by the founder of Columbia for the sole benefit of the citizens of the town he laid out, which is known as "Old Columbia."

Before the free-school system was adopted in the State, the citizens of Old Columbia frequently met and endeavored to convert the income of this trust to establish free schools in the town. There was no one who could devise a plan calculated to make the scheme a success, and hence every attempt in that direction was a failure.

There was jealousy and envy among the citizens of Old and New Columbia over the disposition of this trust fund, and different projects were proposed, which led to a confusion of counsel, and the consequence was that nothing was done.

In the spring of 1854 the board of trustees of the public ground concluded to purchase a tract of land on the north side of Lancaster Avenue, between Locust and Cherry Streets, from John L. Wright, upon which they designed to erect a school building. In the year 1856 a contract was made with Michael Clepper for its erection for \$8640, and it was finished the same year.

June 30, 1857, a school board composed of five members were elected, to wit: Samuel Truscott, Philip Shreiner, Jonas Rumpke, Joshua Vaughen, and Henry Minnich, of the board of trustees of the

public ground, and Joseph W. Fisher, Hugh M. North, Samuel Shoch, and Dr. Benjamin Rohrer by the citizens of Old Columbia, who were to serve for one year.

In November, 1857, Professor Joseph D. Nichols was chosen principal, and in the following winter Morris D. Wickersham and Grace Clarkson were chosen assistants. In 1859 he was assisted by Mr. Gamwell and Miss Herntz. The school was not self-sustaining, and on the 1st day of March, 1859, the company gave the buildings to Mr. Nichols free of rent. During the summer and fall of that year the school was reported to be in a flourishing condition, but it soon declined again.

On the 1st day of July, 1860, the Institute was rented to Rev. A. Essick for a period of one year. He was assisted by Mr. Patton for a few months. The following two or three years were periods of depression, and the board of trustees made an effort to sell or rent the buildings to the school board of the borough.

In February, 1863, Professor Howard Gilbert and Professor Viero and Miss Johnson taught in separate rooms. In April, 1863, a free school was taught for three months by Professors Peck, Richards, Johnson, and Haldeman.

In the month of September, 1863, the Institute building was taken by the United States government for a hospital, and so occupied for two months.

In October, 1863, it was rented to Professor H. S. Alexander, and a portion of the building was converted into a dwelling. In January, 1864, Mr. Alexander leased the buildings for a period of eight years.

In April, 1866, Mr. Alexander sold his lease to President Sackett, who found the school in a prosperous condition, but let it run down, when Mr. Alexander took charge of the school again in 1868. In March, 1868, the trustees purchased from J. H. Mifflin, for eighteen hundred dollars, a tract of land adjoining the Institute grounds which extends to Locust and Sixth Streets. In the same year the buildings were enlarged. Under the management of Professor Alexander the school was in a flourishing condition and profitable. His health and that of Mrs. Alexander was such that they had to abandon the profession they had adorned with so much grace and ability, and in March, 1871, they retired from the Institute and were succeeded by the Rev. Ewing. In January, 1873, Mr. Alexander again took charge of the school, but he was not able to make it self-supporting.

In February, 1876, the school board of the borough leased the Washington Institute buildings and the grounds purchased from John L. Wright for a period of twenty years, at an annual rental of four hundred dollars. It is now called the Columbia High School, and under the superb management of Professor B. G. Ames, superintendent of the public schools of Columbia, and Misses Lillian and Mary Welsh and Mr. Hoffman, his able assistants, who have charge of the

schools, it is second to none in the State in school government and the thoroughness with which they instruct in the several branches of study in accordance with the curriculum.

A day- and boarding-school for boys, English and classical, was established in the second story of the town hall, on April 18, 1853, by Professor Alfred Armstrong, principal. The school was removed to the building in the rear of the Presbyterian Church on Fourth Street. A number of scholars received a classical course of studies, and were prepared to enter upon a collegiate course of studies. The school was scarcely self-sustaining, and Mr. Armstrong removed to Harrisburg, where he again established an academy.

Up to the year 1834 there was no uniform system of education in the State for the common people. Every township and town had its private schools, conducted frequently by incompetent teachers in their own way. They were peripatetic in their movements, and seldom remained longer in one place than three winter months. In the country they boarded around among the farmers, and sometimes behaved very dishonorably.

Long and persistent efforts in behalf of the common school system in New England by Horace Mann crowned his efforts with success about the year 1830. Friends of the educational cause in Pennsylvania took up the subject, and began to agitate and mould a public sentiment in favor of the common school system. The subject was brought before the Legislature and discussed there. Governor Wolf rendered valuable aid. Among the ablest and most persistent champions in the Legislature of these measures was Thaddeus Stevens, then of Adams County. His eloquence and matchless argument brought a majority of the Assembly to his side, and the common school law was passed in 1834. There was a provision in the law requiring the districts to accept the same before it was brought into practical operation.

When the Legislature adjourned and the full scope of the law became known to the people, there was great opposition to its enforcement.

On Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1834, a meeting of the citizens was held in the town hall to ascertain the sentiments of the people on the subject of adopting the school law. Dr. Joseph Clarkson was chairman and J. Houston Mifflin secretary. Thomas E. Cochran addressed the meeting in favor of the school law. Dr. R. E. Cochran, John Barber, Esq., and J. Houston Mifflin were selected or nominated by the meeting for school directors, and Samuel Boyd, Christian Hershey, and John Musselman were selected for school directors from West Hempfield township.

When the Legislature met in 1835, a majority of its members were in favor of repealing the law of 1834. Thomas H. Burroughs, who was then Secretary of State under Joseph Ritner's administration, was a warm friend of the law, and worked very hard to save

it. Opposition grew rapidly; and everything seemed to be lost. Upon making a private canvass among the members, it was found that a large majority were in favor of repealing the law. When the question came up upon second reading, Mr. Stevens arose, and under the inspiration of the moment made one of the grandest and most successful efforts ever undertaken in a deliberative body of people to change a large majority to the minority side. He had barely taken his seat when there was a call from every member to vote upon the question. The law was sustained, and it has never been disturbed since, except to improve it. A copy of this speech should be printed and hung upon the walls of every school-room in the State.

There was considerable opposition to the seventh section of the school law, which required a tax to be levied in the borough of Columbia and East and West Hempfield townships.

On the 16th day of May, 1835, a public meeting of the citizens of Columbia and the township named was held at the public-house of Joshua Kehlers, one mile and a half east from Columbia, along the Columbia and Lancaster turnpike, of which Samuel Boyd was president; J. Houston Mifflin, secretary.

West Hempfield, which included Columbia, was among the first townships in the county to accept the law.

The Public Schools.—After the system of common schools came into general use, the improvement made was gradual. The schools were better attended, more care was taken by the directors in the selection of competent teachers; but little real progress was made, however, until the Normal School at Millersville was fairly under way and a class of teachers trained and equipped to enter a profession they adorned.

Another step in advance was taken when graded schools were introduced. In 1857 a committee was appointed by the school board, with J. G. Hess as its chairman, to grade the public schools of Columbia. This was something new, and but little progress was made, promotions were gradual and few. There were six separate school buildings in the place, some of which were substantial brick structures. The citizens wisely selected some of their best educated and most prominent citizens for school directors. Their education and training enabled them to select competent teachers from merit alone, and to them much credit is due for the advances made in the cause of education in Columbia. Of the number may be mentioned Samuel Shoch, Hugh M. North, J. W. Fisher, Amos S. Green, J. Houston Mifflin, and also Joseph M. Watts, Samuel Grove, Philip Shreiner, David W. Griffith, J. G. Hess, Samuel Young, Abraham Bruner, George Young, Jr., Daniel Waun. The most successful teachers were Calvin Stewart (now pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Colerain township), William Murphy, Morris Wickersham, Frederick S. Pyfer, Mary Shoch, Grace Clarkson, Georgian Houston, and Mary Miller.

The board of directors in 1862 decided to erect one school building large enough to accommodate all white children of lawful age in the place. Accordingly a building was erected on Cherry Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets, three stories high, and containing eighteen commodious school-rooms, ten of which were furnished and prepared for the reception of scholars in 1863. The building was constructed of brick, and was modeled after the High School building on Broad Street, Philadelphia, and when completed was one of the largest and finest school buildings in the State. At the time of its erection it was thought that it was sufficiently large to accommodate all of the white children in the place for many years to come. When filled it would seat two thousand scholars. Although it was a great stride in educational progress, experience has since demonstrated that it was not altogether a wise movement to collect the scholars in an entire district as large as Columbia and place them under one roof. The system has its advantages, but there are many disadvantages which more than balance the good ones. The original cost of the building was sixteen thousand dollars.

The borough superintendency of public schools was adopted for Columbia April 1, 1875. In May they agreed to advertise for a superintendent, and agreed to pay him an annual salary of fourteen hundred dollars. Out of fifty-seven applicants Benjamin G. Ames, of Bridgeton, N. J., was chosen to fill the new position. He was an accomplished scholar, and had rare qualifications to fill a position of this kind; more than thirty years of his life has been devoted to the cause of education.

His system of promotions was different from the old one, and he gradually made a number of other changes, which experience has proven to have been wise and salutary. The most accomplished and thorough teachers in the schools are graduates of the High School.

Miss Lilian Welsh, a daughter of the late Gen. Thomas Welsh, is now vice-principal of the High School, and is one of the most successful and talented teachers in the State. Her sister Marie is her assistant, and is well fitted for the position.

Mr. Hoffman has also risen from the lower to the front rank as a teacher. The entire body of teachers are excelled by few anywhere, and Columbia may well feel proud of the position her schools hold in relation to others in the State.

Lyceum.—The system of social lyceums became very popular with the people in the United States about the year 1830, and it did not decline for ten or twelve years. Josiah Holbrook, who was actuary of the Universal Lyceum, was the principal organizer of lyceums in the United States. The Columbia Lyceum was organized Dec. 2, 1835. The exercises generally opened with a lecture delivered by one of the members, or a subject selected which was debated

by members chosen by the chairman. This feature of the lyceum was always entertaining. Among the members who delivered lectures were Henry Montgomery, S. S. Haldeman, Dr. J. S. Clarkson, Samuel A. Black, Dr. William S. McCorkle, James J. Given, Thomas H. Pearce, E. C. Lewis, Dr. R. E. Cochran, Owen B. Goodman, H. Bingham, Philip Gossler. Many of these lectures were illustrated with scientific apparatus. When the lyceum ran out of home material for lecturers, they were supplied by young and promising lawyers from Lancaster. Among the number we recollect Amos Slaymaker, Esq., Nathaniel Ellmaker, Esq., George M. Kline, Esq. The meetings of the lyceum were held in the old brick school-house on Third Street, near the town hall. After its decline many of its members formed an organization called the Senate. Members were divided and assigned to each of the States. This organization was copied after the United States Senate. Its most pleasing and interesting feature was the political discussions between the members, who were supposed to represent the same political parties which elected the United States senators in their respective States, and they generally adhered to the line of argument used by the members of the United States Senate, whom they were supposed to represent. These discussions were animated and often acrimonious. Among the most active members were J. H. Miffin, John S. Given, Joseph W. Fisher, Napoleon B. Wolfe, Samuel Evans, Alexander Caldwell,¹ James B. Cowden, John Frederick Houston, Stewart D. Elliot, Hugh M. North, Philip Gossler, Amos S. Green, J. G. L. Brown. This organization lasted several years.

Public Libraries.—On the 14th day of January, 1829, a number of prominent citizens subscribed various sums to be expended in the purchase of books for the mutual benefit of all those concerned in a library company to be formed. The company was organized in the spring of 1829 by the election of Evan Green, president, and William Dick, secretary; Miss Haines, librarian. A large and judicious selection of books and pamphlets were purchased. Much interest was at first taken in the enterprise, but debts were accumulated gradually, and in four years from its organization the books and property of the "Columbia, Pennsylvania, Library Company" were sold at auction to pay its debts. Enough was realized also to pay each shareholder two dollars on each share of stock, the par value of which was five dollars. The building opposite the Franklin House was occupied by the library. Herewith we publish the names of each shareholder, so far as we are able to ascertain:

John Arms.
William P. Beatty.
George Beatty.
Robert Barber.
Owen Bruner.

John L. Boswell.
Mary Bethel.
Christian Bachman.
Elizabeth W. Boudo.
George W. Boudo.

Abraham Bruner.
Sarah Barber.
Dr. Abraham Bitner.
E. G. Bradford.
Ghost, Brennenman.
Henry Brennenman.
Levi Brennenman.
Gideon Brennenman.
John Barber.
Jeremiah Brown.
Joseph Cottrell.
John Campbell.
John Cooper.
Joseph Cooper.
Israel Cooper.
James Collins.
William C. Cornwell.
Richard Clyde.
Richard E. Cochran.
William Dick.
Richard Derrick.
Peter Epley.
Domnick Eagle.
Michael Elder.
Preston B. Elder.
John Evans.
John L. Futhy.
John Forry, Jr.
Evan Green.
Amos S. Green.
Benjamin Green.
Joseph Given.
John Guy.
Peter F. Gonter.
Jacob Gossler.
James Given.
Owen B. Goodman.
Jacob B. Garber.
Elizabeth A. B. Heise.
Peter Haldeman.
Christian Haldeman.
John Hoover.
Solomon Hase.
Daniel Hanacker.
Robert H. Houston.
William B. Hunt.

Benjamin Herr.
George Haines.
William Harrah.
Joseph Hogenstagler.
Joseph Jeffries.
Samuel Johnson.
Joshua Kehler.
G. W. Layng.
Thomas Lloyd.
Edward C. Lewis.
George W. C. Lloyd.
James E. Miffin.
Samuel W. Miffin.
Moses Montgomery.
John McKissick, Jr.
Jacob Mathiot.
Samuel Mathiot.
William Mathiot.
John McMullen.
Hugh McCorkle.
Henry Martin.
George Mateick.
George Peters.
William Poist.
Jacob Purkypile.
Jacob L. Rowand.
Charles Odell.
Benjamin Peart.
William Todd.
Robert Spear.
James Sweeney.
Abraham Shirk.
Jacob Strickler.
Henry H. Strickler.
Dr. Beaton Smith.
Henry Y. Slaymaker.
Robert B. Stille.
Henry F. Slaymaker.
John L. Wright.
Charles N. Wright.
James Wright.
Michael Way.
Moses Whitson.
William Wright.
Levi Wisler.
Issac Vaughan.

The Franklin Library was organized in the spring of 1834, John L. Boswell, secretary. The stockholders purchased the books of the Columbia Library, and added to them a large number of new books. This was, like its predecessor, a circulating library. It flourished for a few years, and then went down rapidly. There was no public library in the place from 1836 to 1862.

In the year 1862, Samuel Shoch, president of the Columbia National Bank, donated to the public schools of Columbia five hundred dollars for the purpose of procuring books and establishing a library. The school board accepted this fund and established a library, and named it after its donor. This was the plant of a large and select library. Mr. Shoch has given liberally of his abundant means since, and the school board have at various times made large appropriations and purchased several thousand volumes of choice books. They have, and it is their duty to make, an annual appropriation for the purchase of books and meet incidental expenses. The library is now established on a permanent basis, and will become in time one of the grandest institutions in the county.

¹ Mr. Caldwell was elected United States senator to represent the State of Kansas in 1867 or 1868.

At present a large room on the first story of the public school building on Cherry Street has been set apart for the library. Only one danger confronts the friends of this enterprise, and that is the possibility of fire wiping out of existence in a few hours the accumulated work of many years. It is hoped that there may be found in the community enough of generous-minded citizens who will provide sufficient means to erect a fire-proof building upon the public ground at the corner of Fifth and Locust Streets, or in that vicinity, that will protect this library from a calamity so disastrous.

Samuel Grove, a prominent citizen of the place, twenty or more years ago commenced to purchase books with a view of establishing a circulating library. He made additional purchases from time to time until he has several hundred volumes in his library-room on Third Street, between Locust and Cherry Streets. His books are generally of a religious cast.

Old Residents' Society.—On the 27th day of November, 1874, a number of citizens of Columbia organized a society of old residents of Columbia, the object being to cherish the social interests and friendly relations by holding frequent meetings, under the name of the "Ancient Citizens of Columbia." Following is a list of the members:

Joseph M. Watts (president).
J. Houston Miffin (secretary).
Samuel Shoch (treasurer).
Samuel B. Hense.
William Mathis (dead).
Francis X. Ziegler.
John Frederic Houston (dead).
Samuel W. Miffin.
James Barber.
Henry Breneman (dead).
Martin Niel.
Harford Frisley.
Christian Breneman (dead).
George Bogle (dead).
James Wright (dead).
Henry E. Wolfe.

George W. Bowyer.
John A. Hook (dead).
John S. Green.
John K. Everlein.
Henry N. Kehler.
Samuel Evans.
Thomas E. Cochran (dead).
Samuel Nelson Houston (dead).
Henry Wisler.
Henry H. Houston.
William F. Lockard.
George W. Haldeman.
Jacob L. Gessler.
Jacob Ely (dead).
Samuel Wright.
Abner Bruner.

To become a member of this society a residence of fifty years is required. Several have attained an age of more than fourscore years. As will be seen from the foregoing list, their numbers are rapidly growing less.

Banking.—The Philadelphia Branch Bank was opened on the 22d day of May, 1809. John McKissick was the first cashier, and was followed by Dr. Beaton Smith. This bank did business in the brick house at the corner of Locust and Front Streets, now owned by Jacob Snyder. The Philadelphia Bank had its branch in Columbia for about fifteen years.

The great increase in the population of the State, and the travel incident thereto between sections divided by our great river, the Susquehanna, rendered it necessary to adopt other means than a ferry to accommodate the traveling public who desired to go to either side of this stram; we find, therefore, that in the onward progress of the internal improvements of

the State that the construction of bridges, although a novel and untried enterprise, found its advocates, and was undertaken with hopeful confidence of good results; therefore, "An act authorizing the Governor of Pennsylvania to incorporate a company for the purpose of making and erecting a bridge over the river Susquehanna, in the county of Lancaster, at or near the town of Columbia," was passed by the Legislature and approved the 28th of March, 1809, the State being pledged therein to take \$90,000 of the stock.

A charter was accordingly granted by Governor Snyder on the 19th of October, 1811, and on the 23d of December following the stockholders organized by electing as managers, viz.: William Wright, president; Thomas Boude, Samuel Bethel, James Wright, Samuel Miller, John Evans, Christian Breneman, John Forrey, Jr., Abraham Witmer, Henry Slaymaker, William Barber, Jacob Eichelberger, John Tomlinson, and William P. Beatty as treasurer, and John Barber secretary.

On the 8th of July, 1812, articles of agreement were entered into with Henry Slaymaker and Samuel Slaymaker, of Lancaster County, and Jonathan Walcott, of Connecticut, for the erection of a bridge for the sum of \$150,000, but which before its completion cost \$233,000. The piers were fifty feet long, and ten feet wide at top. The spans each one hundred feet in length.

Stock to the amount of \$400,000 was subscribed for, and after paying for the cost of the bridge the remaining balance was appropriated to banking purposes, and an office of discount and deposit was opened on 5th July, 1813, and notes were printed and issued as bank notes. This proceeding being declared illegal, a charter was afterwards obtained on the 27th March, 1824, for the establishment of a bank under the title of "The Columbia Bridge Company," Christian Breneman being elected president, and John McKissick, cashier. Since then this title has been changed to "The Columbia Bank and Bridge Company," "The Columbia Bank," and lastly, the "Columbia National Bank," which it still retains, with a capital of \$500,000, having been increased from time to time from its original charter amount of \$150,000, to \$250,000, \$322,500, and in 1864 to its present amount.

Since 1824, Christian Breneman, Christian Haldeman, John Forrey, Jr., John N. Lane, David Rinehart, John Cooper, Col. James Meyers, Dr. Barton Evans, John Cooper, George Bogle, and lastly, the present incumbent, Col. Samuel Shoch, have severally acted as presidents, and during their several periods of service John McKissick acted as cashier until 1832, Preston B. Elder, his successor, until 1839, and Col. Samuel Shoch until 1878, a period of thirty-nine years, when he was elected president, in which capacity he still officiates, although in the eighty-seventh year of his age.



Am. Acad.

In 1832 the bridge was carried away by an ice freshet, and rebuilt at an expenditure of \$157,300 and the debris of the old bridge. In June, 1863, the bridge, as rebuilt, was burned as a military necessity under an order from Gen. Couch, commandant of the Susquehanna division of the Federal army, to prevent the rebels from crossing, as the best protection for Eastern Pennsylvania. The bank, owning the bridge, sold the piers and the abutments, with the franchises as a bridge company, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for \$57,000, and has therefore sustained a loss of \$100,000, for which a claim has been preferred against the United States government with hopes of its being allowed.

The First National Bank was organized in May, 1863, with a capital of \$100,000. President, Ephraim Hershey; Cashier, S. S. Detweiler. This bank increased its capital to \$200,000, and its surplus amounts to \$40,000. The present officers are Hugh M. North, Esq., president; S. S. Detweiler, cashier. The bank building is located at the southeast corner of Locust and Second Streets. The amount of deposits is very large, and the bank is in a prosperous condition.

E. K. Smith & Co.'s banking house is located at the northwest corner of Locust and Second Streets. Its capital unlimited. The members of the firm are E. K. Smith and Christian E. Graybill.

The Columbia Deposit Bank was organized in March, 1870, with E. K. Smith, president, and C. E. Graybill, cashier. This bank closed in 1880.

The Dime Savings Bank was organized in 1869. The treasurers were Samuel Allison and Ephraim Hershey. The bank suspended business in 1880.

COL. SAMUEL SHOCH.—Michael Shoch, the grandfather of Col. Samuel, was a native of Germany, and on his emigration to America settled near Philadelphia. He had several children, among whom was John, whose birth occurred at the paternal home near Philadelphia. He in 1792 removed to Harrisburg, Dauphin Co., and there remained until his death in 1842. He married Miss Salome Gilbert, of Philadelphia, and had children,—Mary, Sarah, Rebecca, Eliza, Cassandra, Samuel, John, Jacob, and one who died in childhood. Samuel, whose life is here briefly sketched, was born in Harrisburg, May 28, 1797. His career covers some of the most eventful periods in our national history, and has been so closely identified with local events that it forms an inseparable part of them. His early education was commenced at preparatory schools before the establishment of the present school system, and continued at the Nottingham Academy, Cecil Co., Md. His further education and preparation for professional life were the result of personal application directed only by himself.

As early as 1812 he was recorder of patents under John Cochran, secretary of the land-office, and recorder of surveys in the office of Andrew Porter, then surveyor-general. In September, 1814, he joined the Harrisburg Artillerists, a company formed within

twenty-four hours after the British had burned the capitol at Washington, and was the youngest man in the four companies that volunteered from Harrisburg on that occasion. The company marched to York and thence to Baltimore, and remained on duty there until the British withdrew and abandoned their contemplated attack on that city.

In May, 1817, he began the study of law under Hon. Amos Ellmaker, attorney-general, and was admitted to the Dauphin County bar in 1820. He was always aggressive, and as a young lawyer displayed great energy and fearlessness in prosecuting what he believed to be wrong. He took an active part in an unsuccessful attempt to impeach Judge Franks, of the Lebanon and Dauphin district, for alleged offenses.

In 1835 he was elected clerk of the House of Representatives by a union of the Whig and Anti-Masonic members, defeating Francis R. Shunk, the Democratic candidate. In 1837 he was secretary to the convention which gave us the Constitution under which Pennsylvania lived from 1838 to 1873, and at the adjournment of that body was unanimously thanked. The colonel finds special pleasure in recounting his services with that body.

In 1839 he cast his fortunes with Columbia, and went there to live, having been elected cashier of the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company. The company had a nominal capital of \$150,000, but actually not more than \$80,000 to \$100,000, as a bridge costing more than \$175,000 had been swept away by an ice freshet in 1832, and the loss had not been wholly made up. The capital was afterwards increased, first to \$250,000, and in 1837 to \$322,500, with a change of title to Columbia Bank. In 1865 the bank accepted the national bank law and became the Columbia National Bank, with a capital of \$500,000, at which it still remains, with a surplus fund of \$150,000. He has thus maintained official relations with the corporation as its cashier and president for forty-four years, during a period the events of which are matters of local history.

Col. Shoch was, in 1842, married to Mrs. Hannah Evans, daughter of Amos Slaymaker, of Lancaster County, who was the leading manager of the line of stages between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Her death having occurred in March, 1860, he contracted a second alliance in August, 1865, with Miss Anna E., daughter of Robert Barber, of Columbia, Pa.

In 1848, Col. Shoch was appointed aid to Governor William Johnson, which by courtesy conferred upon him the title of colonel, a title by which he is better known than by his Christian name.

In 1860 the colonel was a member of the State committee of the Republican party, and a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln, the martyr President.

During the war he was foremost in deeds of charity and patriotism, and presented to the first company formed in Columbia a beautiful and costly silk flag.

He always took a warm interest in our public schools, and through his active exertions and liberal donations the "Shoch Library," in honor of its patron, was established.

Col. Shoch also took an active interest in local enterprises, and was at one and the same time president of the Columbia Gas and Water Companies, the Old Public Ground Company, and the Marietta, Chestnut Hill and Washington Turnpike-Road Companies. He was also treasurer of the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company, but resigned in 1862, before going abroad on a continental tour. He was for ten years president of the school board of the borough of Columbia, during which period a spacious edifice, devoted to the use of the public schools, was erected. He served a term as director of the poor of Lancaster County, two terms as county auditor, was a trustee of the Millersville Normal School, and director of the Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Railroad. If responsible official positions are a measure of public confidence, then Col. Shoch was favored above all his fellow-citizens.

The colonel was always an active worker in the Sunday-school cause. In the early part of his professional career he was both a teacher and superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Lutheran Church in Harrisburg. Within the last ten years his youthful enthusiasm for the cause has been specially reawakened, and his active services as teacher of a Bible class in the Columbia Fifth Street Presbyterian Sunday-school, together with the erection, furnishing, and endowment of their beautiful chapel (named "Salome" in honor of his mother), attests the sincerity of his motives. In 1854, and for several years thereafter, he maintained at his own expense a public night-school, employed teachers, and furnished books, etc., for the benefit of apprentices and other young persons who could not attend school during the day, and was happily rewarded by finding the school well attended. Many of the pupils since grown up have become prominent and well-to-do citizens, who gratefully acknowledge the advantages they derived from the enterprise.

In politics he has been uniformly and radically anti-Democratic, a great admirer of Thaddeus Stevens, and is in full accord with Republican administration.

The colonel's has been an eventful and busy life, and even now, when he has just crossed the threshold of his eighty-sixth year, not a single duty is neglected, not a responsibility evaded, and not an energy relaxed.

Having faithfully performed the duties of cashier of the Columbia National Bank for a period of thirty-nine years, he was, in December, 1878, elected its president, and notwithstanding his age, continues his routine of duties, beginning at eight o'clock in the morning and remaining to witness the settlement of all accounts after the bank closes. His principal di-

version is his violin, an instrument of unusual excellence, which affords him many happy hours.

With a mind fresh and vigorous, and with a remarkable activity of body and buoyancy of step, he has reasonable expectations of passing many more years of usefulness.

Newspapers.—*The Susquehanna Waterman* was started in the year 1811 by Thomas A. Wilson, a practical printer, who learned his trade in the borough of York. He established a printing-office in a one-story frame building which stood on the north side of Locust Street below Second Street. In the following year he purchased a half lot of ground on the south side of Locust Street, nearly opposite his frame shop. Upon this lot he erected a three-story brick house, to which he moved his printing-press, etc. He probably used the third story of this building for an office, for he did not plaster the walls. The reaction in business and values of all kind after the war of 1812-15 left him stranded, and his property was sold to James Cyde, Esq., in the year 1818. Mr. Wilson returned to York, thence to one of the Southern States, where he remained for many years. Some of his descendants reside in Wrightsville, York Co.

William Greear published a small newspaper in Lancaster called the *Hive* in 1804. He removed his job-printing press, etc., to Columbia in the year 1812. In the winter of 1814-15 he was elected printer of the "Rolls" by the Legislature, and he removed his printing-press to Harrisburg. He returned to Columbia and commenced the publication of a newspaper called *The Columbian* on the 24th day of July, 1819, in a two-story brick building he purchased from Dr. Eberle. After publishing eighteen numbers it was suspended for want of support. After six or eight months it was revived. It was not self-sustaining, and its publication ceased altogether in a few months. He removed his printing-press to Washington, D. C. He was a Quaker and a person of strict integrity. *The Columbian* was published in 1840 by Thomas Taylor, and edited by N. B. Wolfe. The editor wrote a romance called the "Bandit," which ran through several numbers of the paper, which seems to have knocked the life out of the paper. Before the story was completed the paper ceased to exist.

The Monitor was established by Dr. William F. Houston on the 24th day of April, 1823. It was printed in Dr. Houston's dwelling, now owned by Theodore Urban, on Locust Street below Second. Like the *Columbian*, it was neutral in politics. It was strongly religious in tone. It was published several years.

The Columbian Courier was established by Scheaff & Heinisch, who purchased the press and type belonging to the *Pioneer* in Marietta and brought it to Columbia. They sold out to John L. Boswell, a young printer who came from the State of Connecti-

cut, who, on the 3d day of June, 1830, commenced the publication of the *Columbia Spy and Literary Register*, which was neutral until June 23, 1831, when its title was changed to *Columbia Spy and Lancaster and York County Record*, and the "Henry Clay" banner was nailed to its head, with the "American System" inscribed upon it. For that period in the history of journalism it was ably conducted, and was devoted to the interests of Henry Clay, whom the editor desired to be President of the United States. On the 6th day of July, 1833, the paper was enlarged to twenty by thirty inches. In 1834, Mr. Boswell and Carpenter McCleery, of Lancaster, established the *Lancaster Union*, published in that city. The editor of the *Spy* gave a portion of his time to that paper. On the 24th day of May, 1834, Thomas E. Cochran took formal charge of the editorial department of the *Spy*. In the spring of 1836, Mr. Boswell sold the *Spy* to Preston B. Elder, cashier of the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company, and purchased the *Hartford Courant*, and removed to Hartford, Conn. Ercurius Beatty published the *Spy* for the proprietor from that time to September, 1837, when it was published by E. Beatty & Co. Under the editorial management of Mr. Elder the paper obtained a high rank among the literary papers in the country. He was an accomplished writer and poet.

After Mr. Elder's death in 1839, Theodore D. Cochran, who was then an apprentice in the office, took editorial management of the paper. He developed great talent as a political writer, and had few equals among his editorial brethren. While yet in his minority he took charge of the *Old Guard* in 1840, an Anti-Masonic paper, established in Lancaster in 1839. Evan Green, the administrator of Mr. Elder (who died in 1839), sold the paper to James Patton, collector of tolls at the canal basin, who changed its name to the *Columbia Spy and Lancaster and York County Democrat*. It advocated the election of Martin Van Buren for President. In 1842, Mr. E. Maxson was taken into partnership, and in the spring of 1843, Eli Bowen and Jacob L. Gossler purchased the paper. They were both minors, but young men of ability. In the fall of 1844, Mr. Bowen started the *Protector*, a tariff paper, and sold his interest in the *Spy* to Charles J. Barnitz, of York, who also purchased Mr. Gossler's interest in 1845. In June, 1847, Charrick Westbrook purchased the *Spy*, and Dec. 11, 1847, William H. Spangler purchased an interest in the paper. In the summer of 1848 they sold to George W. Schroyer, who sold to Eshleman, Kammerer & Gochenauer in 1849, who sold to J. G. L. Brown in 1850. In 1853 it was published by Brown & Greene, who sold to Coleman J. Bull in 1855. In 1856 it was purchased by Stephen Greene (Mr. Brown taking a position in Forney's Press office), who sold to Samuel Wright in 1857, was appointed to a position on Gen. Thomas Welsh's staff, and went into the army. He sold to Andrew

M. Rambo in 1863, who on Sept. 4, 1869, sold to Maj. James W. Yocum, the present proprietor. It is a conservative Republican paper and conducted with ability.

The *Columbia Daily Spy* was started by A. M. Rambo & Son in 1868, and was published for a period of eighteen months. It was Republican in politics.

The *Pennsylvania Courant* was started in 1837 by Henry Montgomery. Ercurius Beatty subsequently became the publisher and proprietor. It lived until 1843. During the gubernatorial canvass of 1838 this paper was particularly strong in its political department.

The *Protector* was started by Eli Bowen and Jacob L. Gossler in March, 1843. As its name implies, it was a devoted advocate of the cause of protection and the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency. After a few numbers were published Mr. Gossler retired, and sold his interest to Mr. Bowen, who became editor, publisher, and carrier. He had but little money, and often not the means to procure a meal. He would go barefooted, and often sleep in an outhouse when out of money. He walked to Lancaster, and purchased an old Ramage press from Hugh Maxwell, and two hundred pounds of type, on trust. He struck off an edition of one thousand copies, and carried his papers to Lancaster and neighboring towns, and sold the entire number, which put him upon "his feet." He bid fair to be one of the best newspaper men in the country, but he was erratic, and did not tread the paths of journalism for a period longer than four or five years. The *Protector* lived but six months.

The *Water-Spout* was started during the height of the Washingtonian temperance movement, and was devoted to that cause. James Klinedriest was publisher and Theodore D. Cochran editor. It lived but six months.

The *Columbian* was started by Charrick Westbrook in 1846, and published by him until he purchased the *Spy* in 1847, when it was merged in the latter.

The *Columbia Herald* was established in December, 1867. Several leading men in the Democratic party subscribed a sum sufficient to start a paper, and George Young, Jr., who was then an officer in the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, was chosen as editor. He became sole owner. Mr. Young, Jr., sold an interest in the paper to W. Hayes Grier in 1873, and subsequently to that time it was published by Grier & Moderwell. Several years ago Mr. Grier purchased Moderwell's interest, and is now sole proprietor and editor. Mr. Grier has been recently appointed superintendent of the State printing-office at Harrisburg. He was a private in the late war (see military chapter). He is also justice of the peace for the Second Ward, Columbia.

The *Daily Telegram* was started by Frank S. Taft in 1869. It lived about two months.

The *Democrat* was started in the summer of 1872 by W. Hayes Grier. It advocated the election of

Horace Greeley for President, and was discontinued in November, 1872.

The *Weekly Courier* was started by Andrew M. Rambo & Son in 1870, and is now published by the former. It is an ably-conducted paper, and is radical Republican in politics.

Foundries and Machine-Shops.—The expansion of the iron interest in this place and vicinity since the first machine-shop was erected, forty-seven years ago, is truly wonderful. In the year 1836, Jeffrey Smedley and Thomas Hood, of Chester County, started a small machine-shop at the canal basin. The first steam-engine built in the county was the one they built to drive their machinery. The firm was dissolved in September, 1837, and the business was then carried on by Mr. Smedley. He manufactured stationary engines and machine work generally, and in this was greatly aided by the establishment of a foundry near his shop. He carried on business at that place until 1850, when he purchased the old Shultz Brewery, a large four-story stone building, situated on Second Street below Union, and converted it into a machine-shop. A short time after this purchase he took his son-in-law, Henry Brandt, into partnership. In September, 1854, Mr. Smedley died of cholera, then raging in Columbia. Mr. Brandt continued the business until October, 1857, when a stock company, entitled the Columbia Manufacturing Company, took possession of the property, and added a foundry thereto. The members of this company were Henry Brandt, Thomas R. and Zimmerman Supplee, brothers, who came from Bridgeport, Montgomery Co., Pa., where they had been carrying on the business for several years. They removed all of their machinery from there to the works in Columbia, which greatly increased the facilities of this establishment. The company arrangement was not successful, having carried on the works at a period of great depression in business. The Supplee Brothers leased the works and built up a large trade. Finding their buildings and ground limited in extent, they sold this property and purchased a large tract near the Columbia and Reading Railroad, at Fourth Street, where they erected larger and more extensive works in 1870. A few years ago a stock company was formed, called the Supplee Iron Company, under which name it is now conducted.

In the year 1837 Frederick Baugher and George Wolf, residents of York, Pa., formed a copartnership, and erected a foundry at the canal basin. When railroads were first built, in order to get around the curves without slipping it was necessary to have one loose wheel upon every axle. James Wright, Jr., of Columbia, conceived the idea of making a wheel with a beveled tread. He erected a circular railroad upon John L. Wright's lot, upon which he experimented. When Baugher and Wolf started their foundry they were the first in the country to manufacture car-wheels under Mr. Wright's patent. This firm also

invented a wheel with solid hubs and concave and convex plates in 1837. Previous to that time all car-wheels were made with split hubs with spokes. Mr. Baugher, being an Anti-Mason, obtained a good deal of State work under Governor Ritner's administration, and when David R. Porter was elected Governor, in 1838, George Wolf, who was a Democrat, obtained a share of the State work. Mr. Baugher retired from the firm in 1839.

Samuel Truscott, who was their principal pattern-maker, and to whom this firm was indebted for some of their inventions and the excellent work they turned out, came from Baltimore, Md., to work for them in 1837, and was taken into partnership by Mr. Wolf on the 1st day of May, 1846. Mr. Wolf died in 1859, when the firm was dissolved and Mr. Truscott retired, and in a few years embarked in the coal-oil refining business where the Columbia Stove-Works now stand. After the removal of Mr. Smedley's machine-shop to Second Street, Wolf and Truscott erected a large machine-shop adjoining their foundry. These works were carried on by the heirs of George Wolf until Feb. 1, 1871, when they were sold to the Messrs. Perrottet and Hoyt. In the year 1872 they sold their property to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to make room for their new round-house. The firm purchased property in the rear of the round-house fronting on Bridge Street, where they erected larger and more extensive works.

James Perrottet was a bound apprentice to the late firm of Merrick & Son, of Philadelphia. He afterwards went to the State of Louisiana and thence to the West Indies, where he erected and took charge of machinery in sugar-mills built by him. Their specialty has been the manufacture of sugar machinery for Cuba and other sugar-making countries.

William J. Hoyt also learned his trade in Philadelphia, and worked for Merrick & Son. He was promoted by that firm to various positions, and remained with them until they sold their works in 1870.

There is a machine-shop connected with the Keely Stove-Works which manufactures small stationary engines, and is conducted by Zimmerman Supplee, which is a separate establishment from the stove-works. Their business is increasing, and the works in the near future are to be enlarged.

Saw-Mills.—Jacob Strickler erected a saw-mill on the bank of the river, a short distance above Fairview Grist-Mill, about the year 1818. A wing wall was built some distance up the river from the mill, which caught the current. There was only two or three feet fall of water. When the dam was constructed across the river, in 1838, for the Susquehanna and Tide-Water Canal, this mill was taken away, and another and much larger one built a short distance farther down the river. A sluice was left in the breast of the dam, which gave a greatly-increased power. This mill has been rebuilt and enlarged by its present owner, Frederick S. Bletz.

In 1830, John McKissick, Jr., John Forry, Jr., and Samuel B. Hise erected a saw-mill along the river shore, a short distance above the present outlet-locks at the canal, in the northwestern section of the borough. The falls were called Little Conewago. A wing wall was built which gave about three feet fall of water. It was partially destroyed repeatedly by floods in the river. It was torn down in 1847, and a new mill built by Dr. J. J. and J. S. Grier & Co., which was wholly run by steam-power. After the public works were sold by the State, the mill was torn down, they having to depend entirely upon the patronage awarded them by their party friends.

In 1844, Jonathan Pusey built a saw-mill at the mouth of Shawanese Run, which was run by steam-power. It was afterwards owned by his son Isaac, after whose death, fifteen years ago, it was sold to Abraham Bruner, and about ten years ago it was torn down and a much larger mill was built by Abraham and Cyrus Bruner along the river shore, close by the old mill-site.

Planing-Mills.—The first planing-mill was built on the south side of Union Street, between Second and Third Streets, by Jacob F. Markley & Co. This mill was built in 1837. The Daniels patent planer was used. The grooves and tongues of the flooring were made entirely with a series of circular saws. The Woodworth patent rotary planer entirely superseded this mode of making flooring. The mill building was converted into a lamp-black manufactory by J. H. Mifflin. The place is now occupied by dwelling-houses.

In 1850, Joseph Pownall, Joseph Dickinson, Hiram Draucher, and John B. Bachman leased ground from John L. Wright at the rear end of his mansion, and erected a planing-mill, where not only flooring-boards were manufactured but all kinds of house-carpenter work. The mill was removed farther away from the railroad to make room for more tracks, and finally taken down and rebuilt along the river shore. It is and has been for years owned wholly by John B. Bachman, Esq. It is now one of the best-equipped planing-mills in the State. The business is conducted by John B. Bachman and John Forry.

In 1881, Edward Smith erected a planing-mill on the river shore above Union Street. Additions have been made since its erection, and new and modern machinery is constantly being added to it, and in a few years it will rank among the best in the State.

Frederick S. Bletz erected a planing-mill below the mouth of Shawanese Run, along Front Street, in the year 1848. All kinds of building material are also manufactured at this establishment. It has been in operation ever since, and is still owned by Mr. Bletz.

Michael Liphart erected a planing-mill at the corner of Lawrence and Second Streets in 1870, which was destroyed by fire some years ago, and has not been rebuilt.

The Keeley Stove-Works, located on the corner of

Second and Maple Streets, were erected in the summer and fall of 1882. They are operated by a stock company, whose charter was dated May 5, 1882, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and subsequently increased to \$150,000. The works have a capacity of twenty thousand stoves per annum, and employ in their manufacture nearly two hundred men. The following-named persons are the present officers of the company: President, George W. Haldeman; Treasurer, S. S. Detwiler; Secretary, J. W. Ziller; Manager, W. H. Pfahler.

Tanneries.—Samuel A. Atlee, son of Col. Samuel John Atlee, erected a tannery on Shawanese Run near the Lancaster turnpike in 1798, which he sold to William Todd a few years later. He sold to — Houston and Joseph Mifflin. On the 13th day of March, 1835, it was entirely destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt by them, and in a few years they sold out to Andrew John, who sold the property to the Chestnut Hill Iron Ore Company.

John Hollinger erected a tannery on the same run on the north side of the Lancaster turnpike about the year 1868. The establishment is a very large one. Mr. Hollinger also erected an additional currying-shop farther down the stream, at Fourth Street.

The Columbia Water Company was organized under an act of Assembly approved the 29th of May, 1823. William Wright was made president. The company met with but indifferent success, and failed to answer the expectations of the people. In 1858, after being in operation for thirty-four years without making a dividend or furnishing a proper supply of water for domestic use, the company was compelled to make an assignment for the payment of debts, and some time during that year the charter, with franchises and all the property, was sold at public auction to Samuel Shoch for fifteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, when a new organization was made.

The new company by an expenditure of more than \$100,000 has erected a dam, two large reservoirs, with important improvements, and laid through the streets of Columbia large iron pipes in place of the smaller ones laid by the old company, by which the several steam-engines for the extinguishment of fires and other machinery requiring water can be abundantly supplied as well as the demands for domestic use. A full quantity of excellent water is drawn from natural springs north of the town and also from the Susquehanna River.

The capital has been enlarged to the sum of \$100,000, and the affairs of the company are managed by Samuel Shoch, president; Joseph H. Black, Col. Wm. W. McClure, Samuel Truscott, K. A. Fondersmith, James A. Meyers, and W. Latimer Small, directors; Simon C. May, secretary and treasurer; W. B. Foeseg, superintendent.

Columbia Gas Company.—By act of Assembly of 10th April, 1851, the Columbia Gas Company was chartered, and, after erecting suitable buildings, went into

operation for the purpose of making and supplying gas. Samuel W. Milfin was elected president, and Amos Slaymaker Green treasurer and secretary. The capital was at first \$37,500, but afterwards increased to \$60,000, at which it remains. I. G. Hess was at one time president. In 1865, Samuel Shoch was elected president, and still continues in that office. In 1874 the Lowe process of making gas out of oil was introduced, by the use of new apparatus and machinery, and thus far has proved an entire success. The gas produced is of the best quality. The company is at present under the management of Samuel Shoch, president; H. M. North, Samuel Truscott, H. F. Bruner, William W. McClure, Charles H. Henkle, C. E. Graybill; Charles H. Henkle, secretary and treasurer; Robert Beecher, superintendent.

Riots.—From the day the manumitted slaves of Isard Bacon and others, of Virginia, located in Columbia (in 1818-19) their numbers were largely increased from that source, and fugitives from human bondage in their flight to a land of freedom—who were not a few—tied with them, and thus increased the number of colored people to more than a thousand. They did all the labor for the lumber merchants along the river during the most profitable and busy seasons of the year. This excited the envy and hatred of not a few white people.

Stephen Smith, who was born a slave in Paxton, and was purchased for a limited time (until he arrived at the age of twenty-eight years) by Gen. Thomas Boude in 1802, was a bright and intelligent boy, and he soon developed a business talent not easily checked in an ambitious youth. Before he was nineteen years of age Gen. Boude gave him the entire management of his lumber-yard, and in the same year he was clandestinely married to a beautiful mulatto girl, who resided in the family of Jonathan Milfin. He proposed to Gen. Boude to buy the remainder of his servitude, and that gentleman agreed to take one hundred dollars. He went to his friend John Barber and told him of his designs, when that large-hearted gentleman handed him one hundred dollars. He purchased his freedom, and then, with fifty dollars he had saved by doing extra work, he commenced to buy a little lumber and speculate in every venture in which he could turn a penny to profit. His profits increased rapidly until he owned one of the largest lumber-yards along the shore. He also invested money in real estate, and whenever a property was offered for sale he was one of the foremost and liveliest bidders. In the height of his prosperity, in 1834, he was served with the following notice:

"You have again assembled yourself among the white people to bid up property, as you have been in the habit of doing for a number of years back. You must know that your presence is not agreeable, and the less you appear in the assembly of the whites the better it will be for your black hide, as there are a great many in this place that would think your absence from it a benefit, as you are considered an injury to the real value of property in Columbia. You had better take the hint and leave.

MANY."

To this he gave but little attention. James Wright, William Wright, and John L. Wright promptly offered a reward for the detection of the author of this notice. In the spring of 1834 there had been a number of riots in several cities in the Northern States against the colored people. Excitement ran high everywhere.

On the 11th day of August, 1834, some person or persons broke into Smith's office, which stood on Front Street, a short distance below the round-house, and destroyed his books and papers. This was a great loss to him, but one that he could bear. He stood up manfully for his rights, and did not quail before the men whom he was well assured were encouraging a clamor against him and invoking mob law. This lawless feeling against a worthy colored man, who was not to be "browbeaten" or driven away by threats of personal violence, was turned against his less courageous colored friends who resided in the northeastern section of the town. On the 16th, 17th, and 18th of August, 1834, a mob drove the colored people from their homes and destroyed much of their property. They fled to the hills surrounding the town and to Bethel's Woods for safety, and some of them remained there several days without shelter or food. David Miller, high sheriff of the county, swore in a large number of "deputies," who went from Lancaster to Columbia and arrested a number of persons supposed to be the leaders in the riots. They were tried, but none of them were convicted and sent to prison as they deserved to be.

Mr. Smith removed to Philadelphia in 1842, where he engaged in business. He also retained his lumber-yard in Columbia, and gave William Whipple, a colored man, who resided in Columbia, an interest.

First Steamboat on the Susquehanna.—On Saturday evening of June 11, 1825, the first steamboat that attempted to navigate the Susquehanna River from its mouth to its source arrived unexpectedly at this place. The following day was spent in taking pleasure-parties to "Big Island," "Goose Island," etc. The citizens turned out in a body to witness the novel sight. The churches were all closed, and the Sabbath-schools presented an array of empty benches. It required several days to bring the boat from the mouth of the river to this point. Between these points the distance is forty-five miles, and the river at Columbia is two hundred and sixty feet higher than the head of tide-water, which is five miles above the mouth of the river. The channel is tortuous and rocky, and at that time it was exceedingly dangerous for any craft to attempt to navigate the stream against the current. Men ran out to the rocks on shore in advance of the boat in canoes, with anchors, to which ropes were attached, and on the bow of the boat the other end of the rope was fastened to a capstan, and the boat was "warped" over the most dangerous places. The boat left Columbia on Tuesday, the 14th of June, 1825, and it required three days to get it

through Little Conewago Falls, above the outlet lock, and at Chikis Rock. The citizens of Marietta welcomed its arrival with booming of cannon and fire-works. The boat was taken up the river as far as Wilkesbarre, where the boiler exploded and destroyed it.

Asiatic Cholera.—Columbia was suddenly visited by this dreadful disease in September, 1854, and it raged with great fury for ten days, and threatened at the height of the epidemic to destroy the entire population. It was confined entirely to the town, and was altogether one of the most remarkable epidemics in this country of which history gives any account. The month of August and first week in September of that year was unusually dry and hot. On Thursday, September 7th, a warm wind came across the river from the south, wafting noisome odors, which was supposed to come from the decaying vegetable matter in the river. This was a subject of remark, and many citizens thought it foreboded no good for the health of the people. They anticipated malaria only, and never dreamed of the impending danger, which visited the town almost as suddenly and unexpectedly as a bolt of lightning.

When the railroad cars came from Philadelphia in the evening of Sept. 7, 1854, they left a family of emigrants. Two of them were sick, father and son, and they were taken to an unoccupied dwelling on Front Street. Physicians were called to attend them, and they pronounced the disease *Asiatic cholera*. Two or three citizens waited upon them during the night. The father died in the morning, and the son some time during the day.

No uneasiness was felt on the part of the citizens, and the death of these two emigrants caused but little remark. On Friday, the 8th of September, Francis Bradley, a notary public and worthy citizen, was taken sick suddenly with the disease, and in an hour or two he was a corpse. When Saturday morning, the 9th, dawned it found its citizens in a panic. During Friday night many persons were seized with the disease, and when daylight came long processions of men, with despair or anxiety depicted upon every countenance, were hurrying to the drug-stores or to the physicians. The disease spared neither age or sex, rich or poor, high or low in society, but swept all before it.

The large list of deaths on Saturday and Sunday attest the severity of the disease. On Sunday the hegira of the citizens commenced, and half of the population fled from the place. Fortunately for them and the country the disease did not spread any farther, although there were many cases in Pittsburgh, brought there by some emigrants who came to this country with those that were left with the disease in Columbia. A number of physicians came from other places to assist those here. Several citizens distinguished themselves by their benevolence and untiring efforts in behalf of the sick. There was one who de-

serves special mention. I refer to Daniel R. Craven, who volunteered as nurse, and was a most faithful one.¹

A number of persons apparently in good health were taken sick suddenly on the street, and in an hour afterwards they were dead. A large number of those whose names we give were taken sick, died, and were buried on the same day. Following is a list of the victims of this epidemic:

Friday, 8th.

Francis Bradley, Front Street.

Saturday.

Robert Spratts, Fourth Street.	Miss Ann Harnly, Locust Street.
Mrs. William Huppey, Cherry Street.	Mrs. Stephen Felix, Fourth Street.
E. A. Howard, Front Street.	Mrs. C. David, Union Street.
Dr. R. E. Cochran, Walnut Street.	John Boyd, Locust Street.
J. J. Strickler, Herr's hotel.	Charles Benner, at Jacob Hardy's, Union Street.
John Green, Perry Street.	Peter Remler, Perry Street.
H. H. Lichty, Locust Street.	— Weaver, at Munich's tavern.
Samuel Hinkle, Union Street.	Margaret L. Hagan, Walnut Street.
James Keely, Harkins' tavern.	Charles Jackson (colored).
Mrs. S. Lyale, Laurens Street.	Webster Fox (colored).
Mrs. Samuel Atkins, Laurens Street.	Mathias Neidinger, Union Street, at Mack's brewery.
John Gilbert, Perry Street.	

Sunday.

Simon Snyder, Front Street.	Richard Costello, Union Street.
Mrs. J. W. Shuman, Front Street.	Miss Margaret Fisher, Cherry Street.
Mrs. Jacob Crosby, Union Street.	Mrs. Harriet Hinton, Walnut Street.
Mrs. Harris, Perry Street.	William Waites, Third Street.
Mrs. Rider, Third Street.	— A German, name unknown, hospital.
Mrs. William Rees, Cherry Street.	Whiteman Benner, at Lancaster.
Mrs. R. Dick, Second Street.	Peter Hun's child (colored).
Andrew Bentz, at G. Brandt's tavern.	Stephen Wikes (colored).
Lorenzo Krab, Third Street.	William Wye (colored).
William Carson, Enny's office.	Thomas Goodman (colored).
Mrs. Shillo, Third Street.	Two Germans and a boy, names unknown.
Mrs. Eli Derrick, Locust Street.	
Mrs. Clarissa Richards, Third Street.	
Samuel Bough, Front Street.	

Monday.

Mrs. Catharine Swartz, Perry.	J. W. Shuman's child, Front Street.
Bernard Campbell, Union Street.	An Englishman, name unknown, hospital.
Mrs. Elton Kimbrough, Third Street.	Henry Barney (colored).
John Miesberger, hospital.	Eliza Stots (colored).
Mrs. Payne's child, Walnut Street.	
Mrs. H. K. Minich, Front Street.	

Tuesday.

Robert Irwin, in the country.	John Kidders, Locust Street.
John Loucks, hospital.	Jesse Harry, Cherry Street.
Samuel Slater, hospital.	Hannah Wilson, Cherry Street.
Henry Bell's son.	Evan Green, Front Street.
Mrs. Boyd, Cherry Street.	Henry Davis (colored).

Wednesday.

Henry Smith's son, Locust Street.	Samuel Reed's child, Cherry Street.
A. M. Haines, Manor township.	Mrs. Ziegler, Walnut Street.
George Boyd's child, Cherry Street.	Mrs. George Plumm, Union Street.
John Kingbell, Fourth Street.	A German, name unknown, hospital.
Mrs. Waltman, at Lancaster.	A German and child, names unknown.
George Beaver's child, Locust Street.	Stranger, canal basin.
Alwels Leitfinger, hospital.	

¹ In the following year, 1855, when the yellow fever visited Norfolk, Va., Dr. J. Clarkson Smith, a brilliant and promising young physician of this place, and Daniel R. Craven volunteered and went to the assistance of that city, which sent up a cry for help. In two or three days after their arrival both took the disease and died the same day.

Thursday.

J. W. Shuman's child, Front Street. Anna Parker (colored), hospital.
Sarah Hall (colored), hospital. Michael Baker, Walnut Street.

Friday.

William Bell, Perry Street. Mrs. Hippy, Cherry Street.
Mrs. Sweeney, Fourth Street. George Shenoberger, York County.
William McBride, Third Street. John Futch, hospital.
Mrs. R. Wright, Germantown. James Brown, Locust Street.
Mrs. Odell, Walnut Street.

Saturday.

John Craig's child, Cherry Street. Mrs. Evans, corner Fourth and
Zachariah Richard, Front Street. Cherry Streets.
Jeffrey Smedley, Charlestown. Timothy Toole, hospital.
Chester Co. Henry Gounley, Mount Joy.

Sunday.

Samuel Baldwin, Fourth Street. Mrs. George W. Hinkle, Harris-
James McKeever, outlet lock. burg.
John Jordon's child, Fourth Street.

Monday.

John Kock, St. Charles Furnace. William Pearson, Chestnut Hill.
Sol. Turner (colored). Mrs. Welsh, canal basin.

Tuesday.

Mrs. Lentze, Peques. Leonard Kock, St. Charles.
John Shaffer, at Brandt's. Albert White (boy), canal basin.
Frederick Snyder, Locust Street.

Wednesday.

Daniel Zalim, Locust Street. Irish woman, canal basin.
Mrs. Jarvis, Locust Street. Irish child, canal basin.
Mrs. Mary Grismeyer, hospital.

Thursday.

John Shuman's child, Front Street.

Friday.

Lewis Stross, at Brandt's. Irish child, canal basin.
— Truckle's child, Second Street.

Sunday.

Mrs. Morrison, Laurens Street. John Hamilton's boy, canal basin.

Railroad Strike.—In the early part of the summer of 1877 there was a great deal of agitation among railroad employes all over the country. Secret organizations were formed in every town and city bordering along the trunk lines of the great railways, which embraced very nearly all employes of the several railroads, day laborers only excepted. The several classes of employes had distinct and separate organizations, and worked under various titles, but all had one common object, to wit, the securing of more remunerative wages, and helping each other in case of sickness, etc. The aggregate number belonging to these several societies embraced many thousands. In July, 1877, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company declined to accede to a demand made by some of their employes, and the latter suddenly quit work. The news was flashed over every telegraph wire in the country, and gradually others quit work for this company. The members of the different secret societies sympathized with their friends along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and were carried away by the excitement of the hour, and were drawn into the "strike." There was no outward indication that the storm started in Virginia was about to burst upon the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad Companies.

On Saturday, July 21, 1877, the employes commenced to "strike" at Harrisburg, and on Sunday, July 22, Columbia received the shock, and the engineers and others refused to permit the moving of any freight trains.

A mass-meeting, composed of railroad employes, numbering several hundred, met on the same evening at the public ground below the bridge. Committees were appointed whose duty it was to obstruct entirely the movement of the rolling-stock of the railroad. A mob of disorderly and disreputable persons took possession of the town. Some of them marched around among the farmers and enforced contributions from them for the support of alleged "strikers."

Saloons and taverns were ordered to be closed by the "strikers," and in one or two instances the mob forced some of the grocerymen to give them flour, groceries, and provisions.

The company was at the mercy of the strikers, and they were very much afraid that their property in the borough, which amounted to a million dollars or more, would be destroyed by fire. The danger-point was not passed until the leader and chief conspirator, Truxell, was arrested and taken to jail, which occurred on Thursday, July 26th.

Fire Companies.—Just when, where, or by whom the pioneer fire apparatus of the old Columbia Company was purchased we cannot ascertain, as the earliest records are lost or destroyed. However, we find that the company was organized and owned a fire-engine as early as February 27, 1806, and an account of one hundred and fifty dollars having been paid towards its purchase, and the same year eleven dollars was charged by the treasurer as having been paid for repairs to the carriage. This is supposed to mean the hose-carriage, though not definitely stated. In 1814, at a reorganization of the company, the following persons were enrolled as members: Samuel Miller, William F. Houston, William B. Hunt, John Wilson, John Haldeman, Michael Elder, William F. Beaty, Joseph Jeffries, John McKissick, Joseph Mifflin, Jacob Williams, Thomas Wright, Thomas M. Mifflin, John Forrey, John Brumfield, Robert W. Houston, C. Breneman, Dominick Haughey, E. Green, Amos H. Slaymaker, Benjamin Brubaker, John L. Wright, John Gontner, Jr., James Willson, Jr., John Mathiot, A. B. Breneman, John Greenleaf, Peter Yarnall, John Evans, James Clyde, James Sweeney, Thomas Lloyd, Joshua King, William Wright, James E. Mifflin, Charles N. Wright, Hugh McCorkill, William Liston, John W. Patton, Israel Cooke, James Collins, Nathan Roberts, Jr., Benjamin Worrell, Henry Martin, Robert Barber, Jacob Mathiot, Casper Peters, John Hippy, Th. A. Willson, Robert Magill, Thomas Trump, John Dicks, William Kirkwood, George W. Gibbons, George Mason, James Todd, George Peters, Christian Haldeman. The engine- and hose-house of this company is located on Locust Street, between Second and Third, and is conveniently and elegantly fitted up for the

comfort of the members of the company and their visitors. The officers for 1883 were: President, John Tyson; Vice-President, William Findley; Secretary, H. M. Sample; Treasurer, J. W. Yocum; Chief Engineer, D. A. Wayne; Chief Director, Eugene Conley.

The Good Intent Fire Company was organized in April, 1835, and a fire-engine was purchased in the summer of the same year. This company was composed of the wealthiest and best citizens in the place.

The Vigilant Steam Fire-Engine and Hose Company, No. 2, whose engine-house is located at No. 24 North Second Street, was originally organized as the "Good Intent Fire Company," and subsequently (about 1844) the name was changed to "Vigilant Fire Company," and at the outbreak of the Rebellion nearly all the members "shouldered arms and marched to the front." In the latter part of 1865 the company was reorganized and consolidated with the old "Susquehanna Fire Company," under the name of "Vigilant Steam Fire-Engine and Hose Company, No. 2." The property at No. 24 North Second Street is owned by the company. They have in charge a fourth-class Clapp & Jones steamer, built in 1882, and have upon their rolls the names of about two hundred men. The officers of the company for 1883 were as follows: President, George R. Bennett; Vice-President, James Kiskaddon; Treasurer, N. Gilman; Secretary, George W. Schroeder.

The Shawnee Steam Fire-Engine and Hose Company, whose engine-house is located on North Fifth Street, in the Fourth Ward of the borough, was organized June 4, 1874, with the following officers and members, the first election taking place June 12th of the same year. The following were the first officers elected: President, James E. Wolf; Vice-President, Frank Conroy; Secretary, George L. Lyle; Treasurer, Daniel F. Gohn; Trustees, William G. Lutz, John Elliott, Philip Schlack; Foreman, George W. Wike; Assistant Foremen, C. Swartz, C. Shillot, D. Coleman; Hose Guards, John Wolf, James Hickey, David Barr, Andrew Lane, Samuel Blackson, George Shoemaker, Ed. Gause, Frederick Hardnele. The steamer in charge of this company is a third-class Clapp & Jones machine, built and purchased in 1876. The company had, July 30, 1883, two hundred and seventy-four members on their rolls. The officers for 1883 were as follows: President, Andrew Hardnele; Vice-President, George Hardnele; Secretary, George F. Lutz; Treasurer, Daniel F. Gohn; Chief Engineer, Joseph Bowers; Assistant Engineer, Harry Dinkle; Trustees, A. H. Gilbert, Peter Book, Joseph Sweitzer; Janitor, John Honadle; Chief Hose Director, Ed. Tracy; First Assistant, George Dinkle.

The borough purchased a small fire-engine called the "Bravo" about the year 1825. The box was supplied with water carried in buckets from the river or some adjoining pump. There was a crank-handle on each side, where two men could stand and turn

the handle, which forced the water over an ordinary house.

It was of great service in case of fires, and could be taken into any of the back yards and other places where a larger engine could not go. But little care was taken with it, and the wood-work shrank and let out the water at first about as fast as it was put in.

The cylinder lay horizontal, and the shaft between the handles ran through the centre. Two men could work this little engine very easily.

It went to pieces more than twenty years ago. In 1832 it was given in charge of Columbia Fire Company.

Eastern Star Lodge, No. 169, F. and A. M., was constituted about 1812. The records of the lodge are lost, but it is known that it continued work till about 1830, when its communications ceased. The last surviving Mason who was a member at that time, Thomas B. Dunbar, died in June, 1883.

Columbia Lodge, No. 286, F. and A. M., was constituted Feb. 16, 1854, under a charter granted to C. S. Kauffman, W. M.; Daniel Herr, S. W.; Jacob M. Strickler, J. W.; James S. McMahon, S.; Thomas Lloyd, T.; and Peter A. Kinburg, John Eckert, and John Barr, charter members. The first place of meeting was Herr's Hotel, corner of Fulton and Walnut Streets. Its communications were held here till 1873, when it removed to Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner of Second and Locust Streets, its present place of meeting.

The Worshipful Masters of this lodge have been C. S. Kauffman, Daniel Herr, Joseph Buchanan, Francis H. Ebur, J. L. Wolfe, L. Frederick, A. M. Rambo, E. K. Boice, A. J. Kauffman, C. H. McCullough, J. A. E. Reed, J. A. Myers, William W. Upp, A. R. Breneman, C. A. Fondersmith, J. G. Pence, Franklin Hinkle, David B. Willson, Silas A. Vache, George F. Rathvon, S. B. Clepper, John A. Slade, James Perrigot, Theodore L. Urban. The present officers are Joseph W. Yocum, W. M.; Abraham G. Guiles, S. W.; Simon C. Camp, J. W.; James A. Meyers, T.; and A. J. Kauffman, S.

The total number initiated in this lodge is two hundred and eighty-eight. The present membership is one hundred and forty-three. The lodge has a fund of \$12,500 invested.

Corinthian Royal Arch Chapter, No. 224, F. and A. M., was constituted June 24, 1869, with A. J. Kauffman, H. P.; Franklin Hinkle, K.; George F. Sprenger, S.; E. K. Boice, T.; M. M. Strickler, Sec.; David Hanauer, A. M. Rambo, George Seibert, Jacob S. Snyder, C. S. Kauffman, and John C. Bucher, charter members.

The following have served as H. P.: A. J. Kauffman, Franklin Hinkle, William H. Eagle, William H. Pfahler, Charles H. McCullough, C. L. P. Boice, T. J. Clepper, Andrew M. Rambo, Stephen B. Clepper, Jacob G. Pence, Peter A. Krodell, John A. Slade, Elias B. Herr.

The present officers are Joseph W. Yocum, H. P.; William G. Taylor, K.; Theodore L. Urban, S.; Charles H. Pfahler, T.; A. J. Kauffman, Sec. The last has been Grand Commander of the Knights Templar in Pennsylvania.

The present membership is seventy-three, and it has a surplus invested.

Cyrene Commandery, No. 34, K. T., was constituted first by dispensation March 25, 1869, and by charter June 9, 1869. The charter members were Andrew J. Kauffman, E. C.; Andrew M. Rambo, G.; George F. Sprenger, C. G.; Matthew M. Strickler, T.; Franklin Hinkle, Rec.; George Seibert, Samuel Carter, Jacob S. Snyder, John C. Bucher, Christian S. Kauffman, and Andrew M. Rambo.

The Past Commanders are as follows: C. S. Kauffman, A. J. Kauffman, A. M. Rambo, William H. Eagle, Stephen B. Clepper, Thomas J. Clepper, Sullivan S. Child, Daniel J. Griffith, Peter A. Krudel, Stephen S. Clair, John A. Slade, Isaac D. Landis, Simon C. Camp, and Christian Hershey.

The present officers are William H. Pfahler, E. C.; George J. Rathbon, G.; Robert McAnall, C. G.; W. G. Taylor, T.; A. J. Kauffman, Rec.

The present membership is sixty-two.

Susquehanna Lodge, No. 80, I. O. O. F., was organized in the borough of Columbia in December, 1842. The charter members were John Frederick Houston, N. G.; T. B. Odell, V. G.; E. J. Sneider, Sec.; Nicholas Springer, Treas. This lodge is one of the oldest and most prominent of the lodges in Pennsylvania, and is yet in fine working order, with a membership far above the average. The roll-books of the lodge contain the names of men who have since become prominent in railroad, State, and national affairs. We may mention the late Thomas A. Scott, late president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, also Assistant Secretary of War under President Lincoln, and a number of others who have held similar positions of honor and trust. We copy the following list of names from the roll of membership forty years ago:

John F. Houston.
E. J. Sneider.
Nicholas Springer.
Martin Neil.
Francis Bradley.
William McChesney.
G. G. Claiborne.
William F. Crothers.
William Cowden.
H. Snyder.
A. Gohn.
G. O. Francisus.
C. Mellinger.
John D. Wright.
John Gallagher.
John Stewart.
R. Mullison.
J. C. Pfahler.
John W. Shuman.
J. J. Houston.
Isaac Finkeltine.
C. Tyson.

H. Murray.
J. Smedley.
B. C. Lloyd.
James Kerr.
J. M. Kulp.
Eli Bull.
D. E. Gardiner.
G. H. Ritter.
William Shaw.
D. K. Bixler.
John B. Wolf.
Abraham Hartman.
R. Cloufant.
S. R. Carnahan.
Charles Mathiot.
H. H. Houston.
J. Wall.
M. Clepper.
Samuel Galey.
W. W. Martin.
J. W. Berntheisel.
Godfrey Keebler.

Faskil M. Taylor.
Jacob Wolf.
William S. Cochran.
E. C. Parkhurst.
J. W. Strodt.
Samuel Gohn.
John Eddy.
Joseph A. Barr.
H. Pfahler.
John Lloyd.
A. S. Green.
P. Goodman.
Jacob Grubb.
E. A. Howard.
A. McMichael.
S. D. Young.
J. H. Brooks.
H. R. Musser.
John Jordan.
A. D. Boggs.
William Cants.
Samuel Brooks.
R. A. Spratts.
T. G. Hughes.
E. A. Lowe.
G. W. Barwick.
J. McCormick.
H. Kreuson.
C. Rawlings.
William Bell.
Joseph Hess.
John F. Craig.
Elias Raub.
Joseph Withers.
M. Leese.
N. C. Gove.
Neison Sutton.
William Patton.
William S. Dickey.
H. Brenneman.
D. Murphy.
J. C. Bowyer.
J. B. Edwards.
William Rees.
M. Boys.
William A. Rodgers.
William F. Rich.
John R. Furell.

George Moore.
Thomas A. Scott.
P. M. Haldeman.
M. Leibhart.
A. Harper.
H. Faruley.
William Wiggins.
J. H. Roberts.
J. F. Beecher.
John Kerr.
Joseph Black, Jr.
Daniel Ledhart.
Samuel S. Hively.
P. Delinger.
C. Westbrook.
B. F. Whitson.
T. Tyrrell.
S. R. Lewellyn.
William F. Lockard.
A. M. Haines.
C. McCullough.
R. W. Smith.
Levi Duck.
William R. Beck.
John Smeltzer.
H. Fraley.
J. B. Flury.
B. Young.
P. Morris.
Joseph Hougendobler.
William Roberts.
Jacob K. Habaker.
William Schneck.
Samuel Bruckhart.
Conrad Kraus.
John H. Kaufman.
Joseph B. Habaker.
John Kessler.
H. A. Hougendobler.
John M. Weller.
William Brown.
Daniel Flury.
G. W. Rathfon.
Henry H. Upp.
Joseph Hiddleston.
Michael S. Shuman.
Samuel Stambaugh.
A. Pelan.

A number of the prominent members of this lodge formed an association, and erected a large four-story building at the northeast corner of Second and Locust Streets, measuring forty feet on Locust, and extending along Second Street eighty feet, in the year 1850. The lodge-room is in the fourth story. The third story is used by the order of Red Men and the Masonic fraternity. The second story is used for a public hall, and the first story for law-offices and drug-store. The association is a stock company.

The membership of Lodge No. 80 is very large. Since its organization more than thirty thousand dollars have been paid out in benefits to members and their families.

The Past Grands of this lodge who are now living are Martin Neil, Samuel B. Heise, D. I. Bruner, Samuel Truett, William F. Caruthers, H. H. Houston, H. M. North, Harford Fraley, Peter Fraley, Hiram Wilson, T. J. Kuch, Stephen Green, William Reese, A. M. Rambo, John Shenberger, M. S. Shuman, E. A. Becker, A. J. Musser, William B. Fasig, H. F. Bruner, C. H. McCullough, S. C. May, John L. Long, John

B. Mullen, J. D. Stacy, J. D. Fisher, Benjamin Halldeman, Andrew Henderson, Henry Hippey, Jacob Bahn, John A. Brush, William Clark, George D. Huff, J. G. Pence, L. D. May, A. J. Hoffman, James B. Douglas, John B. Eshleman, L. C. Overton, Hugh Donley, Michael Schaivley, Samuel H. Boyd, Henry Myers, George B. Breneman, Samuel H. Hoffman, Joseph Funk, James T. Schroeder, Isaac Anwerter, B. F. Dean, and Jacob Tracy.

The present officers are E. D. Fry, N. G.; R. S. Dunbar, V. G.; Samuel H. Boyd, Treas.; R. J. M. Little, Sec.; John E. Tyler, Asst. Sec. The present membership is two hundred and one. The lodge has a surplus invested of five thousand dollars.

Orion Lodge, I. O. O. F., was organized May 25, 1874, with the following-named officers: W. Hayes Grier, N. G.; Simon P. Wayne, V. G.; J. S. Smith, Sec.; H. H. Roberts, Asst. Sec.; George W. Schroeder, Treas.; George W. Sener, A. C. Eckert, V. J. Baker, Trustees; C. W. Stevenson, Con.; S. P. Moderswell, S. W.; Samuel Greenawalt, J. W.; Harry C. Lichty, R. S. to N. G.; George A. Souders, L. S. to N. G.; James S. Nowlen, R. S. S.; Evan G. Hamaker, L. S. S.; S. M. Williams, R. S. to V. G.; Charles B. Schuster, L. S. to V. G.; James Crowther, I. G.; Samuel Hippey, O. G.; H. C. Sprout, Janitor. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, and numbers about one hundred and forty-five members in good standing, and a fund of three thousand dollars in the treasury. Their lodge-room is in the third story of the Vigilant Fire Company, on Second Street, between Locust and Walnut Streets.

Shawnee Encampment, No. 23, I. O. O. F., was organized, but after a few years it surrendered its charter, and was subsequently reorganized. The Past Chief Patriarchs are Samuel Truscott, Samuel B. Heise, Hiram Wilson, D. I. Bruner, Andrew Henderson, J. W. Fisher, A. M. Rambo, John Shenberger, H. F. Bruner, John L. Long, Daniel Culley, George D. Huff, Simon C. May, R. J. M. Little, E. A. Becker, John A. Brush, A. J. Musser, William Clark, C. H. McCullough, Jacob Bahn, Samuel P. Graver, L. C. Oberlin, Othneil Geiger, Michael Scheibley, H. C. Lichty, Orrick Richards, M. H. Newcomer, James B. Douglass, George D. Schroeder, Henry Myers, C. D. Stevenson, Charles N. Simms, Isaac Gibb, James A. Allison, and Eli Roberts. The present officers are Samuel C. Schwartz, C. P.; John E. Tyler, S. W.; F. P. D. Miller, J. W.; George D. Schroeder, T. R. J.; M. Little, S. The membership of the encampment is ninety-three. It has a fund invested of three thousand dollars.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of the United States, Canada, and Mexico, Division No. 104, was organized in Columbia in the month of June, 1869. None but locomotive engineers can become members of this order. The object of this association is for "mutual protection and the elevation of its members in society, and their advancement in

their occupation." There is also a beneficial and life insurance feature of the order, which pays the family of a deceased member the sum of three thousand dollars, and also the same amount for total disability. In case of sickness or partial disability the sum of eight dollars per week is paid to the beneficiary.

The officers are John T. Richards, Chief Engineer; George Irwin, First Engineer; Henry Beck, Second Engineer; James B. Strawbridge, First Assistant Engineer; Hayes Smith, Second Assistant Engineer; Joshua Hughes, Third Assistant Engineer; David Leyman, Guide; Jesse Godecker, Chaplain.

The stated meetings of this order are on the first Sunday of each month and the third Wednesday evening of each month. Their room is on the third story of Fenrich's Hall, on Locust Street, between Front and Second Streets.

There are thirty-two members of the order belonging to this division. The following-named members have died: Thomas Powers, Michael Shuman, Jacob Armstrong, John Neiman. Martin Mellinger was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Glen Lock, in the winter of 1871, while standing on the track, oiling his engine. In case of death the sum is made up by an assessment of one dollar each in the whole order.

The rules of the order prohibit drunkenness, and its members are not permitted to keep drinking saloons or taverns. The motto of the order is "Truth, Justice, Sobriety, and Morality." The members are all respectable and well-to-do citizens.

Chiquesalunga Tribe, No. 31, Improved Order of Red Men, was organized in 1857, with Joseph S. List, S.; J. W. Tyler, S. S.; J. B. Rahm, J. S.; J. H. Freet, P.; G. Branett, K. of W.; Dudley D. Upp, C. of R., and others as charter members. It has maintained an unbroken existence to the present time. The Sachems have been V. J. Baker, Edward Billet, William L. Cope, B. F. Clair, Joseph Ellsleger, David R. Fisher, Samuel Greenawalt, George Hardnele, Andrew Hardnele, John Harsh, Isaac Broom, Adam Krotzer, W. R. Meckley, Harry Maze, Lawrence McCracken, Jacob Milligsack, H. C. Matthews, William Preston, Daniel Rethaiser, George Roberts, John Ritter, George W. Seaner, Amos Symmons, L. M. Williams, G. W. Snider, Nicholas Wolf, George Young, Emanuel Newcomer, William Blackson.

The present officers are Charles Filbert, S.; Jacob Krotzer, S. S.; Albert Newcomer, J. S.; William Meckley, P.; Emanuel Newcomer, C. of R.; E. J. Baker, K. of W.

The tribe has two hundred and two members, and its assets above its liabilities are four thousand dollars.

The wigwam of this tribe is tastefully furnished, and the walls are decorated with characteristic paintings.

Oseola Tribe, No. 11, Improved Order of Red

Men, was organized Jan. 17, 1874, with Smith Swords, S.; A. J. Musser, S. S.; J. H. Downs, J. S.; P. A. Krodell, C. of R.; James Schroeder, K. of W.; William Paxson, Prophet; Josiah Gramme, George F. Berger, Charles Grove, Andrew M. Rambo, Peter Hoffman, Henry A. Weaver, Calvin A. Bahn, Clayton J. Reisinger, Henry Bixler, John Bahn, Jacob A. Devine, Abram Guiles, Charles C. Hopton, Joshua Earnshaw, Jacob H. Lutz.

This was the reorganization of a tribe by the same name that was chartered much earlier, and at the time of its reorganization James Schroeder, now dead, was the only living member of the original tribe.

The Sachems of this tribe have been, in succession, Smith Swords, William Paxson, Josiah Gramm, S. B. Clepper, John H. Downs, Peter Hoffman, George Little, John D. Lowry, Benjamin F. Mann, Joseph G. Moore, H. S. Kimmel, John B. Slaymaker, Filbert Smith, D. L. Weim, G. W. Berntheisel, Thomas J. Clepper, Adolphus Redman.

The present officers are B. H. Eicherly, Sachem; George Studenroth, S. S.; George C. Hill, J. S.; G. W. Berntheisel, P.; G. Benton Clepper, C. of R.; Henry Nolte, K. of W. The present membership is one hundred and forty-six. The tribe has a surplus of several hundred dollars in its treasury.

The Red Rose Conclave, No. 10, Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine and Attendant Orders.—This was first organized as No. 59, under a charter from the Grand Conclave of England, dated June 16, 1871. June 14, 1872, the conclave was renumbered by the Grand Council of Pennsylvania.

The charter members were A. J. Kauffman, M. P. S.; S. B. Clepper, Vice; Charles J. Fondersmith, S. G.; Abraham R. Breneman, J. G.; William H. Pfhaler, H. P.; Charles H. Pfhaler, Treas.; P. A. Krodell, Rec.; George F. Rathvon, Christian Hershey, D. D. Upp, Jacob Z. Hoffer, and Franklin Henkle.

John A. Slade is the present M. P. S., and A. J. Kauffman, Recorder. The last named has held the position of Grand Sovereign of Pennsylvania.

Assembly No. 20, A. O. M. P., was instituted in December, 1875, with A. J. Kauffman, Master Artisan; John A. Slade, Superintendent; A. J. Musser, Inspector; S. A. Bockius, Recorder; J. L. Pinkerton, Cashier; Dr. Alexander Craig, Medical Examiner; Christian Hershey, Hugh Donnelly, A. R. Hogendobler, Daniel C. Wann, John B. Eshleman, Abram G. Guiles, Samuel Filbert, Rev. John McCoy, Henry Hippey, John E. Metzger, Milton Wike, Samuel S. Klair, Edward H. Staman, H. H. Heise, Henry Nolte, H. Miller, Frederick Bucher, Hiram Wilson, H. F. Bruner, H. S. Hershey, Dr. J. K. Lineaweaver, David Hanover, Abram Bruner, John C. Clark, Edward S. Stair, Cyrus Bruner, John Sternberger, Frederick Bruner, Jacob A. May, Charles D. May, Jacob Bruner, George C. Haldeman, Dr. W. G. Taylor, W. Hayes Grier, John B. Devlin, H. C. Sprout, and William B. Foesig as charter members.

The Past Master Artisans are A. J. Kauffman, John A. Slade, H. A. Musser, John B. Eshleman, D. C. Wann, A. R. Hogendobler, Cyrus Bruner, Jacob Bahn. The present officers are F. P. D. Miller, M. A.; Jacob Smith, S.; H. F. Yergy, I.; D. C. Wann, R.; H. S. Hershey, Cashier; Dr. J. R. Lineaweaver, Med. Ex. The present membership is forty-nine. No death has occurred among the members of this Assembly. The funds of the Assembly amount to fifteen hundred dollars.

Pennsylvania Castle, No. 76, R. O. of the K. of the M. C., was organized in October, 1874, with Thomas Jackson, chaplain; A. N. Wilson, Sir Kt. Commander; William Redman, Sir Kt. Vice-Commander; John Letz, Sir Kt. First Lieutenant; H. C. Sprout, Sir Kt. Recording Scribe; George Hardnail, Sir Kt. Assistant Recording Scribe; John P. Hall, Sir Kt. Financial Scribe; Sir Kt. Treasurer, Samuel Bruckart; Sir Kt. Inside Guard, Henry Heiser; Sir Kt. Outside Guard, James I. McEnnis; Sir Kt. Past Commanders, James I. McEnnis, James Hardnail, and John H. Bletz, and thirty-seven other charter members.

The castle has enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity, and it now numbers one hundred and ten knights. The present officers are B. F. Mann, Sir Kt. Commander; — Detwiler, Sir Kt. Vice-Commander; William Trapnell, Sir Kt. First Lieutenant; Simon Gramm, Chaplain; W. G. Taylor, Sir Kt. Treasurer; E. K. Getz, Sir Kt. Recording Scribe; J. G. Paine, Sir Kt. Assistant Recording Scribe; A. J. Hogenogler, Sir Kt. Inside Guard; Adam Eagle, Sir Kt. Outside Guard; Phillip Clark, J. S. Purple, and — Diffenderfer, Trustees. The Past Commanders are S. J. Ashton, Tobias Manning, A. J. Hogenogler, D. R. Rattew, E. K. Getz, Uriah Sourbeer, Jacob Wimer, — Diffenderfer, A. G. Lindsey, James I. McEnnis.

Conestoga Lodge, No. 463, Knights of Pythias, was organized March 15, 1880, with the following charter members: J. F. Metzger, Frederick Thumm, John Weber, Frederick Abendschein, Frederick Bruner, William Buchholz, H. Beinhauer, D. Yung, Christian Metzger, Christian Ladenburger.

The first officers were Ch. C., J. F. Metzger; V. Ch., J. Nicolaus; Prelate, W. Buchholz; Master at Arms, J. Weber; K. R. and S., Christian Metzger; Treas., F. Thumm; M. of Ex., D. Yung; I. G., H. Bierhauer; O. G., Christian Ladenburger.

The presiding officers were J. F. Metzger, J. Nicolaus, N. Bushholz, John Weber, St. Rühl, Ed. G. Collin, J. Ehman.

The present officers are: Ch. C., L. Schuler; V. Ch., J. Henz; Prelate, V. Xuenzer; M. A., Charles Reiner; K. R. and S., W. G. Duttonhofer; Treas., F. Thumm; Exec., Christ. Ladenburger; I. G., F. Stoll; O. G., J. Weber; Trustees, William Harm, F. Abendschein, William Buchholz. The number of members is seventy-three.

Gen. Welsh Post, No. 118, G. A. R., at Columbia, was organized and mustered March 21, 1868. It is named in honor of Brig.-Gen. Thomas Welsh, a distinguished soldier, who served through the Mexican war and in the war of the Rebellion. His military history is given elsewhere. He was severely wounded at Buena Vista, and his leg was saved from amputation by Dr. Blanton, after whom his only son, Blanton, was subsequently named. The latter is a graduate of West Point Military Academy, and a lieutenant of the Fifteenth United States Infantry. Gen. Welsh organized the Forty-fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was subsequently promoted to brigadier-general. His lieutenant-colonel was James A. Beaver, afterwards also a distinguished brigadier-general.

Gen. Welsh Post is one of the strongest, numerically and financially, and one of the best organized and successfully conducted posts in the interior of the State. Its muster-roll contains nearly three hundred names, comprising many of the leading citizens of Columbia, including merchants, members of the different professions, skilled mechanics, numerous employés and officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and farmers from the suburban districts. It is an organization which very fairly represents the character, patriotism, and intelligence of our citizen soldiery, commanding the respect and enjoying the confidence and sympathy of the community.

The post controls a beautiful plot of ground in Mount Bethel Cemetery, where soldiers, dying without friends, are buried. It annually observes Memorial Day with solemn and appropriate services. The post owns a valuable sciopticon and dissolving views, used in the illustration of its ritual; has a large and well-organized drum corps, and is now negotiating for a more convenient and suitable post-room.

The Past Commanders are Henry Mullen, the present postmaster; J. F. Cottrell, M.D.; J. F. Frueauff, attorney-at-law; W. Hayes Grier, Esq., editor of *The Columbia Herald*; J. W. Yocum, Esq., editor of *The Columbia Spy*; and Edward A. Becker, Esq.

Putnam Circle, No. 113, B. U. H. F., was organized Feb. 10, 1875, with Peter Ingroff, P. E. M.; John Stickler, E. M.; Samuel G. Sheaffer, C. M.; Henry Apply, C. J.; James G. Richardson, H. R.; William Maple, H. Treas.; George Maple, H. S. K.; Orthneel Geiger, C. F.; Jacob Gohn, U. D.; Townsend Stone, U. N. The present officers are Joseph Shartzler, E. M.; Wayne Leightseier, C. M.; Henry Nulty, C. J.; A. N. Eshleman, C. F.; John Meimer, H. H.; E. K. Getz, H. S. K.; A. L. Yountz, H. R.; John Temple, H. T.; Elias Ulmer, U. D.; George O. Fisher, U. N. The membership is sixty-two.

Riverside Home Circle, No. 27, was organized April 23, 1877, with the following officers: Annie Lindsey, P. G.; A. G. Lindsey, G.; Mary Anderson, P. R. O. T.; Henry Appleby, Prophet; Annie Smith, Prophetess; Jacob R. Gohn, Priest; Mary Schalk,

Priestess; E. K. Getz, H. S. R.; Amanda Kirk, H. R.; John M. Eberley, Treas.; Eliza Goodman, U. D.; Sarah Fisher, U. N. The present officers are Carrie Swartz, P. G.; Jane Hippey, G.; Sarah Long, P.; Lydia Fonwalt, Prophet; J. Hilliar, Prophetess; Mary Yountz, Priest; Mary E. Hoffman, Priestess; E. K. Getz, H. S. K.; A. L. Yountz, H. R.; L. P. Metzger, H. T.; Annie Keesey, U. D.; Mary Baltzley, U. N.

The Opera-House.—The erection of a new public hall was first discussed in Council, March 18, 1870, on a proposition from the Masonic Hall Association to purchase or lease for that purpose the borough lot at the corner of Third and Locust Streets. Three days after a special meeting of Council was held to consider the proposition, when it was agreed to obtain legislation to authorize the borough to borrow forty thousand dollars to build a hall, if approved by a vote of the people. The election for that purpose was held April 9, 1870, when four hundred and ninety-three votes were polled for, and fifty-five against, a new town hall. Plans for the hall were submitted May 28th, a building committee appointed; proposals invited. They were found to be so high that they were referred back to the committee and architect for revision, and were never considered again. In 1871, the hall project was revived.

In 1873, at an adjourned meeting held May 30th, it was resolved, "that the Borough Council proceed to erect an additional market-house and town hall combined." At the same meeting a building committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Bachman, Kauffman, Detwiler, Craig, and Steacy. On August 18th, of the plans submitted, that of E. F. Durang was adopted. September 10th ground was broken by Chief Burgess Shienberger. September 18th the work of tearing down the old town hall was commenced. The foundation walls for the new structure were completed during the autumn, and carefully protected against the exposures of winter.

Feb. 24, 1874, the contract for the building, exclusive of clock, bell, stage, and auditorium furniture, upholstering, heating apparatus, gas fixtures, etc., was awarded to Michael Liphart, being the lowest bidder, at fifty-four thousand three hundred dollars. The building committee of 1873 was continued, Mr. Haldeman having succeeded Mr. Detwiler, whose term had expired. In 1875, the terms of Messrs. Craig and Steacy having expired, Messrs. McClure and Wolfe were appointed to succeed them. E. W. Goerke, C. E., was employed as superintendent. Mr. Liphart died Jan. 30, 1875, and his contract was completed by his sureties, Messrs. A. Bruner and E. Hershey. The bell in the tower was used for the first time after it was hung in tolling his sad funeral notes.

The Opera-House cost \$85,824.15. It was formally opened by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 24, 1875, in the presence of over seven hundred people. Before the concert a

short dedicatory address was delivered by H. M. North, Esq.

Prominent Families and Individuals.—Robert Barber was born in England. He was bound to his uncle, Robert Barber, to learn the "art and mystery of cordwaining." They came to Chester in the latter part of the seventeenth century. In the summer or fall of 1708, Robert Barber died, leaving no issue. His estate was large for that time. He devised to his nephew, the subject of this sketch, who was then living with him and had not attained his majority, its largest portion. When he became of age he decided to follow a seafaring life. He was taken by the French and thrown into prison in France, and when he was released he returned to Chester. He and his uncle were Quakers, and it is probable that the experience he had while in a French prison, and a prospect of being recaptured by French privateers if he continued to follow a maritime life, diverted his mind from what seemed to be a vocation of much peril to a more peaceful one, and he concluded to settle in Chester. He had an active mind, which was well developed, a body healthy and vigorous, capable of enduring hardships.

He married Hannah Tidmarsh, of Philadelphia, a member of the Society of Friends, and a person endowed with great energy and a mind of more than ordinary character. In the year 1719 he was a candidate for sheriff of Chester County, but was beaten by Nicholas Fairlamb. In the fall of 1721 he ran for coroner in the same county, and was elected. In the year 1724 he was elected a member of the Board of County Assessors.

When this county was organized he was appointed sheriff, and at the general election in October, 1729, he was chosen to the same office by the people.

He was ambitious to secure the location of the county-seat upon his farm, and at his own expense he erected a temporary log jail in front of his dwelling, which stood where is now the garden of Jacob S. Stoner, the present owner of the premises. This jail is known in history as the place where Sir James Annesly was confined. Until the county-seat was permanently located where it now is, Mr. Barber did not give up all hope of getting it upon his land. It caused him some anxiety, and when he became assured that he could not succeed he was greatly disappointed.

In the fall of 1730 he declined to be a candidate for sheriff, and he returned to his farm and private life. He built a saw-mill in the meadow south of his dwelling, to which he gave attention. There were but a few acres under cultivation, which was barely sufficient to provide grain enough to support his family and feed his stock. He had a very large family, and it required his best energies to provide for them. He was elected county commissioner for the years 1740-41. He took an active part in behalf of the Penns during "Cresap's war."

Robert Barber died in the year 1749, aged about fifty-seven years. He left a widow, Hannah, and ten children, namely: John, was "read out" of the Society of Friends in 1755 for "marrying out." He was killed by the Indians at the Ohio while trading. Robert, who married, Sept. 26, 1746, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Taylor; Thomas, who died in his minority; Nathaniel, who settled where his father built his mansion, and retained a portion of the land. He died in the spring of 1804, leaving five children. Elizabeth, who died in her minority; James, married; Samuel; Eleanor, who married John Wright, Jr.; Mary, and Sarah.

The second generation of Barbers gradually left the Society of Friends, and we find that there were several members of the third generation who entered the Revolutionary army and served their country faithfully.

Samuel Blunston was the son of John Blunston and Sarah, who came from Hallam, in the county of Derby, England, in 1682. He was a minister of the Society of Friends, a warm personal friend of William Penn, and a member of his Council. He was also a member of Assembly. He died in 1723, and his wife, Sarah, died Oct. 4, 1692. Their children were John (1685-1716), Samuel, Joseph (1691-92), and Hannah, who married Thomas Pearson, of Kingessing.

Samuel Blunston was born Sept. 2, 1689, at Darby, Chester Co., Pa. He married, June 4, 1718, Sarah Bilton, the widow of — Bilton, who kept a ferry over the Schuylkill. He studied land-surveying. He had considerable means of his own when he married, which was largely increased by his wife's fortune. She had no children by her first husband, nor did she bring any to her second one. They came to the Susquehanna in the fall of 1726. She lived but a few years after coming here. He was appointed by Peter Evans, the register-general of wills, deputy register of the county, on the 2d day of August, 1729. When the county was organized he was appointed one of the justices, although he was in commission as a justice from Chester County previous to that time. He was not recognized as a strict member of the Society of Friends after he came to the Susquehanna, and his name does not appear upon the minutes of the Quarterly or Monthly Meeting records. He was a generous liver, and entertained a great deal of company. Thomas Penn was at his house in 1736, and Logan and other prominent officials were there frequently. He was elected a member of the General Assembly in 1732, 1741, 1742, and 1744. He and his life-long friend, John Wright, stood up manfully when in the Legislature and opposed Governor Thomas in his arbitrary measures.

When the court-house and jail were built, he was frequently consulted about their erection, and he seems to have had a general supervision of the work. In 1732, when troubles commenced between the Marylanders and Pennsylvanians, in Conagohela Valley

four miles below Wrightsville, to the day the former struck their flag and left the soil of Pennsylvania forever, he was untiring in his efforts to bring the freebooters to justice. He employed Benjamin Chambers (the founder of Chambersburg) to go to the enemy's camp in Maryland and discover their designs. Although captured, he escaped and reported to Mr. Blunston the true state of affairs. He was sent to Donegal, where the Scotch-Irish had a house-raising. They stopped their work and gathered up what firearms they had, and hastened to the west side of Wright's Ferry, and just arrived in time to give the Marylanders a warm reception. For the time being a conflict was prevented.

After all of the German settlers in the valley had either joined the enemy or fled to the east side of the river, a large force was collected and placed in the Ferry-House on the west side of the river for defense. Mr. Blunston at his own expense kept a large number of men there. Governor Ogle, of Maryland, offered a reward of one hundred pounds for his head, and they actually arranged a plan to capture him when returning from the funeral of the wife of the Rev. James Anderson, at Donegal, in 1736. He became aware of their plans, and avoided the trap they had laid for him. About this time he became very much discouraged in consequence of the dilatory actions of the Governor and his Council. He saw the danger to the interests of the proprietors by delay, and knew the necessity for prompt action. He sent frequent messengers to the Governor, with letters couched in caustic and bitter terms, that must have had a salutary effect upon the mind of the Governor and his friends. On the 3d day of April, 1736, he was appointed deputy surveyor for the townships of "Derry, Hempfield, Dunnegal, and Lebanon." At the same time he, in behalf of the inhabitants of these townships, presented a scheme for appeasing the "tumults and animosities among them," which was adopted, and it put an end to the troubles about the titles to their land. He had a large field to cover, and the duties which called him there were very exacting. But for the assistance of that remarkable person, Susannah Wright, who copied and assisted him in his writing, he could not have accomplished successfully the work he did. His health became greatly impaired, and in the summer of 1746 he was compelled to give up all out-door work. He died in September, 1746. He left no issue, and he gave his valued friend, Susannah Wright, a life estate in all his large property, which consisted of nearly nine hundred acres of land. He made several bequests, among which was one to the poor of the county. He owned a number of slaves, and gave them their freedom after a term of a few years.

John Wright was born in Lancashire, England, about the year 1667. He came to Chester in the year 1714. He was a public speaker among the Quakers, and he came recommended from that society in Eng-

land. He was not long in Chester before he was elected to the General Assembly, and was also appointed a justice of the peace. Before he came to the Susquehanna he had been at Conestoga, where he preached to the Indians. He may have gone up as far as Shawanese Run, where that tribe had a village, and thus became acquainted with the locality where he subsequently settled. Robert Barber went in advance, and the first survey was made in his name, and he conveyed to John Wright in August, 1726, one hundred and fifty acres.

He built his dwelling upon a level spot of ground fronting the river. This dwelling was torn down in 1874 to give place to a more stately brick mansion of modern times. The logs used in its construction were hickory, white and Spanish oak, and a number of black walnut. The dwelling, as first constructed, seems to have contained but one room upon the first story and one upon the second.

In the year 1729, John Wright was elected to a seat in the General Assembly, and re-elected in the years 1730 and 1731 without opposition. He was again a candidate in 1732. Accidentally or otherwise John Wright's name was omitted from some of the ballots and another name inserted in its stead, which caused his defeat by half a dozen votes. He carried the contest to the General Assembly, but was again beaten. George Stewart, who resided in Donegal, was elected to the General Assembly in the same year, but he died before taking his seat, and John Wright was elected without opposition to fill the vacancy. He was re-elected for seventeen successive terms thereafter, and on Oct. 15, 1745, he was elected Speaker of the General Assembly.

George Thomas was appointed Governor in 1738. Almost from the commencement of his administration he undertook to carry measures through the General Assembly of an arbitrary character which were in direct opposition to the policy of that body. Among the number of those who led the opposition was John Wright, whose integrity stood the test of all the cajolery or threats the Governor and his friends could bring to bear. The replies of the Assembly through their Speaker, who presented addresses to the Governor in answer to his messages to that body, displayed great ability. Governor Thomas became so enraged at Wright and others for their opposition that he determined to punish them for their temerity. He announced that he would issue new commissions of the peace in place of those held by Wright and other recusant members of the Assembly. This was intended as a threat to coerce them into his measures.

In the year 1733-34 he was appointed a loan commissioner, one of the most important positions of trust in the province. During the period of Cresap's war, which lasted three years, the farm which he had bought upon the western side of the river was frequently run over by bands of hostile Marylanders. His tenants and laboring men were often driven

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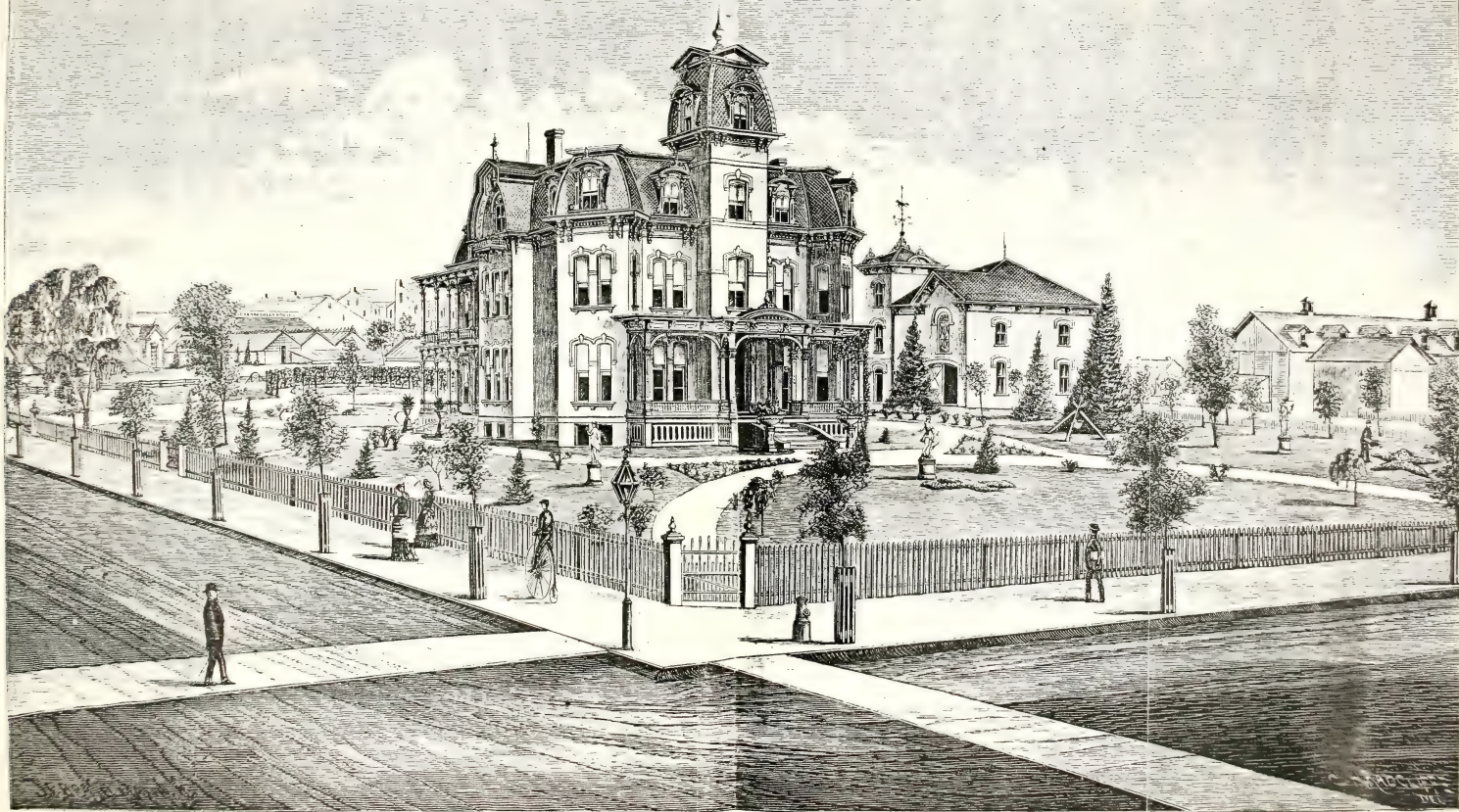
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"ROSE LAWN."
RESIDENCE OF JOHN FENDRICH,
COLUMBIA, LANCASTER CO., PA.

away. In the month of July, 1735, when he was having a field of wheat reaped, Thomas Cresap, with about twenty persons, armed with guns, swords, pistols, and blunderbusses, marched into the field with drum beating. This military display was not very imposing, but it was calculated to terrify and drive away from his land a farmer who was opposed to the use of personal force to resist it. Wright walked to the valiant warrior, Cresap, and demanded to know what he meant by appearing in so hostile a manner to the terror of His Majesty's peaceable subjects employed about the lawful and necessary business of husbandry. Cresap replied that he came to fight several persons who came over the river, if they would accept his challenge. He drew his sword and cocked his pistol, and presented them at the person of Mr. Wright, who very coolly commanded Cresap and his company to keep His Majesty's peace, and that he would proceed on his lawful business. Cresap brought a number of wagons with him to carry off Wright's grain. He changed his mind when he discovered that he could not intimidate him, and he and his men retreated, leaving the wagons in the field in charge of the owners, who could not resist the persuasive powers of Mr. Wright. They assisted to put the grain upon their own wagons, and hauled it to the ferry, where it was placed in boats and taken to the eastern side of the river.

Governor Ogle, of Maryland, afterwards offered one hundred pounds reward for Mr. Wright's head. He held many conferences with different Indian tribes, and sometimes made long journeys on horseback to meet them. He was afflicted with rheumatism, which often confined him to his bed. He married Susannah Crewason. They had five children,—Susannah, Patience, John, Elizabeth, and James.

Susannah was born in England. When her parents removed to America she was at school, where she remained and finished her education, and followed her parents a few years after they left England. Although she was a member of the Society of Friends, prominent persons of birth, education, and culture sought her society. She was brilliant in conversation and endowed with an extraordinary mind. She could not have been a strict follower of George Fox in all things, or she would have devoted herself to the ministry. After the death of her mother, which took place shortly after her arrival at Chester, she became the ruling spirit in her father's family.

Many of the leading men of the province sought her company, whom she entertained and edified with her conversation. Of this number there was but one young Quaker who made an impression upon her heart, and that person was Samuel Blunston, who married another. After the decease of the latter their old friendship and love for each other was renewed and they became inseparable friends. They did not marry, probably for the reason that she had entire charge of her father's affairs and her younger

brother, to whom she was much attached. There were but a few families settled here, but all seemed to belong to one family, and all of them looked up to her as the ruling spirit in the neighborhood.

In business affairs she was consulted by every one. She could draw up any legal paper, and her judgment upon ordinary legal matters was sound, and it was safe to follow her advice. She gave her attention also to the study of medicine, and probably read the few medical books she could find, with the view of being better equipped to fight against sickness. She had some taste for painting, and in her leisure moments from other pursuits she painted a number of landscape scenes. She corresponded with Logan, Benjamin Franklin, and other leading men in the province and in England upon matters best calculated to elevate the race.

She was one of the first persons in America to demonstrate the fact that the climate was adapted to the culture of silk. She procured silk-worm eggs, from which she raised a large number of the worms. She sent the raw silk to Europe and had it woven into manilla. One piece alone measured sixty yards, a portion of which she gave to the queen, who presented her with a silver tankard, which is still retained among the descendants of her brother James. Benjamin Franklin, who was then in France, became greatly interested in this experiment of silk culture in his adopted province of Pennsylvania, and he wrote to Miss Wright upon the subject, and called the attention of a number of leading men in England to the matter. There are a few specimens of this silk now in the rooms of the Historical Society.

Samuel Blunston gave her a life estate in his property, and after his death she and her father and brother, James, removed to the Blunston mansion.

Patience Wright was also born in England. She married Richard Loudon on the 5th of June, 1728, at the dwelling of Samuel Blunston. He purchased a farm in Strasburg township in 1727, adjoining the lands of Samuel Taylor. When the county was organized and the permanent county-seat located where it now is he was appointed keeper of the prison. Mr. Loudon purchased a farm in Manheim township and a small tract near Graff's landing.

Col. John Loudon, son of Richard and Patience (Wright), became a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary war, and was in a number of battles. At the close of the war he located in Buffalo Valley, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River.

John Wright married Eleanor Barber, daughter of Robert Barber, the first sheriff of the county. He settled upon his father's land on the west side of the river, and built the ferry-house there. He was a member of the General Assembly from York County for a number of years, and held other positions of trust in that county.

Elizabeth Wright married Samuel Taylor on the 8th day of May, 1728, at the house of Samuel Blun-

ston, Esq. Samuel Taylor was the son of Christopher Taylor. He came from "Tinicum" to this county in the year 1728, and purchased land in Strasburg township near the Bart township line, where he erected a grist- and saw-mill upon a branch of Beaver Creek.

James Wright was born in Chester in the year 1714 or 1715, and was the only one of John Wright's children born in America. About the year 1738, he, in connection with Samuel Blunston, erected a corn- and grist-mill near the mouth of Shawanese Run. He married out of the Society of Friends. About the same time he erected the stone mansion now along Second Street, between Locust and Cherry Streets, known thereafter as "Wright's Ferry Mansion," and was on land attached to the ferry-house. He at once took a front rank among the leading men of the county. He was elected a member of the General Assembly in 1745, and continued to serve in that body until the year 1771. He and his father and brother, John, were members of that body at one and the same time. It was an unusual circumstance for three members of the same family to serve so many years together in a legislative body. Through all the turmoil, excitement, and bitterness which grew out of the French and Indian war of 1755-60, and Pontiac's war of 1763, which was followed by the destruction of the Conestoga Indians, but few Quakers could face the storm which followed them into the General Assembly and drove a number of them out. James Wright rode safely through it all, and this fact alone speaks in favor of his prudence, judgment, and integrity. He served on many important committees, and was intrusted with matters which required sound judgment and tact to prevent Indian outbreaks.

During the campaign of Gen. Forbes against the French and Indians, in 1758, several battalions of troops raised in the eastern part of this province and elsewhere, numbering twelve hundred, marched as far as Lancaster, but refused to go any farther unless they received more rations. James Wright came forward and agreed to provide for the troops until they arrived at Harris' Ferry, about two days' march farther west. They then moved promptly. In this connection it is well to mention that these pioneer Quakers who settled at the Susquehanna were a law unto themselves, and for many years refused to have anything to do with the Yearly or Quarterly Meetings of Friends elsewhere. James Wright was married (2d), July 2, 1753, to Rhoda Patterson. Their children were Samuel, Elizabeth (who married Col. Thomas Boude), John, Thomas, Susannah, James, William, and Patience (who married Dr. Vincent King).

Maj. Thomas Boude was the son of Dr. Samuel Boude, of Lancaster, who married Mary, the daughter of Samuel Bethel, mentioned elsewhere. He and his family were Episcopalians. Before he attained his majority he showed a fondness for military matters,

and when the conflict between Great Britain and the colonies came, he and his brothers were among the first to enter the Continental service and march to the front. He entered the army as a lieutenant under command of Gen. Anthony Wayne. He was in the brilliant action at the taking of Stony Point, on the Hudson, and was in command of one of the volunteer squads of twenty called the "forlorn hope," and would have been the first person to enter the sally port-holes but for the fact that a much larger and more powerful person at his side pulled him back and forced himself in front. After the capture of the fort, Lieut. Boude found in an officer's room a watch, which is now in possession of his descendants. For gallant conduct upon this occasion he was promoted to a captaincy, and afterwards to major. He commanded a body of Light Troops at Gen. Washington's headquarters, and was also a member of his staff. He was in a number of battles, and acquitted himself with honor. He was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati, and was appointed general of militia by Governor Thomas Mifflin. He married Elizabeth Wright, daughter of James Wright. They had one child, Elizabeth, who never married. He was married the second time to Emily, daughter of Col. Samuel John Atlee, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary war, by whom he had four children,—Mary, Sarah, Samuel, and Washington.

Col. Thomas Boude, at the close of the Revolution, removed to Hempfield township, and lived upon the farm belonging to his first wife, and now owned by B. Musser. When his brother-in-law, Samuel Wright, laid out the town of Columbia, he purchased a number of lots, among which were several fronting the river above Walnut Street. He erected the brick mansion now owned by Michael S. Shuman. He embarked in the lumber business, and was one of the first persons who bought lumber and piled it along the shore to resell. He was a Federalist, and took a prominent part in building up that party. He was elected a member of the State Legislature for the years 1794, 1795, and 1796. He also represented the county in Congress from 1801 to 1803. He was again a candidate for Congress on the Federal ticket, but was defeated by John Whitehill. The Federal party was losing ground rapidly, and when the parties were nearly equal in numbers the political campaigns were carried on with great bitterness. William Hamilton published the Federal newspaper, and William and Robert Dixon published the Jefferson paper which opposed the Federalists. After the defeat of Major Boude, in 1804, Hamilton charged the opposition with cheating at the election-poll held in Elizabethtown, where a number of Irish laborers, who were working on the new turnpike at that place, were induced to vote more than once, when they had no legal right to vote at all. In reply to this charge the Dixons charged Maj. Boude with voting twice in

Lancaster borough, to which place the voters in Columbia and Hempfield had to go to vote.

Maj. Boude had the Dixons arrested for libel. They gave bail, and before the case was tried the proceedings were removed from the County Court by *certiorari* to the Circuit Court. This was probably the last of the case.

Maj. Boude became totally blind some years before his decease, which took place Oct. 24, 1822, in the seventieth year of his age.

Samuel, son of S. Bethel, son of Samuel and Susan (Taylor) Bethel, married Sarah Hand, a daughter of Gen. Edward Hand, of Lancaster. He was educated in the city of Philadelphia, with the expectation that he would enter the medical profession. But he preferred that of the law. He studied law in Philadelphia, and was admitted to practice at the bar in that place. In the year 1795 he was admitted to the bar in Lancaster on certificate. He did not remain there, but came to Columbia and settled upon his estate, which was very large, and required his whole attention. (This estate was inherited by his grandmother, Sarah Bethel, and Hannah Pearson, from their brother, Samuel Blunston. Mrs. Pearson sold her interest to the Bethels, who became the sole owners of nearly nine hundred acres.) He was elected to a seat in the State Legislature for the years 1808 and 1809. He was fond of literature, and had a large and select library. He was considered one of the best mathematicians in the State. He was one of the foremost and most liberal patrons of the schools and libraries in Columbia, of which mention is made elsewhere. He built an addition to the Blunston mansion, now owned by his nephew, Samuel Bethel Heise, at the northern terminus of Second Street. Here he resided and here he died in the year 1819.

William P. Beatty was born at Neshaminy, Bucks Co., March 31, 1766. His parents were Rev. Charles Beatty (of Log College memory) and Ann Reading, daughter of Governor Reading, of New Jersey. Both of his parents died before he was six years of age. He was apprenticed to the tailoring business. While thus engaged he devoted his leisure moments to the study of books, and when he attained his majority he wrote an elegant hand and displayed an aptitude for figures.

These qualifications prompted him to go to Philadelphia, and obtain a clerkship, with the expectation of making himself familiar with mercantile pursuits, which these attainments seemed to indicate that he was best qualified for.

In 1793 we find him engaged in the office of Mr. Nicholson, the Comptroller of the State.

In 1798 he removed to Columbia, and opened a store on Front, between Locust and Walnut Streets, in connection with Richard S. Leech. He married in 1799. In 1802 he was appointed postmaster under John Adams' administration, and retained this position until 1807. In 1808 he was appointed a justice of

the peace by Governor Thomas McKean. In 1810 he was appointed secretary and treasurer of the "Susquehanna Lottery Improvement Company," and in the following year treasurer of the "Susquehanna and York Turnpike Road Company," and two or three years subsequent to this time he was appointed treasurer of the "Columbia Bridge Company." In the year 1813 this company was given power by an act of Assembly to do a banking business, and he was chosen their cashier, a position he retained until the year 1821. He held the position of chief burgess and also treasurer of the water company for several years. In the year 1825 he was reappointed postmaster by John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, a position he retained until the year 1837. He was a ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church for many years. There were many minor offices of trust which he held, not mentioned in the above list. In personal appearance he was tall, stately, and dignified in his carriage, and always wore a *queue*.

He removed to Harrisburg in the year 1843, and died at Philadelphia at his son's (Dr. George) home, July 28, 1848, in his eighty-third year. He left surviving him,—

Dr. George, who is now living in Philadelphia.

William P., who died at Harrisburg in 1860.

John R., who died at Harrisburg in 1866.

Ann Eliza, who married Thomas H. Pearce, who was an officer in the Mexican war of 1846. He resided for some years in Columbia, and held a clerkship in the collector's office at the canal basin. He died at Steubenville, Ohio, where his widow is living.

Ercurius, who learned the printing business in the *Spy* office while John L. Boswell published the paper. On the 21st day of April, 1861, he enlisted in Capt. Robert M. Henderson's company, which was connected with the Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves, and was made lieutenant. He was on Gen. McCall's staff at Tennallytown and Camp Pierpont, Virginia; was wounded at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862, and was promoted to first lieutenant and captain Sept. 17, 1862, and to brevet major and brevet lieutenant-colonel.

Michael Whisler was born near the Trappe, in Montgomery County, Pa., in the year 1756. In the month of May, 1776, he enlisted for twenty months in Capt. Henry Christ's rifle company, in Col. Samuel Miles' rifle regiment. He was in the battles of Flatbush, on Long Island, where but one-fifth of Col. Miles' command escaped; at White Plains, at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, and Germantown, and discharged at Valley Forge on the 1st day of January, 1778. He was twice wounded in these battles.

He enlisted and marched to the western part of the State with the army raised to quell the Whiskey Insurrection. When the troops lay at Wright's Ferry waiting to be taken over the river, he was impressed with the beautiful scenery all around and the location

of the town, and he concluded as soon as he returned from the army to bring his family to the place and locate.

One of the most pressing wants in the place was a person who understood the manufacture of bricks. He brought his family to Columbia in the same year and purchased a lot from Samuel Wright, upon which he erected a dwelling. By trade he was a shoemaker, but he also knew how to manufacture bricks. He leased a meadow along the northern boundary of Columbia from the Barbers, where he established a brick-yard, and for more than eighty years brick have been burned at this place which are esteemed the most durable of any manufactured in the State. His son, Lewis Whisler, purchased the brick-yard and farm, and they are now owned by his son Henry.

He died Sept. 14, 1824, leaving a wife, Sophia (Herbel), and children,—Lewis, John, Kitty, who married William Christy; Magdalena, Peggy, who married Samuel May; Sally, who married Ezra Breece; Philip, Nancy, who married Jacob Mathiot, and Michael.

Joseph Pool was a captain in the Revolutionary army, and participated in a number of battles. He was at the battle of Brandywine, and when on duty a British soldier thrust a bayonet through his tent which wounded his wife, the marks of which she carried to her grave. They removed to Columbia eighty years ago. He rented the old "Ferry House," where he kept a store for a few years. They removed to the corner of Walnut and Third Streets. Their son, Joseph, accidentally shot Miss Susanna Cookman and killed her.

Francis Ottomar Zeigler, a native of France, in the year 1777 joined an expedition under Baron De Steuben, and came to this country as aide-de-camp to that officer, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The detachment of troops landed from the frigate "Le Flamand," at Portsmouth, N. H., and from thence marched to York, Pa., where they were duly mustered into the army, and the officers commissioned by order of Congress. Col. Zeigler participated in a number of battles. After the war was ended he settled in Lancaster, where he followed the business of whitesmithing.

While in that place he married Mary Frances Hook (or Huck, as the name was spelled at that time), and shortly thereafter removed to Baltimore, Md., where their children were born. In 1798 they returned to Lancaster, and from thence to Columbia in 1800, where he purchased a lot on Front Street, about midway between Walnut Street and the Pennsylvania Railroad round-house. Before getting possession of this property he occupied a log house on the same street, a short distance from Walnut, where he took malarial fever and died in the autumn of that year. He left five children, namely, Ann Mary, who afterwards married Tempest Wilson (who kept a tavern in

Martic township, from which place he removed to Wright's Ferry, and rented the tavern and ferry upon the western side of the river); John, who died in 1836; George, who died in 1838; Barbara, who married John Arms; and Andrew, who died in 1818. The widow of Col. Zeigler carried on a bakery for many years. She died Dec. 26, 1825.

There were several other Revolutionary soldiers in Columbia, concerning whom full biographical data cannot be obtained.¹

Evan Green was born near Quakertown, Bucks Co., Pa., in 1778, and learned the hatting business with his father, who lived on a small clearing of one or two acres. During the winter months he was sent to the common schools of the neighborhood. He was fond of books, and read them with great avidity. The family being Friends, he had access only to books written and published by the early Quakers. He committed to memory the few poetical works written by them. He came to Columbia in the year 1804 and commenced the manufacture of hats in a little shop on Front Street, and from there he removed it to Walnut Street. He was one of the foremost in every enterprise calculated to benefit his fellow-men and extend and foster the best interests of his adopted town, hence we find him organizing schools, libraries, erecting public buildings, and urging internal improvements.

He established a lumber-yard and leased ground from Samuel Bethel at the canal basin, where he conducted that business for fifteen years. In the year 1810 he erected three two-story brick houses on Front Street, above Locust, in one of which he lived. He married Isabella Slaymaker, daughter of the Hon. Amos Slaymaker, a member of Congress in 1811.

He was a member of the Federal party while it existed, and afterwards joined the Whig party. He was opposed to Southern slavery; although rather conservative in his views. He did not belong to or encourage what came to be known as the "Underground Railroad," but he rendered valuable aid to the colored people and assisted a number of fugitive slaves in their efforts to obtain their freedom. Charlotte and her husband, Charles Green, were both fugitive slaves; the one was a domestic in his family, and the other his coachman.

About the year 1832 the former was suddenly seized

¹ Robert Barber, a grandson of the old pioneer settler, was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and was in the battle of Long Island and other engagements.

Joseph Boyd was a private, and served through the Revolutionary war. He was a blacksmith, and carried on his business at the corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets. He died about 1849.

James Ephraim died in May, 1777, in Capt. Kern's company, in Col. Patton's regiment of the Pennsylvania Line. He was in a number of battles, and was wounded at Monmouth, N. J. He removed to Columbia after the war, and died here.

William Dear enlisted in June, 1779, in Capt. Thomas Wylie's company, in Col. Benjamin Flower's regiment of artillery. He served four years and two months. He was a "falter."

by her master while sweeping in front of the house, and carried to Lancaster before the judges, who remanded her back to slavery. Mr. Green did all in his power to save her. In that he failed, but he prevented two of her children from being carried and sold into slavery. Charles Green collected six hundred dollars, and went to Baltimore to buy his wife. When he arrived there he was seized and sold into slavery, and nothing more was ever heard from him.

His wife was sold several times, and finally got to New Orleans, where she was hired out by her master as a yellow fever nurse. She finally purchased her own freedom, and married a Creole and became very rich.

Mr. Green was for many years a director in the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company, and held a number of minor trusts. He always declined to hold a political office of any kind.

His children were Amos S., who was born in 1816, became a prominent and influential citizen, and was elected to the Legislature in 1858 and 1859; Cornelia, who married Dr. Spence and removed to Virginia; Benjamin; Henry, followed a seafaring life for some years; and Jasper.

Dr. Beaton Smith was the son of the late Jonathan Smith, president of the United States Bank. He was born in Chester County, Pa. He went to Paris and attended medical lectures, where he graduated with high honors, when he returned to Philadelphia. He married Miss Hiddleston, and was appointed teller in a branch of the Pennsylvania Bank, and removed to Columbia soon after the war of 1812. He remained in charge of the bank for several years, and until it was removed from Columbia. He remained in the place and practiced medicine, and was also appointed agent for the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company in Columbia. He was a person of ability, and took a very active part in the temperance movement, and was one of their principal speakers. He removed to Germantown in 1831, and died in Philadelphia a few years ago at a great age.

William Kirkwood was an Irish Quaker. He came to Sadsbury township, in this county, about the year 1806 or 1807, where he taught school, and married Rebecca Cooper about the year 1809. He removed to Columbia, where he taught school in the brick school-house on Third Street and on Locust Street for ten years. He abandoned teaching and became a tenant farmer. He first rented a farm at Wrightsville, where he also burned large quantities of lime. He returned to Columbia and opened a lumber-yard, and also farmed for the Wrights near Columbia. He was a public speaker at Friends' meetings, and became an ardent temperance advocate. He was also a fine writer. He died in Columbia about the year 1833.

John McKissick was born in Chester County, and came to Lancaster about the year 1800, and held a position under the State government until the capital

of the State was removed to Harrisburg. He came to Columbia in 1809, and was appointed an officer in the Branch Bank of Pennsylvania, and afterwards cashier of the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company, a position he held for many years. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church. He died in this place about the year 1838, and left two children surviving him,—Eliza and Mrs. Laird.

John McKissic, Jr., married Capt. Clyde's sister Sarah, and came from Chester County to Columbia, and took a position in the Branch Bank of Philadelphia as clerk. He had one son, James, who graduated at Lafayette College with high honors, was admitted to practice law, and opened an office in Columbia. He died suddenly in 1853. John McKissic and Sarah had also daughters,—Sarah and Mary. The latter married John B. Edwards.

Dr. Hugh McCorkle was born in Chester County. He came to Columbia about the year 1805, and commenced the practice of medicine. In 1812 he married Miss Strickler, daughter of Jacob Strickler, who resided near Columbia. His son, William S., married Elizabeth Heise, daughter of Samuel B. Heise. Another daughter married John L. Boswell, the editor of the *Columbia Spy*.

Hugh McCorkle was clerk in the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company for several years prior to 1819.

Capt. James Clyde was born in Northampton County, Pa., in 1783, and came to Columbia in 1810 and engaged in the lumber business. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1812.

In 1814 he took command of a volunteer company of soldiers (which was recruited by Moses Montgomery, who was disabled the evening before he was to march) and marched to Baltimore. He was married the first time to Miss Horner, and moved to Washington County, in Ohio, in 1823.

He was married the second time to Miss Sally Downing, of Downingtown, now living in Columbia. Capt. Clyde returned to Northampton County in 1842, and died upon his farm in that county in 1866.

Capt. William Vicary was a sea-captain. He married a daughter of Philip Gossler, who kept the Ferry House and rented Wright's Ferry. He owned and lived in the first frame house below the brick Ferry House hotel, on Front Street, now occupied by Bridge Street. It is said that he was the first person in the United States who introduced the tomato in the country. He brought some seed with him from the Sandwich Islands. He did not intend to raise them for table use, but rather as something ornamental. He was one of the earliest burgesses of the town.

Thomas Welsh was born in Columbia about the year 1825, and for a number of years resided with John Cooper, late president of the Columbia National Bank. He enlisted as a private, and marched with several other Columbians to Mexico. He was wounded at the battle of Monterey in his leg, and was brought home, where by kind attention and the

best medical attention he was able to be out again in a few months. Having shown a talent for the military profession, many of his friends persuaded him to accept a lieutenant's commission in the regular army. He was duly appointed and marched to Vera Cruz, and participated in several battles under Gen. Scott. After the war he resigned his position in the army and returned to Columbia. For some years he kept a store at the basin, and owned several canal-boats. In 1856 he was elected a justice of the peace. In the spring of 1861 he raised one of the first volunteer companies in the State and entered the three months' service.¹

Capt. James Caldwell came to Columbia from the central part of the State when the public works were being built, he being one of the contractors. When the war with Mexico commenced he raised a company of volunteers and marched to Mexico. He participated in all the battles between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico. While advancing at the head of his company, after the capture of Chapultepec, to the gates of the city of Mexico, and passing along the causeway, he received a wound in the foot from the fragment of a shell, from the effects of which lockjaw set in, and he died in two weeks.

His son, the Hon. Alexander Caldwell, of Kansas, who was about fourteen years of age, was by his father's side when he received his wound. Gen. Pierce appointed him commissary clerk when he landed at Vera Cruz. For gallant and meritorious conduct he received a lieutenant's commission about the close of the war.

He did not enter the regular army, but returned to Columbia, where he entered the produce-store of Joseph M. Cottrell as clerk, and thence to the Columbia Bank as teller. In 1858 he removed to Kansas, where he was afterwards elected to the United States Senate.

His success as a business man has been phenomenal.

Richard E. Cochran, Jr., was the son of Dr. Richard E. Cochran, and was born Nov. 16, 1817, in the State of Delaware. In 1838 he was appointed second lieutenant in the regular army, and at once went into active duty in Florida and along the western border of Arkansas.

When the war with Mexico commenced in 1846 he joined his regiment, and was in the battle of Palo Alto, May 8, 1846, and on the next day in the battle of Resaca de la Palma, and when entering the captured intrenchments, sword in hand, he was killed. Some months later his body was brought to Columbia, and interred with the honors of war. The citizens of the place erected a marble monument over his grave. He received a collegiate education, and was rather above the standard of ability in this remarkable family. His military genius gave promise of a future brilliant career.*

Capt. Theodore D. Cochran was the fourth son of Dr. Richard E. Cochran. He was born in Delaware in 1821. He was sent to the common schools in Columbia. About the year 1836 he entered the *Columbia Spy* printing-office, where from the beginning of his apprenticeship he developed talent as a political writer. After the death of Preston B. Elder, the proprietor of the *Spy*, in 1839, he took charge of the *Old Guard*, an Anti-Masonic and Whig paper, published in Lancaster, which was established in the interest of the Hon. John Strohm. He was elected to the Legislature in 1844 and 1845. He understood but little of the arts of the orator, but when a member of the Legislature he made one of the most brilliant speeches of the session in favor of the "right of way" for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad through the western part of the State.

He received a commission as lieutenant in the regular line, and marched to Mexico. He was conspicuously brave at the battle of Molino del Rey and Chapultepec. He returned to Columbia after the war with greatly impaired health, and again entered the editorial field, for which he was so well equipped.

He resided at York when the Rebellion of 1861 broke out, when he immediately raised a company of volunteers and entered the three months' service, and after its close accepted a commission in the regular service, but was compelled from ill health to resign. He died in York at his brother's, Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, in July, 1863.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE HOUSTON FAMILY.

The Houstons of Lancaster County are of Scotch-Irish descent. The origin of the family is ancient, the name coming from Sir Hugh De Padvinan, A.D. 1160, he being possessed of the lands of Kilpeter, in Strathgrief, Scotland. In 1250 the name of Houston was adopted, and the titles follow in direct line through the oldest sons to the present time, George Ludovic Houston being in possession of the baronetcy and estates at Johnstone, Renfrew County, Scotland. From existing evidence it appears that the younger sons of the original family left Scotland for the north of Ireland early in the seventeenth century. We now find them scattered through the counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, and Tyrone, from whence came the first of the Houstons of Lancaster County, Pa., between 1725 and 1730. From these families came the Houstons of Virginia and Tennessee. Sam. Houston, of Texas, left Lancaster County with his father's family when a child for Virginia, and after the death of his father went, with other children of the family and his mother, to East Tennessee. The family remaining in Lancaster County are the descendants of John

¹ See sketch of Welsh G. A. Post.

Houston, who had six sons and two daughters, all born at the farm in Pequea Valley, immediately facing Gap Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The sons were Daniel, Dr. John, William, James, Thomas, and Samuel. One daughter married the Rev. Dr. Proud-fit, the other Mr. John Johnson, of Mercersburg, Franklin Co., Pa. Both daughters had large families. The Proudfits now live in New York and vicinity, and the Johnsons in Franklin County and farther west in Pennsylvania. The five elder boys (Samuel was too young) were soldiers in the Revolutionary army, and with the exception of James, who was killed at Paoli, fought through the war. After the war Daniel moved to Franklin, and afterwards to Washington County, Pa., William to Trumbull County, Ohio, and Thomas to Rockbridge County, Va.

The youngest son, Samuel, remained in Pequea Valley, Lancaster Co., during his life.

Dr. John Houston, the second son, was born at Pequea in 1743. He finished his studies at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, graduating in 1766; studied medicine with Dr. Shippen, of Philadelphia; commenced the practice of medicine at York, Pa., then a frontier town; married Susannah Wright, of Columbia, June 17, 1773. He entered the army as a surgeon. Gen. James Ewing married Patience Wright, Mrs. Dr. Houston's sister. They were the only children of John Wright, the holder of large properties on both sides of the Susquehanna River, at Columbia and Wrightsville. After the war, Dr. Houston spent the remainder of his life at his winter home in Columbia or on his farm, on the west side of the Susquehanna, in York County, now a part of Wrightsville. His wife, Susanna Houston, survived him many years, and died in 1829. Their children were James, John, Martha, Eleanor Wright, Anna S., William Frederick, Robert Wright, and Samuel Nelson.

James married Nancy Wright. He erected the flouring-mill and first saw-mills near the mouth of Kreitz Creek, at Wrightsville. Their children were Susan E. and John W. Susan married James E. Mifflin. James E. Mifflin, now of Columbia, is their son. John W. married Mary B. Martin, of Lycoming County, Pa. They had sons and daughters,—George, now living in Missouri, and William, at Cincinnati, Ohio. His daughter Annie married Col. Lewis Merrill, of the United States army; Emily married Col. Alexander, of the United States army; and Eliza married Capt. Warner, United States army.

Martha married Joseph Mifflin, a prominent scholar, and for a part of his life a bank-officer in Philadelphia. Their children were Deby Ann, John Houston, James H., and Joseph. Deby Ann died in Columbia in 1829. James H. died at Eatonton, Ga., in 1838. J. Houston married Elizabeth B. Heise, of Columbia. He is still with us, a hale, hearty artist-poet-farmer. Though past the allotted space of threescore and ten, long may he live to enjoy the comfort and companionship of his four bright sons! Joseph married Julia Duncan

Stewart, and is living on his farm in Cumberland County, enjoying the comfort of a well-spent life.

John and William F. both studied medicine. John died just after graduating.

William, having abandoned the practice of medicine for the pulpit, lived for many years a devoted minister of the Presbyterian Church. He married in early life Amy McCorkle, of Philadelphia. They had two children,—Christiana M. and John Frederick. Christiana married Rev. James I. Scott, of the Presbyterian Church, in 1837, and immediately sailed for India. After remaining ten years there, Mrs. Scott's health became impaired and she was ordered home. She died on shipboard just after passing the Cape of Good Hope. They had three children,—two (Amy and Edward H.) died after reaching man and womanhood. Anna E., the surviving daughter, is now and has been for many years in the mission-field in India.

John Frederick married Catharine J. Fisher, of Pine Ford, Dauphin Co., Pa. He was one of the brightest young men of our country. He was born in Columbia, and lived there all his life. He graduated at an early age at Amherst College with high honor; adopted the profession of a civil engineer; was engaged on the construction of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, Gettysburg Railroad, the State works of Pennsylvania, in progress between 1834 and 1839. He abandoned the engineer service and studied law with his brother-in-law, Judge Robert J. Fisher, of York, Pa. He commenced the practice of law in the counties of York and Lancaster, continuing his home in Columbia, and was fast gaining prominence, when at the early age of thirty-five he was stricken with paralysis, after which he lived nearly thirty years, respected by all who knew him. He has three surviving children,—Georgianna F., at Harrisburg; William F., at San Francisco, Cal.; and Harry, at Denver, Col.¹

Robert W. lived in Columbia all his life. He was an enterprising and highly respected citizen. For many years a merchant, and afterwards a contractor in the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad and Pennsylvania Canal. He married Sarah Ann Jones, of Great Valley, Chester Co. She died in Columbia in 1834. They had two daughters,—Mary and Susan W. Mary died young. Susan married the Rev. Robert Gamble, of the Presbyterian Church; they are now living in Chanceford, York Co., Pa.

¹ The daughters, Eleanor W. and Anna S., who lived respectively eighty-two and eighty-four years, remained unmarried, during all those years living together and keeping house that was always a home for their nephews and nieces and their children. All their means and all their personal attention devoted to hospitality to their relatives and to their friends, long lives of usefulness and affectionate care. Of Anna S., but for the constraint of this duty of her heart, her fondness for reading and her talents as a poetess would have distinguished her in literature. Both were zealous members of the Presbyterian Church. Even in her age, until physical infirmity forbade it, Eleanor especially visited the poor and the needy in their humble homes, prescribing food and medicine and Christian comfort, "going about doing good."



Henry H. Houston

Samuel Nelson was born in 1791; finished his education at Burlington College, New Jersey; studied medicine and pharmacy in Philadelphia in 1811 and 1812; returned to Columbia on account of ill health; spent his time in the field and saddle for two or three years (we cannot refer to the exercise which restored the health of Mr. Samuel N. Houston without remarking that he was of uncommonly handsome personal appearance; that in those days before fox-hunting was one of the lost arts, while he was distinguished for all manly and athletic exercises, he was especially noted as a magnificent rider); was an active member of Capt. Shippen's troop of horse of Lancaster County, in the war of 1812; entirely regained his health, and in 1816 married Susan Strickler, daughter of Col. Jacob Strickler; they had five children,—John James, Henry Howard, Emily Strickler, Eleanor Wright, Martha Mifflin. He died November, 1878, aged eighty-seven years. John James married Ann Blakiston, of Philadelphia. He was for many years engaged in transportation in Pennsylvania and Western States; lived the most of his life in Columbia, a few years in Pittsburgh, and died in Philadelphia in 1869. His wife survives him. They had no children. He was a wonderful man, and though with a slight frame and delicate constitution, he by determination and pure grit accomplished great results, and of him we can say he died as he always lived,—ready.

Henry H., the second son of Samuel N. Houston, was early at work in a mercantile house, and soon left it for that of transportation.

Emily Strickler died in Columbia, aged seven years.

Eleanor W. died at fifty-five years of age, in 1881.

Martha Mifflin, the youngest daughter, married Stephen Greene, in Columbia, in 1855. They went to Philadelphia in 1860, where they now reside with a family of six children.

The only other branch of the original John Houston, first referred to, that remained and grew up in Lancaster County, was Esquire Samuel Houston, of Pequea Valley, of which family we regret we cannot give a full account. He married Miss Hopkins, of Lancaster, and had children—John, James H., Franklin, William, Samuel, Horatio, Sarah Jane, Martha, and Louise.

John married Gertrude Truxton, daughter of Commodore Truxton, and had sons and daughters. Several of the boys were in the navy, and daughters married officers in the United States army. One of the sons, James Buchanan Houston, is president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

James H. married Miss Henderson, and had sons and daughters. One of the sons, J. Hopkins Houston, was rapidly becoming prominent as a railroad officer, but died young at Prairie du Chien, Wis., while occupying an important position.

Franklin lived and died in Lancaster County, was married, and most of his children are settled in this county.

Gen. William married Miss Jacobs, of Lancaster County. He was engaged for many years in the manufacture of iron in Centre County. He had several sons. • Part of the family went to California, and part to Missouri. He died in California.

Dr. Samuel married Agnes Humes, of Lancaster. They had sons and daughters. The doctor died in Washington, where his family now resides. One of his sons, a prominent army officer, died young of yellow fever in Havana.

Horatio was an officer in the navy, and died young.

Sarah Jane married Dr. Harris, of Bellefonte, Pa., and after his death married Mr. Yardly, a prominent merchant of Cincinnati. He lived but a few years. She lived several years a widow, and died in 1881, and is buried in the family burying-ground, Pequea Valley, Lancaster Co.

Martha married Col. William Baker, of this county. They have several children. She died in 1881.

Louise is living with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Dr. Samuel Houston, in Washington, D. C.

HENRY HOWARD HOUSTON.

Henry Howard Houston, the youngest son of Samuel Nelson Houston, and now the oldest living grandson of Dr. John Houston, of Columbia (bearing his name), was born at the Houston farm, Wrightsville, on the 3d day of October, 1820. He left school at fourteen to enter the mercantile house of Mr. John S. Futhey, in Wrightsville. This was probably the best house in its day in this section of the country for qualifying boys for a thorough business life. Mr. Futhey was a man of large means, great industry, strict integrity, high moral character, always on duty himself, and kept his boys at their post. Proverbially he dealt in "everything that grew, was manufactured, or consumed." This gave those with a knowledge of the value of products and material rarely obtained in one establishment. During the five years young Houston was with him, say from 1834 to 1839, the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad (Wrightsville to York), the Tide-Water Canal (Wrightsville to Haver de Grace), the dam across the Susquehanna River, and towing-path bridge were being constructed, and supplies for most of the contractors and laborers on these works were furnished by Mr. Futhey, which, with the bulk of the trade of the rich region within five miles of Wrightsville, gave him an extensive business. Houston's associates in this house were Samuel M. Smith, afterwards a successful merchant; Samuel D. Young, who went early into the transportation business at the Columbia Canal basin, and at the time of his death was superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Harrisburg; Jasper W. Boyd, son of the first superintendent of the Tide-Water Canal; and J. Smith Futhey, now Judge Futhey, of West Chester, Pa.

At twenty Houston went with Mr. Samuel M. Rey-

nolds, of Lancaster, to Lucinda Furnace, in Clarion County, Pa. After remaining there three years he joined Mr. Edmund Evans in rebuilding and operating Horse Creek furnace, on the Allegheny River, in Venango County, Pa.; remained there two years, and returned to Columbia in January, 1845; remained at home one year, then made a tour of the Southern and Western States, reaching home in December, 1846. In February, 1847, entered the Philadelphia office of Leech & Co., canal and railway transporters. Continued with this company in Philadelphia and New York until December, 1850. The Pennsylvania Railroad was then completed to Hollidaysburg and with the State Portage Railroad over the mountains and the canal (Johnstown to Pittsburgh) furnished a through line from Philadelphia to the Ohio River. Col. William C. Patterson, then president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, selected him to organize the freight department of the new road. The rail line was completed to Pittsburgh in 1853, and from this time until 1860 the efforts required to secure and maintain trade against rivalry in the North and South was incessant and laborious. He continued in charge of this department for fifteen years.

Since then he has, with associates, been largely interested in the construction of local railroads and roads across the continent. He is now engaged in lake and ocean transportation, being part owner of a line of nine steamships on the ocean and a fleet of twenty steamers on the northwestern lakes; was an early and successful producer and operator in petroleum, a miner of coal in Pennsylvania and Western Virginia, and interested in gold and silver mines in Montana and Colorado. He is now in the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, the Pennsylvania Company, the International Steamship Company, the Erie and Western Transportation Company, besides others of less importance.

He married Miss Sallie S. Bonnell, of Philadelphia, in 1856. They have had six children. The first, a daughter, died in infancy. Henry Howard, Jr., the eldest son, who traveled during school and college vacations the entire chain of the lakes between the head of Lake Superior and Quebec, through the Southern and Western States and part of Mexico, across the Rocky Mountains and north to British Columbia. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1878. Then made a tour of Europe, the region of the Nile and Palestine, returned to Italy *via* Turkey in Europe, and died in Rome in June, 1879, just as he reached his twenty-first year.

Eleanor Anna, the third daughter, died at twelve years of age, in January, 1875. The remaining children are Sallie B., Samuel Frederick, and Gertrude. The family reside in Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia, where they have lived for twenty-five years. Mr. Houston is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has been rector's warden and superintendent

of Sunday-school of St. Peter's Church, Germantown; since the organization of that parish.

JOHN HOUSTON MIFFLIN.

John Houston Mifflin, of whom the following brief sketch is given, is a Pennsylvanian of the seventh generation. The first John Mifflin came from England with William Penn in 1676, and took up four hundred acres of land, now included in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. A son of John, born in 1660, married in 1683, and from his son John descended John (4th), whose son, Joseph Mifflin, was the grandfather of John Houston Mifflin, and a successful merchant in Philadelphia, as were also his brothers. The second Joseph Mifflin, the father of the subject of this sketch, came to Columbia and married Martha Houston, a daughter of John Houston, whose father, John Houston, emigrated from Scotland about 1680 and settled in Pequea township, one of the finest farming regions of Lancaster County, Pa. His son, John Houston, J. H. Mifflin's grandfather, was sent to Edinburgh to complete his education as a physician, and there received his medical diploma. He served as a surgeon for seven years during the Revolutionary war. He married Susanna Wright (more particulars of their several children, as well as of the ancestors of the family, being given in the biographical sketch of Henry H. Houston, Esq.). John Houston, after the close of the Revolutionary war, continued the practice of medicine in Columbia, and was commissioned a justice of the peace by Governor Mifflin. Mr. Mifflin's father, Joseph Mifflin, removed to the neighborhood of Columbia and married Martha Houston, daughter of John Houston and Susanna Wright Houston. He was occupied in teaching for some years in Columbia, and afterwards as a book-keeper in the first bank in that place. John Houston Mifflin was the first of several children of Joseph and Martha Mifflin, and was born on the 7th day of February, 1807. When about six years of age his parents removed to Philadelphia, his father assisting his own brother, Lloyd Mifflin, in the banking-house of the Camden Bank of New Jersey, at their office in Church Street, Philadelphia. There he attended an excellent private school until the death of his mother, which occurring at an early age, he was sent to the celebrated boarding-school of the Society of Friends, or Quakers (that being the religious faith of his family), called Westtown, near to West Chester, and about twenty miles from Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Mifflin both died in Philadelphia, where their remains are interred. The subject of this biographical sketch having early shown fondness and facility for drawing, after abundant drawing-lessons under I. K. Smith, then celebrated in Philadelphia, and opportunities of painting at the Academy of Fine Arts in that city, had the privilege of instruction from Thomas Sully and John Neagle, two of the most



J. H. McPherson



Wm. J. Loeward

distinguished portrait-painters of that day. He pursued his art as a portrait-painter in the city where his boyhood was passed, and where his many friends kept him moderately busy, until his old and particular friend and fellow-student at drawing-school, James DeVeaux, enticed him to the South to spend the winters. Here he found such hospitality and high appreciation of his art as to influence his return in the winter to its hospitable cities, and to protract his visits till the early summers of the sunny South attracted him to view the wonderful and romantic scenery of the northern part of Georgia,—in particular, those localities where mountains and water-falls compressed all Switzerland within a radius of thirty miles, and which he traversed, occasionally sketching during this period. In his business as a professional portrait-painter Mr. Mifflin was amply rewarded by his friends and liberal patrons in the South, and in company with his artist-friend, DeVeaux, made the tour of Europe, visiting in 1835–36 the galleries and museums in parts of England, in London, Brussels, and Paris, and nearly all the collections in every city in Italy. Later he returned to Augusta and Savannah, Ga., and was greeted with hospitality and success.

Upon one of his revisits to his native town, Columbia, Pa., he married Miss Elizabeth A. Bethel Heise, daughter of Solomon and Patience Bethel Heise, of that place. For a time Mr. Mifflin attempted to pursue his favorite art of portrait-painting in Columbia. Its population, however, not furnishing patient sitters to dispute the celerity of the daguerreotype or the rapidity of the photograph, the palette and pencil were laid aside. The management of the landed interests of the family gradually absorbed his time, and he gave much attention to the improvement of this property. He may justly claim to be identified with the growth and development of Columbia, having erected more than forty dwellings within its limits. He also laid out a cemetery adjoining those denominational burial-places which were being overcrowded, and afterwards furnished additional ground for the beautiful spot, chartered under the name of the Mount Bethel Cemetery Association of Columbia, of which he is the president. He has been honored by the confidence and trust of his fellow-citizens, when political partisanship had no influence in their selection, with many positions of importance, such as school director for several terms, treasurer of the Public Grounds Company, and president of some manufacturing companies. He was for thirty successive years elected a trustee of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Mifflin and most of his relatives are members, although his parents were members of the Society of Friends, which entitled their children to membership in that society. In his political affiliations Mr. Mifflin was formerly a Whig, and subsequently adopted the principles of the Republican party, though he is devoid of ambition for distinctions of a political character.

He has a love for literature, and a facility for

writing verse, of which he printed a small volume called "Rhyme of an Artist," for private distribution. He contributed essays and poetical pieces, some of which were set to music, to *Graham's Magazine* and to *Burton's Gentleman's Magazine* in Philadelphia, and frequently wrote spicy articles for the local papers of Columbia. He was also an elocutionist as far as dramatic recitation indicated the capacity, and frequently entertained his friends and benevolent organizations with lectures, readings, or recitations. Mr. Mifflin has evinced during his lifetime a desire to become a useful citizen rather than to achieve marked distinction in literature or art, in both of which fields he might, doubtless, with application and study, have won renown.

He is of a cheerful social disposition, beloved by a large number of friends, and most affectionate and devoted to his family as husband and father.

Mr. and Mrs. Mifflin were blessed with several children, of whom Lloyd, Houston, James DeVeaux, and Charles West survive. The eldest, Bethel, Martha Elizabeth, and Mary Bethel, rest in the Mount Bethel Cemetery, beside the grave of their mother.

WILLIAM FORDNEY LOCKARD.

The subject of this biographical sketch was born of German ancestry. His father, Charles Lockard, resided in Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa., and during the earlier years of his life followed the occupation of pilot on the Susquehanna River. In later years he became a contractor, and died at Peach Bottom, Pa., in 1826, at the early age of thirty years, having been at the time of his death engaged in the construction of a public canal. He married Elizabeth Fordney, daughter of William Fordney, who emigrated from Germany to Columbia, Pa., where he died in 1825. Mrs. Lockard survived her husband fifty years, and died at Columbia, Pa., in 1876, at the ripe age of seventy-nine years. She was a devoted Christian mother through all the vicissitudes of a long and well-spent life. Her beloved and venerated character still lives in the memory of the children who survive.

To Mr. and Mrs. Lockard the following children were born: Sophia, Samuel, Charles O., Hannah, William F., and Eliza. The birth of William F. occurred Jan. 19, 1825, at Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa., where his boyhood was passed. Soon after his father's death, and when nine years of age, William was indentured to James Moore, a farmer of Union County, Pa., who was also by occupation a bridge-builder, having erected the second bridge across the Susquehanna River, between Columbia and Wrightsville, Pa., in the year 1834. (This bridge was destroyed by fire July, 1863, during the invasion of Gen. Lee's army into Pennsylvania, on the occasion of the battle of Gettysburg.) William F. lived six years in Union County, Pa., and on returning to his

native town was employed in the construction of the new line of railroad then being built to avoid the inclined plane at Columbia, Pa. This contract being finished, he engaged upon a canal-boat running between Columbia and Hollidaysburg, Pa., and served his superiors faithfully for two years. He then accepted the position of agent on a train of cars running over the "State Road" between Columbia and Philadelphia, Pa., owned by Messrs. Bingham, Dock & Stratton, one of the few transportation houses then doing business on the Columbia Basin.

At the age of eighteen he became fireman upon a locomotive, and four years later rose to the rank of a locomotive engineer in the employ of the State of Pennsylvania. He continued in that capacity until the year 1857, at which time the main line, owned and controlled by the State, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, was sold to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, they assuming full management of the same. William F. was, in the summer of 1858, made dispatcher of trains at Columbia, and remained thus employed until March 1, 1867, when he was appointed and confirmed by the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the position of superintendent of the Philadelphia Division of said road, with his office in Philadelphia. This caused the removal with his family from Columbia, Pa., and occasioned the separation from many warm personal friends, who, however, rejoiced at his promotion. He continued to fill the position of superintendent for fourteen years, when, in the summer of 1881, owing to continued ill health, contracted by the arduous duties of the office, he was compelled to tender his resignation. It was reluctantly accepted by the board of directors, who, being unwilling to lose his services, appointed him superintendent of the Junction Railroad, a position of like responsibilities though less laborious, which office he now holds.

William Fordney Lockard is essentially a self-made man, and has not depended upon accidental good fortune to make his career one of success. His energy, industry, and inherent force have been the powerful levers which have lifted him from dependence to a position of influence and independence. In the various positions he has held the confidence and respect of his superior officers has invariably been manifested towards him, while the most flattering testimonials have evinced the affection of his subordinates.

William F. Lockard married at Middletown, Dauphin Co., Pa., on the 6th day of March, 1850, Margaret B., daughter of Daniel Fager, formerly of Reading, Pa. Their children are Jennie B., Samuel L., Thomas G., Edwin J., Letitia, Minnie, and Lucy F. All are living with the exception of Letitia, who died in infancy.

The Lockards were from the earliest records of the family in Germany members of the German Lutheran Church. This family still adheres to the faith and worships with the same denomination.

JOHN B. BACHMAN.

Mr. Bachman's paternal ancestors are of German extraction, while on the maternal side is traced a union of Scotch and Irish antecedents. Felix Bachman, his great-grandfather, emigrated from Switzerland about the year 1740, and purchased of the heirs of William Penn six hundred acres of land in Bart township, Lancaster Co.

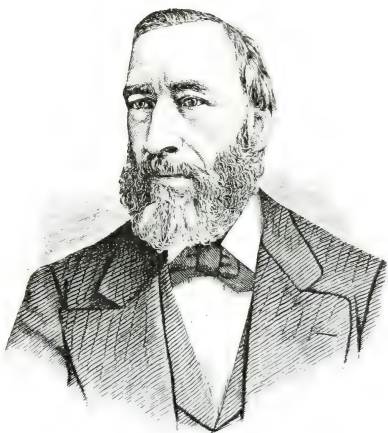


John B. Bachman

He had two sons, George and Jacob, the latter of whom was born on the ancestral land, and in the dwelling erected by his father soon after his purchase, which is still standing. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Ann Heidlebach, of this same township. Their sons were George, Samuel, and Jacob, and their daughters Ann and Elizabeth.

The birth of Samuel occurred upon the paternal estate in 1791, in the vicinity of which his life was spent as merchant, landlord, and farmer. He was a man of enterprise and judgment, and his services were much sought in the settlement of estates in his native county. He married Rebecca G. Baird, whose grandfather, Thomas Baird, emigrated to America from Tyrone, Ireland, in 1753. John Baird, the father of Mrs. Bachman, was a soldier of the Revolution, and a magistrate both in Bart and Colerain townships. His death occurred in 1822. The children of Samuel and Rebecca were John B., Hiram F., Samuel H., and Ann A.

Mrs. Bachman's death occurred in 1831, and that of her husband April 1, 1882. Their son, John B., was born March 22, 1820, on the homestead in Bart



Frederick Bunker



A. J. M. S. S. S.

township, and his childhood was spent in the immediate vicinity of his birthplace. His educational advantages were confined to the select schools of the neighborhood, after which he became clerk of a country store, and filled a similar position in the village hotel. At the age of eighteen he became a carpenter's apprentice, and having acquired the trade conducted an extensive business. Desiring a larger field of labor than the country afforded, he removed in 1852 to Columbia, and availing himself of the new inventions in machinery then in use, engaged largely in the manufacture of sash, doors, and blinds. He is doubtless the oldest manufacturer in the State engaged in this branch of industry, and still conducts an extensive planing and lumbering business on the site of his original purchase.

Mr. Bachman was married in 1847 to Miss Isabella, daughter of Matthew Knox, of the same township. Their children are Florence R. (Mrs. Breneman), Hyde L., Jenny Gail, and Mary Gertrude. Mr. Bachman has by his ambition and public spirit added much to the growth and development of Columbia. He has for many years been actively engaged in building, the dwellings he erected having especial reference to the comfort and improved condition of the laboring classes. He has been since the casting of his first ballot on conviction an Old-Line Whig, and readily espoused the platform of the Republican party on its formation. He has been prominent in municipal affairs, and frequently a member of the Council of the borough of Columbia.

Mr. Bachman may justly be regarded as a promoter of all schemes having for their object the improved condition of the community.

FREDERICK BUCHER.

The parents of Frederick Bucher were Joseph Max and Barbara (Bernauer) Bucher, of Deggingen, Würtemberg, Germany, where the former died in 1870, having during his active life been a leading merchant of that village. Here his son Frederick was born, Sept. 18, 1830. On reaching manhood he decided upon America as a future field of labor, and emigrated in 1853. Christian, his brother, followed in 1856, and Max, another brother, in 1858, both of whom are since deceased.

Frederick settled in Columbia, and at once sought employment with Jonas Rumble in the hardware business. After a brief period he engaged with Henry Pfhaler, of the same place, with whom he remained until 1860, and later became associated with J. W. Cottrell. In 1866 he embarked in the grocery and hardware business, and has since been thus occupied. He is also largely interested in real estate transactions, and has erected many dwellings in the borough of Columbia.

He was married in 1859 to Miss Louisa, daughter of Michael Barish, of Chestnut Hill, Lancaster Co.,

to whom were born children,—Mary, Frederick, Amelia, and William.

Mr. Bucher, in 1857, had partially decided upon California as a future home, but was influenced by circumstances to return to Pennsylvania after an extended tour, including a journey of great interest through the South.

He revisited his native land in 1880, having traveled extensively through Germany, France, and Italy. The journey was made with a view to reviving the scenes of his childhood experiences and enjoying the companionship of his mother and three sisters, who still occupy the parental abode. Mr. Bucher, while in the hardware business, was successful in the invention of a stove for heating purposes, which was patented in 1858. A disastrous fire having destroyed the patterns, prevented the manufacture of the article. He is an active Odd-Fellow and a member of the Susquehanna Lodge, No. 80, of Columbia, as also of the Artisans' Order of Mutual Protection of the same borough.

In politics he is a Republican, though not an active politician.

ANDREW J. MUSSER.

Peter Musser, the great-grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was of Swiss parentage, and married a Miss Dietz, to whom were born children,—John, Christian, Henry, Peter, and Annie. Peter, of this number, was born Nov. 29, 1776, in Lancaster County, and died July 2, 1848, in his seventy-second year. He married Elizabeth Rhorer, of the same county, who was born Aug. 14, 1788, and died Oct. 8, 1822, in her thirty-fifth year. Their children were Henry R., Mary, Annie, Joseph, and Betsey.

Henry R. was born June 18, 1808, and died June 1, 1873, in his sixty-fifth year. He was three times married, the second union having been with Annie, only daughter of John and Barbara Mouk. Their children were Elias H., Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Andrew Jackson, and Barbara Ann, who became Mrs. Horn. Andrew Jackson was born March 2, 1841, in Lancaster County. The early years of his life were spent in West Hempfield township, his home after his fourth year having been with his maternal grandfather, John Mouk. At the age of eighteen he removed to Columbia, and served an apprenticeship of three years at the trade of cabinet-maker, subsequently pursuing his vocation until Aug. 9, 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served for a period of nine months, during which time he participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. On his return he resumed his trade, which was continued until 1871, when he purchased the old and established business of George Seibert, cabinet-maker and undertaker, which he has greatly enlarged, having added extensive facilities for fine upholstery.

Mr. Musser was married in 1861 to Miss Cassandra E., daughter of John and Mary Shenberger, of York County, Pa. Their children are John S. and Frank B., both of whom are associated with their father in business.¹ Mr. Musser is in politics an active Republican. He has been for three years a member of the Council of the borough of Columbia, and was during the last year its president. He is also an enthusiastic Mason and member of the Columbia Lodge, No. 286, of Free and Accepted Masons. He is a member of the Susquehanna Lodge, No. 80, of Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, in which he has taken all the degrees, and was representative to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Artisans' Order of Mutual Protection of Columbia, and a director of the Commonwealth Mutual Insurance Company of Columbia, as also of the Columbia Building and Loan Association. Mr. Musser, in business enterprise and public spirit, is among the foremost citizens of the place of his residence.

HENRY H. HEISE.

The Heise family are of Swiss extraction and early settlers in Lancaster County. Solomon Heise, the grandfather of Henry H., was a resident of West Hempfield, where he followed farming employments. He married Catherine Bethel, of Scotch descent, and had children,—Samuel B., Henry, George W., Frederick K., Susan, and Elizabeth. The death of Mr. Heise occurred on the homestead March 16, 1833, in his seventy-second year, and that of his wife March 28, 1855, aged eighty-two years. His son Henry was born during the year 1804 at the homestead, where he conducted farming on an extensive scale. He married Anna, daughter of John and Franey Forrey, the latter of whom died in West Hempfield township in her one hundred and fourth year. Mr. Heise married a second time Miss Hannah Heidler, niece of John and Franey Forrey, of Rapho township. Their children were Henry H., Benjamin F., Elizabeth (Mrs. Nolt), Anna M. (deceased), Salinda H. (Mrs. Wilmot), Sarah H. (Mrs. Agnew). Mr. Heise died Feb. 10, 1862, in his sixtieth year. Henry H., his son, was born June 30, 1840, in West Hempfield township, his childhood having been spent at the home of his parents. He availed himself of such advantages as the neighboring school afforded, and afterwards engaged in labor on the farm. In 1866 he became a pupil at the People's Business College at Reading, Pa., and in 1867 made an extended tour through Europe. In 1870 he embarked in the hardware business in Columbia, where he is still an active merchant. He was married April 28, 1874, to Miss Susan, daughter of John S. Mellinger, of Creswell, Manor township. Their children are Harry Elvin,

who resides with his uncle, Dr. David Mellinger, in Manor township, and Susan Florence, who died in infancy. Mrs. Heise died Jan. 11, 1877.

The firm of Heise & Kauffman, with which Mr. Heise was formerly connected, is the patentee of Heise & Kauffman's "patent combined feed tobacco and heating steamer," and Mr. Heise is the patentee of H. H. Heise's latest improved "hydraulic ram." For both of these an extended demand has been created. Since the spring of 1883 Mr. Heise has been sole owner of the extensive hardware business formerly conducted with his partner. He is in politics a Republican, but not an ardent politician. He is a director of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company of Columbia and of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, also of Columbia. The family are in their religious belief Presbyterians, and Henry H. has not departed from the faith of his ancestors.

WILLIAM PATTON.

Mr. Patton is of Irish extraction, his grandfather having been Matthew Patton, who resided in the County Tyrone, Ireland. Among his children was James, born in 1783, who still survives in his ninety-fifth year. He emigrated to America in 1817, and having purchased a tract of land in Chester County, Pa., devoted his life to farming employments. He married Ann, daughter of Samuel Ramsey, of County Armagh, Ireland, and had children,—William, Scott, Harriet (who became Mrs. Burton), and five who are deceased. Their son William was born May 12, 1817, in the County Tyrone, Ireland, and with his parents came to America when an infant. His boyhood until his twenty-second year was spent in Chester County, where he was principally engaged in labor upon the farm.

Having received the appointment of State agent on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, he held the office for one year, after which he became connected with the road as locomotive engineer. In the fall of 1841 he married Miss Susan, daughter of Joseph Withers, and granddaughter of John Withers, who was a captain in Col. John Ferree's battalion during the Revolution, and later a farmer in Strasburg township. The children of Mr. Patton are Emma, Anna F., Olivia, Josephine, and Clara (Mrs. Denny). The year of his marriage Mr. Patton purchased a forwarding house, lumber- and coal-yard at Fair View, Lancaster Co. At the expiration of the third year he received an appointment as train dispatcher at Columbia, and also embarked in the lumber and coal business in that borough. Two years later he, with his brother, engaged in mercantile interests, having still retained the former business.

Mr. Patton, in 1852, turned his attention to contracting, having as the initiatory step built the round-house for the State in connection with the Columbia Railroad. He later constructed the larger part of

¹ The youngest has also acquired the art of telegraphy, in which he is regarded as an expert.



H. H. Heise



Wm. Patterson

the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and the Stonerstown bridge.

Together with other partners he also built eighty-two miles of the western end of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. He returned to Columbia and embarked in the iron business as general manager of the Susquehanna Iron Company's works, with which interest he has been since identified.

This industry, under his competent supervision, has become one of the most successful iron interests of the State, its products being unsurpassed in quality by any rolling-mill in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Patton has been largely identified with the growth and development of the borough of Columbia, and for many years actively interested in building enterprises. He is a director in both the Susquehanna Iron Company and the Keely Stove Company.

In religion he is a supporter and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Columbia, with which Mrs. Patton and their daughters are also connected.

In politics he has during his lifetime espoused the principles of the Democratic party.

MILTON WIKE.

George Wike, the grandfather of Milton, emigrated from Germany and settled in Lancaster County, where he followed his trade of shoemaker. Later he removed to Columbia, where he continued to be industriously employed. He was twice married, and had children,—George, John, and three daughters, Mary (Mrs. Henry Mathiot), Sarah (Mrs. John Hudders) and Betsey (Mrs. Mullen). Mr. Wike's death occurred in Columbia in advanced years. His son, George, was born in the above borough, Jan. 11, 1805, in the immediate vicinity of which his life was spent. He acquired the trade of a cooper, but soon after followed the life of a boatman, and became a pilot on the Susquehanna River. Subsequently he engaged in contracting, and built a portion of the Tide-Water Canal, extending from Wrightsville to Havre-de-Grace. He was on the 26th of April, 1827, married to Sarah, daughter of John Eberlin, of Columbia. Their children are Susan, John F. E., Milton, Ann Jane (Mrs. Wall), Nathaniel E., Emma Frances, George Washington, Henry M., Hannah G. (Mrs. Mullen), Samuel F., Andrew J., Albert, Eunice (Mrs. Stair), and Franklin. George Wike died Dec. 31, 1857, in his fifty-second year. His widow, who survives him, resides in Columbia.

Milton Wike was born Jan. 25, 1831, in Manor township, and removed when an infant with his parents to Columbia, where he attended during his youth the public school of the borough. He then became familiar with the business of a butcher, which was for several years successfully conducted, after which he engaged in the purchase and sale of stock. He later retired from active business pursuits and devoted his attention to a farm owned by him in Martic

township. He was in January, 1861, married to Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Hinkel, of Columbia. Their children are George, Edith, and Flora. Mr. Wike is in politics a Republican. He has for three successive terms been elected school director of the borough of Columbia, and was a member of its Council during the period of the late war. He is also one of the board of directors of the Old Columbia Public Grounds. He is a member of Columbia Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Cyrene Commandery of Knights Templar of Columbia. Mr. Wike's family worship with the Lutheran denomination, of which he is a liberal supporter.

CHAPTER XXXI.

MOUNT JOY BOROUGH.

THE borough of Mount Joy is a handsome and thrifty town situated upon the Pennsylvania Railroad, twelve miles west of Lancaster. The Lancaster and Harrisburg turnpike passes through the town and forms its principal street. The earliest habitations within the present limits of Mount Joy were two taverns, which were built upon this thoroughfare many years before it was made a turnpike, and they may be considered the nuclei around which the town was developed. The first of these was a house which stood on the northern or Mount Joy side of the turnpike, and now forms a portion of the Exchange Hotel. It was a small brick house, built by Alexander Campbell in 1768. These facts were for many years set forth upon a stone which capped the apex of the brick arch of a dormer-window, so that he who ran might read, but when the structure was altered and improved the stone was dislodged from its position, and it is now said to be in the attic of the hotel. The second tavern was on the southern or Donegal township side of the stage-road, where it is crossed by the Manheim road, in the western part of the town. The farm embracing this neighborhood was purchased at an early day by Michael Nichols, and the house was built by him in 1783. It stood upon the now vacant corner lot adjoining the residence of Mr. Hildebrand, and was known as "The Cross-Keys." Nichols had a wife, Eva, who was a virago, noted for her ungovernable temper. The place thus became widely known as "the three crosses,"—the cross-roads, "The Cross-Keys," and "the cross landlady." This tavern was carried on until a comparatively recent date by various landlords, and was finally destroyed by fire. A stone from the old building is now to be seen in the rear wall of the Washington Hotel or Plummer House. It bears in clearly legible characters this inscription: "*Erbaut durch Michael Nichols & Eva, 1783,*"—that is, built by Michael and Eva

Nichels. "The Cross-Keys" was a favorite place of resort for the roistering convivialists of the region round about in Mount Joy, Rapho, and Donegal townships long years before the town, which afterwards included it within its bounds, was laid out, and while its site was covered with woods. During the Whiskey Insurrection, at a militia training there, several persons spoke loudly in favor of the insurgents, declaring they were ready to go to their assistance. They were subsequently arrested and taken to Lancaster, but excused themselves by saying that their apparent disloyalty was only the result of a drinking bout.

Rohrerstown.—The first or eastern portion of the town was laid out in September, 1811, by Jacob Rohrer, who came from Sporting Hill, and was called Rohrerstown. It consisted of one hundred and thirty-four lots, laid out around a centre square, and equally divided by the Lancaster and Harrisburg turnpike. A lottery was devised for the distribution of lots, after a common custom of the time, and tickets were sold at eighty-five dollars each. They were not all immediately disposed of, but those remaining in Rohrer's possession were sold within two or three years. Rohrer built the wooden portion of the Exchange Hotel as an addition to the old tavern erected in 1768, which has already been described, and a small building adjoining the site of the present National Bank, in which he kept the first store within the present limits of Mount Joy. Prior to this time the nearest store had been one kept by a Mr. Reeser, one mile west of the site of Mount Joy, on the Manheim road, where now is the farm-house of Abram Hiestand, in Rapho township.

Rohrer removed soon after the war of 1812 to Marietta, and became president of a bank organized there, which finally met with disaster. Prior to that time, however, he returned to the town which he had founded, and served here many years as magistrate. He died in Mount Joy about 1840.

The newly laid out village was settled with considerable rapidity during the war of 1812 and the few years following, but afterwards, for a score of years, the accessions of population were few.

One of the early residents¹ of Mount Joy, or Rohrerstown, has given the writer facts concerning the early history of the village, which enable him to present quite a complete view of the place as it appeared in the war of 1812 period. He estimates that it then contained thirty-three families, and identifies the locations of all the houses. Where Dr. Zeigler now lives, on the north side of the Main Street and the corner of the Centre Square, was a house built by Brice Curran, in 1812, for a residence, but soon given up by him to James Sterrett, who kept in it the second store

that was opened in the village. On the adjoining property west was a house built in 1812 by a Mr. Wilkinson, who became afterwards a justice of the peace. There were two houses between this and the place where the railroad crosses, the first occupied by a Mr. Earl and the second by the Galbraith family. Beyond, where the Exchange Hotel now is, was the small tavern, built in 1768, which has been described, and beyond that came what is now the bank building, Rohrer's store. When Rohrer left the new village his stock in this store was taken by Jacob Myers, who sold goods for many years. Myers lived beyond this store in a one-story log house which had been built before the town was laid out, and probably as early as 1780. This house is still standing, and is weather-boarded, so that it does not look much older than some of its neighboring dwellings. It is occupied by the widow of Jacob Myers, Jr. Henry Myers is now the oldest native-born resident of the borough.

On the same side of the street and east of the square, in the order given, were houses built and occupied by Mr. Mencer, John Mateer, and Frederick Hoffman, and at the extreme east end was the gate-house of the turnpike. Another toll-house was soon after built, to take the place of this one, and it was removed into a more central location, and became the first shop of the town. It has been for more than half a century occupied as a shoe-shop by Alexander Dysart. Altogether there were twelve houses on the north side of the street in 1812.

On the south side of the street there were seven. The first one which would appear to a traveler approaching the village from the east was a small house owned by Mrs. Jane Dysart. Back of it was another log habitation. These houses were built by Martin Kridler, probably in 1810. They were not within the limits of the town proper. Going west, the next house was a two-story brick, built by Mr. Mancer, and now owned and occupied by James A. Patterson. Near the upper corner of the square was a double log house, which was built by Perry Woods. It is now weather boarded. The building now occupied as a newspaper office by Mr. Hoffer was not in existence in the period of which we write, but was erected by John Brindler about 1817. The next house, now used as a restaurant by James Mooney, was built in 1815, and owned until very recently by Robert Dysart. Then came the Red Lion tavern, built by a Mr. Navy, a cabinet-maker. It forms a part of the present large building. The original structure was occupied at different periods both for store and tavern purposes, its best-known proprietor in the latter being Oakey Henderson, who began as landlord about 1818, and kept it for many years. Just before coming to the Marietta turnpike the traveler would see the two houses now owned by Messrs. McFarland and Longnecker. The first of these, like Myers', on the opposite side of the turnpike, was probably built before the town was laid out. This house was owned

¹ Robert Dysart, of Lancaster, who was born in 1804, became a resident of Rohrerstown when it was laid out, and for many years was one of the leading citizens of Mount Joy.

by David McNeely, from Bucks County, who added a second story, and the adjoining one by his son, who bore the same name and was a captain.

On Donegal Street, the first house on the south side was a small one, built prior to 1812 by a weaver named Snell, who lived in it during the war. Andrew and Nancy Dysart, father and mother of Robert and Alexander Dysart, lived in a double log house on the right-hand side of the street, nearly opposite Snell's. This house was built by Alexander Patterson. Farther westward was the log residence of John Hayes, who owned a number of lots on this street.

On Barbara Street there were in 1812 ten houses, five of which were on the northern side. The first, counting from the east, belonged to a Widow Tod, and the next, a small log, to one Craig, while the third, a double log house, was occupied by James Laird, the fourth was the property of John Alsbrough, a cooper, and the fifth a house which John Mateer had built for his daughter, a widow. On the south side of the street, James Laird had a butcher-shop at the corner of the street which runs north and south through the square, and a little west of this street was the residence of the Donahue family, of which one of the sons, James, is still a resident of the borough. Still farther west were the houses of Mrs. Sherrer and Mary Eshelman, and the last of the five was a small log house owned by Joseph Lytle and built before the town was laid out. This was on the lot now owned by McFarland and Breneman.

These were all the houses in Rohrerstown during the period of the second war with Great Britain, but many others were built soon after its close, among them the Bell school-house. In the mean time, however, another town had been platted, which was ultimately to be merged with that which we have described.

Richland.—The period of the war of 1812 was one prolific in projects for land speculation, and among them was the laying out of a town at the cross-roads as a rival of Rohrerstown. This flat embraced lands lying both north and south of the turnpike from Lancaster to Harrisburg, in Mount Joy and Donegal townships, and included the old "Cross-Keys" tavern, which was spoken of at the outset of this chapter. The lands lying in proximity to this tavern had been owned by Michael Nichols. The deeds set forth that his executors sold to Peter Linderwood and Peter Bishop, who sold to Christian Leib, who in turn sold to John Bartruff, of Manheim, and that he then laid out one hundred and twenty-two lots in 1812. It also appears that Hoffer and Roth were engaged in the enterprise, and it is certain that their plans in laying out the town were not consummated until 1814, and even then many of the lots were not sold. Richland did not grow so fast as Rohrerstown, but made some progress. The taverns of Richland and Rohrerstown did a more thriving business than any other institution, and their patronage was derived principally

from the teamsters of the great Conestoga wagons. One old resident of Mount Joy says that he has often seen at early day over fifty of these teams, each of four horses, quartered for the night at the stables of the two taverns, while the drivers crowded the houses to their utmost capacity.

As time passed on the lands lying along the turnpike between Rohrerstown and Richland were platted in lots by small parcels. The first was the triangular piece of ground lying between Main Street, the Marietta turnpike, and Delta Street. This five and a half acres was covered with timber when it was bought by Christian Choick, in 1828, for eight hundred dollars. He cleared it and laid it out in lots in 1830.

In 1834 or the following year Jacob Walleck (or Wallich), who had a long, narrow strip of land running across the Lancaster and Harrisburg turnpike to the Manheim road, laid it off in eighty lots, which he disposed of by a lottery. He removed to the West not long after this transaction, some features in which had made him unpopular.

Henry Eshelman laid out a small addition on the south side of the pike and several others surveyed off a few lots, while George Myers laid out what was called the "Richland extension."

Lots were sold in all of these plats and buildings erected, and the two original villages gradually grew together and became practically one, which slowly and evenly increased in population and prosperity.

Incorporation as a Borough.—Mount Joy was incorporated as a borough by act of the Assembly passed Feb. 10, 1851, and its boundaries were made to include Rohrerstown, Richland, and the several other plots or additions lying between them, and upon April 1st of that year the following persons, having received a majority of the votes, were, by Justice of the Peace J. Shertzer, installed as the first officers, viz.: Burgess, Joseph Hougendobler; Clerk, Jacob Stauffer; Treasurer, A. Strickler; Town Council, (West Ward) Samuel Minichan, Henry Bender, John Reams, (East Ward) Henry Shaffner, Samuel Dyer, James Moore.

Following are the principal officers for each subsequent year:

BURGESS.—Isaac Shertzer, 1852-54; John Patterson, 1855; B. M. Greider, 1856-57; John H. Breneman, 1858; S. M. Myers, 1859; Jacob Ulrich, 1860-61; C. M. Martin, 1862; J. L. Zeigler, 1861-64; B. M. Greider, 1865-72; Henry Shaffner, 1873-76; Jesse Kennedy, 1877; B. M. Greider, 1878-83.

CLERKS.—J. Stauffer, 1852-58; C. W. Johnson, 1859-62; J. B. Lundis, 1863; B. F. Eberle, 1864; J. E. Cassel, 1865-66; G. R. Hendrickson, 1867-71; A. K. Martin, 1872-83.

TREASURERS.—A. Strickler, 1852; Jacob Ulrich, 1853; L. Ricksecker, 1854-58.

COUNCILMEN.—(Two members elected annually for three years, one from each ward).—P. Helman and H. Shaffner, 1852; H. H. Greider and William Brady, 1854; H. Shaffner and H. Bender, 1855; Samuel Kohr and Samuel Myers, 1856; J. Leuder and B. Flory, 1857; Samuel Eshelman and H. Bender, 1858; J. B. Lundis and C. Grebe, 1859; Benjamin Ely and H. Shorbahn, 1860; S. Patterson and P. Helman, 1861; J. Leuder and C. Grebe, 1862; F. A. Ricker and A. M. Hershey, 1863; S. R. Baer and B. F. Nustay, 1864; C. Stohler and John Hildebrandt, 1865; B. F. Eberle and Jacob Hamaker, 1866; J. L.

Longecker and P. Helman, 1867; Eli Hamaker and S. H. Kurtz, 1868; William Kuhn and B. F. Euerle, 1869; D. Boyce and P. Helman, 1870; S. H. Kurtz and C. Grube, 1871; Eli Hamaker and William Kuhn, 1872; John M. Brandt and H. F. Stager, 1873; S. H. Kurtz and P. Helman, 1874; John B. Shetty and Henry Gaiser, 1875; S. N. Ely and H. F. Stager, 1876; C. H. Niesly and S. H. Kurtz, 1877; A. Dillinger, B. Hostetter (three years), and J. H. Rober (two years), 1878; S. N. Ely and H. F. Stager, 1879; A. F. Rost and Joseph Detwiler, 1880; S. S. P. Lytle and B. Hostetter, 1881; S. N. Ely and M. M. Brubaker, 1882; Joseph Detwiler and M. Hummelspark, 1883.

JOYNS OF THE PEACE.—Jacob R. Long, April 15, 1851; James Moore, April 11, 1854; Isaac Shultz, April 10, 1856; C. M. Martin, April 16, 1866; Jacob R. Long, April 16, 1869; Samuel L. Shay, June 19, 1866; James Barlow, March 29, 1867; Jacob Grech, May 6, 1868; C. M. Martin, April 9, 1861; John H. Breuneman, April 9, 1861; Christian Scholl, April 9, 1861; James A. Patterson, April 14, 1863; Robert McFadden, April 14, 1863; C. M. Martin, April 14, 1866; C. W. Johnson, April 14, 1866; George R. Hendrickson, April 14, 1868; Robert McFadden, April 14, 1868; C. M. Martin, April 14, 1871; J. H. Zeller, April 14, 1872; Robert McFadden, April 14, 1873; F. A. Ricker, April 14, 1874; C. M. Martin, April 14, 1876; F. A. Ricker, April 14, 1876; John H. Zeller, April 14, 1877; Robert McFadden, April 14, 1878; R. H. Long, April 14, 1879; F. A. Ricker, April 14, 1881; Robert McFadden, April 14, 1883.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity.—Originally the Lutherans of this neighborhood formed a part of the Maytown congregation, but in the year 1827 the Mount Joy members resolved to form a church of their own. They at first met in the school-house, but the society increasing in size they built a church in 1829 (the corner-stone being laid August 15th, on which occasion there was preaching in both English and German). The building committee consisted of the following persons: Samuel Dyer, John Beard, Peter Lindenmuth, Henry Waltman. The society was organized and the church built under the pastoral care of Rev. J. Frederick Ruthrauff, who commenced his labors with the congregation Dec. 15, 1827. He remained as pastor until March 15, 1832, when he was succeeded by Rev. John H. Berneheim. After the severance of his connection with the church, in 1833, Rev. P. Sahm became pastor, and remained until 1835. Since that time to the present the pulpit has been filled by the following ministers, viz.: Rev. Miller, 1835-38; L. Gerhart, 1838-45; W. Heilig, 1845-49; J. W. Menges, 1849-50; G. W. Scheide, for period of three months; J. B. Christ, 1852-55; William G. Laitzell, 1856-62; D. P. Rosenmiller, six months, 1865; a Committee of Conference, 1866-67; J. W. Early, 1867-68; F. W. Weiskatlin, 1868-73; G. H. Trabert, 1873-77; H. J. H. Lamicke, 1877-81. Since the last date the congregation has been served by a Committee of Conference.

United Brethren.—As nearly as can be ascertained, there was preaching by the United Brethren in Mount Joy as early as 1829. Revs. Neidig, Rupp, and the Lights (Felix, John, and Casper) were for years accustomed to preach in what was known as the Old Bell School-house, which was used as a preaching-place by a number of ministers of different denom-

nations before they had their own churches. In 1860 a class was organized in Mount Joy, with George Geyer as leader. He kept up regular class- and prayer-meetings for a number of years. In 1865-66, Rev. L. Peters, who was then preaching on Lancaster Circuit, took up a Sunday afternoon appointment in the Lutheran Church of this place, and thus prepared the way for the building of a house of worship. Accordingly the Quarterly Conference of Lancaster Circuit assembled at Springville (now Florin) May 25, 1867, appointed George Geyer, S. S. Royer, George Ely, John Miller, and John Shroff as trustees, with instructions to build a church in Mount Joy, in conformity with the discipline of the United Brethren in Christ. The corner-stone was laid July 28, 1867, by Revs. E. Light and W. S. H. Keys, D.D., and the church building dedicated Jan. 19, 1868, by Bishop J. J. Glosbrenner, D.D., assisted by E. Light, Father Stehman, I. Carpenter, and others. The church edifice was erected under the pastorate of Revs. Hackman and Evers, at an aggregate cost of seven thousand dollars, about five thousand dollars of which amount was paid at the time of dedication and the remainder in 1875, during the pastorate of Rev. J. W. Etter, at which time the interior was also refitted at considerable expense. At the Annual Conference of 1868, Rev. D. O. Farrell was appointed to the circuit and served one year, after which Rev. J. C. Mumma served two years. At the Annual Conference held in Mountville, Pa., March 8, 1871, Mount Joy was constituted a station, embracing Strickler's Church and the town of Mount Joy, and Rev. John Fohl appointed the pastor for one year. The church was served from 1872 to 1875 by Rev. J. R. Meredith, and from 1875 to 1877 by Rev. J. W. Etter. In 1876, Strickler's Church was detached from Mount Joy and united with Spring Garden Circuit. In 1878 a parsonage was built adjoining the church at a cost of about two thousand five hundred dollars, under the pastorate of Rev. J. K. Fisher. In 1879, Rev. M. P. Doyle, of the Allegheny Conference, was appointed preacher in charge until 1881, when he was succeeded by Rev. G. W. M. Rigor, who served two years. The church, since 1868, has been steadily growing in numerical strength and moral influence, and now numbers one hundred and twelve members. Rev. J. W. Etter is the present pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Church.²—There was a class-meeting organized here about 1834, of twenty members, of which Samuel Meldrum was the leader. Susquehanna Mission was a circuit, of which Mount Joy was one of the appointments, and the years and preachers as they appear in the general minutes are as follows: 1836, T. B. Tibbles; 1837, T. B. Tibbles and J. A. Watson; 1838, T. Sumption; 1839-40, H. Sutton; 1841, J. Edwards; 1842, J. Edwards and J. H. Wythe; 1843, E. Reed and J. W. Arthur; 1844,

¹ For those in this locality prior to 1851, see chapter on Mount Joy township and the chapter containing the civil list of the county.

² By Rev. Thomas Montgomery.

L. K. Berridge and S. Pancoast; in 1845 the circuit was called Mount Joy, and the preachers were R. McNamee and A. W. Milby; in 1846 the circuit was called Marietta, and the preacher was R. McNamee; 1847-48, John Ruth; 1849, R. M. Greenbank; 1850, R. M. Greenbank and S. R. Gillingham; 1851, M. D. Kurtz and W. H. Burrell; in 1852, Mount Joy became a separate charge, and G. W. Brindle was preacher, and in 1853 was again appointed; 1854, J. T. Gracey; 1855-56, Thomas Montgomery; 1857, J. Cook; 1858, J. M. Wheeler; 1859-60, A. Howard; 1861, T. Kirkpatrick; 1862-63, O. W. Landreth; 1864-65, J. Stringer; 1866-67, J. T. Miller; 1868, A. Howard; 1869-70, S. A. Heilner; 1871, J. Robinson; 1872-73, T. Harrison; 1874, J. A. Watson; 1875-76, J. Dungan; 1877-78, M. Graves; 1879-80, W. H. Asplir; 1881-82, C. Roads; 1883, Thomas Montgomery.

The old church was built in 1837, and sold in 1867. The basement of the brick church was dedicated Jan. 12, 1868. The whole edifice was completed and paid for in 1882,—value \$10,000. The church was chartered Sept. 2, 1867. The parsonage, valued at \$1500, on the same lot as the church, was built in 1877, and has a debt of \$1000.

The number of members and probationers is seventy-five; the Sabbath-school, sixteen officers and teachers; seventy-five scholars.

The official members of the church are: Trustees, H. H. Mellinger (president), W. H. Metzgar (secretary), E. M. Trexler (treasurer), A. H. Comp, W. C. T. Reed, A. B. Cling, B. M. Root; Exhorters, Alexander Dysart, H. H. Mellinger, W. C. F. Reed, J. T. Wilson; Leader of Class No. 1, A. Dysart; Leader of Classes Nos. 2 and 3, pastor; Sunday-school Superintendent, J. T. Wilson.

First Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized by the Rev. E. Phelps, of the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia, assisted by the Rev. William Ramsey, of the First Presbytery of Philadelphia, on the 1st day of December, 1839, and consisted at that time of eighteen members. William D. Slaymaker and John H. Brown were elected as elders, and David McNeely and Amos H. Slaymaker as deacons. Rev. James W. Phillips, of the Presbytery of Winchester, was unanimously elected pastor Feb. 3, 1840, and installed by the Presbytery of Harrisburg on the 19th of June succeeding. The charter of the church was obtained Aug. 4, 1840, and the present house of worship was erected that year. The trustees under the charter, who presumably superintended the building, were Joseph Pinkerton, David McNeely, Sr., Amos H. Slaymaker, James W. Hendrickson, and James Laird. Rev. James W. Phillips, the first pastor, resigned his charge in the spring of 1841, and from the fall of that year until February, 1845, Rev. H. Loomis served as stated supply. Rev. J. Miller was called as

pastor in March, 1845, and resigned in the spring of 1847, being succeeded by Rev. Franklin Harris as stated supply from 1847 to September, 1850. Rev. J. L. Rodgers was elected pastor in May, 1852, installed in November, and remained until 1856. The church in 1852 was transferred, at its own request, from the care of the Presbytery of Harrisburg to the Presbytery of Donegal. In the summer of the same year the church building was removed. Resuming the succession of ministers, we find that the Rev. James Smith was called as pastor in 1857, and resigned after eleven years' service, in 1868. The Rev. John Edgar was elected to fill his place Jan. 13, 1869, installed in April, and resigned in April, 1870. The Rev. James Campbell was given a call in December, 1870, but after supplying the church for three months declined to accept the call. From September, 1871, to April, 1880, the church was served by the Rev. W. B. Browne as stated supply. The Rev. C. B. Whitcomb was called as pastor in November, 1880, installed in April, 1882, and the pastoral relation was dissolved by the Presbytery Sept. 28, 1882. The Presbytery the same month appointed Rev. Robert Gamble as stated supply until the next meeting of the Presbytery, in April, 1883, when, on the unanimous request of the church and congregation, he was again appointed as a supply for six months. The elders elected since the organization of the church have been David McNeely, Sr., Dr. A. Sheller, E. F. Witmer, Jacob Stauffer, Rev. N. Dodge, Thomas G. Wright, S. C. Pinkerton, and John McFarland. Three of the elders died while members of the session, viz., David McNeely, Sr., Rev. N. Dodge, and Dr. A. Sheller. John H. Browne, William D. Slaymaker, Jacob Stauffer, and E. F. Witmer, having removed from the bounds of the church and received their certificates of membership, ceased to act as elders. The present officers of the church are Rev. Robert Gamble, stated supply and moderator of sessions; Thomas G. Wright, S. C. Pinkerton, and John McFarland, elders. The trustees are John Pinkerton, John McFarland, S. C. Pinkerton, Simon J. Eby, and S. S. P. Lytle.

The Evangelical Church.—The first book of records of this church has been lost, but the deed of the lot on which its house of worship stands shows that it was bought Oct. 13, 1843, of D. Maurer. The trustees of the church at that time must have been David Grissinger and Lewis Halmier, of Richland (by which name the western portion of what is now this borough was called), and C. Hanneberger, of Mount Joy township,—at least they were the persons to whom the property was deeded. The same year that this lot was purchased, Rev. John Hensel then being pastor, a church edifice was erected. This was used for thirty-seven years, or until 1880, when the present structure was built. It was dedicated by Rev. W. H. Hershey July 25th, and since July 25, 1881, the society which worships in it has been served by the present pastor, Rev. J. W. Hoover.

¹ By Mr. S. C. Pinkerton.

St. Mary's Catholic Church.—There being no Catholic Church in Mount Joy, the Rev. Anthony F. Kaul, rector of St. Anthony's Church, Lancaster, took measures in the spring of 1879 to organize a congregation with the few families located there and in the immediate vicinity.

He selected the lots corner of David and New Haven Streets, and purchased the same from Henry Garber for four hundred and fifty dollars. He erected a two story brick building thirty-six by forty feet, of which the first floor is used as a chapel, and the second is a hall divided into rooms suitable for school and parochial residence.

For two years it was attended by Rev. A. Kaul, then the Rev. Charles McMonigle attended for one year, and now Rev. Jules Foin, of Elizabethtown, has charge.

Schools.¹—The excellence of the public schools the borough of Mount Joy now enjoys had its inception in the old log school-house, which is known as the East Ward Bell school-house. It was built in 1817, on the southern terminus of what is now called Barbara Street. In the little village of Richland, now a part of Mount Joy, nine years later, in 1826, was founded by subscription Richland Academy. This school flourished several years, and at the same time the building was used as a church by different denominations of the community. Later Richland Academy building was used for a public school, known as the West Ward Bell. At that time Mount Joy had the East and the West Ward Bell school-houses and three primary schools,—one in the little brick building near the Mount Joy Academy, a second in the brick school-house on Cemetery road, and another in the frame house on West Donegal Street. In 1855 the West Ward Bell School was organized into a high school, the East Ward Bell and the brick school-house on Cemetery road being used for secondary schools. Another primary school about ten years later was established in the Council chamber on Market Street. In these buildings the schools were conducted until March, 1873. For a decade prior to this time the old log and frame buildings were in a dilapidated condition. There was a crying demand for more suitable accommodations. After a long-continued agitation a fine school-building was erected on a central site, which commands a fine view in any direction. It is a two and a half story building of brick, erected at a cost, including heating apparatus, furniture, and ground, at upwards of twenty thousand dollars. The building, which can accommodate four hundred children, is admirably adapted for them in every particular. The design and its execution reflects credit on Architect Albert N. Dabb and H. H. Nissley, builder, and equally creditable is it to the board of directors, Messrs. John Pinkerton, Benjamin Hostetter, P. A.

Pyle, Peter Brunner, A. D. Hostetter, and Benjamin Root, during whose administration the school-house was erected.

•In March, 1873, the schools were transferred to this building, and for the remainder of the term the schools were conducted by the same teachers who taught in the old buildings. In the fall of 1873 the organization of the schools was completed by increasing the number of primary schools from three to four. The corps of teachers embraced seven, including the principal, Mr. Douglass Patterson, of Princeton College, class of 1852. Under his efficient supervision the schools reached a high standard of excellence. At one time there were attending the high school ten pupils, who, the following winter, commenced to teach in the public schools in various parts of the county. Of the schools one who is competent to judge, County Superintendent B. F. Shaub, in his annual report, said, "All the schools of Mount Joy borough were in very good condition. An examination of the work of these schools, now on exhibition in Pennsylvania Educational Hall, will convince any one of the neatness, thoroughness, general excellence, and extended scope of the same."

Among the names of the educators who are prominently identified with the school history of Mount Joy are Rev. N. Dodge, A.M., E. L. Moore, David Denlinger, Matthew Marble, D. M. Martin, and Douglass Patterson.

Rev. Dodge established Cedar Hill Female Seminary in 1837. Young ladies from eleven different States attended this institution. The name of the school was changed to Cedar Hill Seminary in 1874, when Professor D. Denlinger took charge of the school, instructing pupils of both sexes. It is now a defunct institution.

In 1838, J. H. Brown founded the Mount Joy Institute for boys. This school is not in operation.

Mount Joy Academy was chartered in 1851. E. L. Moore and J. W. Simonton were associate principals. This building is now used for a soldiers' orphans' school.

Mount Joy Soldiers' Orphans' School.—The friendless condition of two soldiers' orphans, clad in rags and timidly asking for bread at the Executive mansion, Harrisburg, on Thanksgiving-day, 1863, inspired the patriotic soul of the old "War Governor" with the idea of founding homes and asylums to adopt and educate at the State's expense the children of her fallen dead. The grand thought of Curtin, directed by his untiring energy and stalwart policy, prepared the press and the public to receive and organize his beneficent scheme of placing the destitute and fatherless under the State's providence. It was hailed as a promise to the soldier redeemed. His wife and little ones would be protected, and the loyal heart of the old "Keystone" would dedicate to her fallen sons a beautiful temple of justice, *not charity*, for her widows and orphans.

¹ By J. B. Hipple.

Professor J. P. Wickersham, then principal of the State Normal School at Millersville, was requested to prepare a bill embodying the leading ideas and features of the system, which was to be laid before the Legislature. The carefully-prepared bill of Wickersham, after many lengthy discussions, was curtailed to a special enactment instructing the Governor to appropriate the fifty thousand dollar donation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the State for the use and protection of the soldier's widow and child. On the 16th of June, 1864, Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, LL.D., was commissioned superintendent of soldiers' orphans and requested to continue the good work. The several features of the defeated bill were incorporated in the scheme of Burrowes and presented to the Executive. It received his approval, and became the basis of future operations. Homes were secured in the various sections of the State. The *Old Guard* opened its doors, through Professor J. R. Carothers, at Strasburg, in November of the same year. His school was formally opened on the 20th of December, 1864. But the accommodations being inadequate, the academy buildings at Mount Joy were purchased of Professor E. L. Moore, A.M., and the sixty-four orphans in attendance transferred thither during the annual vacation of 1865. This vacation began July 28th and ended September 4th.

The change from Strasburg to Mount Joy not only secured better facilities to the school, but was an advantage to it in other respects. Its location was now a most desirable one. In a small rural town, beautifully situated, healthful in climate and environments, possessing excellent railroad conveniences, in proximity to Lancaster and Harrisburg, and reputed for the large number of its excellent citizens were certainly all that taste and comfort could desire. The building, a three-story substantial stone structure, with two-story structures of same material on east and west sides, presented an inviting appearance. This edifice is still occupied, and has a beautiful yard in front, laid out in walks and shaded with trees.

The institution continued under the management of Carothers. Additions were made to buildings, and the number of pupils were steadily increasing. Principal Carothers, however, did not satisfy the State authorities in his supervision. A change was contemplated by the school department. Finally Professor Jesse Kennedy, then principal of the McAlisterville S. O. School, was prevailed upon to purchase the property at Mount Joy and assume control of that school. He took possession on the 1st day of December, 1867.

The reputation of Kennedy inspired public confidence. His efficient administration attracted children to the school until there were in attendance nearly three hundred pupils. Improvements were made in yards and buildings, requiring large expenditures of money. The institution rapidly rose in rank to a position among the best of the State.

The various departments of the school were organized under a code of thorough system in this administration, and the discipline characterized by strict conformity to the method and practice of parental authority in the old New England home. During the ten years Mr. Kennedy was principal of this school he educated and schooled for the active duties of life quite a number of young men and women, whose life and influence have been an honorable testimony of his careful training and instruction.

Congressional aspirations induced Kennedy to negotiate with Senator George W. Wright, of Mercer County, Pa., for the sale of the school property. It was bought, and Senator Wright took possession in September, 1877. The change was again a fortunate one. The new proprietor combined with keen executive ability a long and successful experience in schools of this kind. He fully understood the wants and necessities and wisely anticipated the wishes of his students. The comfort and happiness of the children were made prominent features. A home feeling was created that moulded a sentiment for this institution among officials and the public as "a pleasant and happy children's home." New pupils were admitted, swelling the attendance to three hundred and thirty-five, the maximum, and averaging through the ensuing years to the present about three hundred per annum. A two-story frame building was erected; play-rooms for inclement weather built; pipes conducting water from the town reservoir were laid and distributed to the various departments; other changes were made calculated to strengthen the comfort and convenience of the institution; a milder policy in the general discipline of the school was inaugurated, and a new era dawned upon its already prosperous record. Happy days and a contented spirit prevailed among the wards, time sped unconsciously, and warmest words were spoken by its occupants.

Among the principal instructors employed from its foundation were I. M. Gable, from 1869 to 1872, now a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church; George G. Kunkle, three years principal teacher, and now superintendent public schools, Bethlehem, Pa.; George W. Geiger, two years, now engaged in some Western business; Joseph M. Martin, from 1877 to spring of 1880, now financial clerk of firm of Williamson & Foster, Lancaster, Pa.; M. J. Brecht, from 1880 to fall of 1883, now superintendent of public schools Lancaster County; and J. B. Hipple, a young man of recognized professional merit, its present principal and educator.

Col. Wright has continued as the able manager of the home. While engrossed in various business interests, he ever jealously guarded the trust confided to his charge. Hundreds have gone out from his fostering care to combat with life's difficulties to achieve honor and distinction. A brief résumé of the inner life in the institution under the senator's administration will give the reader a more intelligent idea of

the nature and object of these schools. The boys wear a full blue cadet uniform, with State buttons, while the girls are well dressed in neat modern styles of flannel and Gerster goods. Personal cleanliness is taught, and all the children receive regularly an *entire* bath once a week. The industrial training receives marked attention. Every child obtains daily practice in the regular routine labor of domestic and farm work. The girls are taught to sew by hand and machine, to cut and fit ordinary clothing, to do fancy work, to handle the flat-iron as well as the pen or drawing-pencil.

In moral and religious culture, the child has been taught to appreciate the beautiful in life, the excellent in character. Sabbath-school has been held in the home every Sabbath. Church attendance is enjoined as a regular Sabbath duty. Worship, accompanied by scriptural talks, has been held regularly morning and evening in the chapel.

Visitors are always welcome. Each department is thrown open to public inspection every day. The management encourage visits, as shown by the royal way it takes care of them while guests. Military instruction is given the boys daily. They must master the evolutions of army discipline, together with the manual of arms.

The Mount Joy school enjoys the esteem of the intelligent community in which it is located, and stands high in the affections of the orphans and their mothers. It has done and is doing a noble work, of which the State may be justly proud.

Banking.—The first financial establishment in the borough was the Mount Joy Savings Institution, which was incorporated in 1853. By a supplement to its charter this was made, in 1860, the Mount Joy Bank, and in 1865 it was organized, under the national banking law, with the name Union National Mount Joy Bank. At the time of the original organization, in 1853, Henry Eberle was made president and Andrew Gerber secretary and treasurer. In 1860, J. G. Hoerner was elected president, and in 1865 he was re-elected, and still holds the office. Jacob R. Long, the present cashier, has held that position since 1856. Originally the capital of the bank was \$50,000, and it is now \$125,000.

Manufacturing forms, in proportion to the size of the town, quite an extensive industry. The earliest enterprises in this line were of the kind common to all villages, wagon-making and blacksmithing. The earliest manufacture of other character than these was that undertaken by one Brady, who early in the twenties began making axes upon a small scale. The business was subsequently carried on by his sons, who enlarged it and for a time were very successful, but finally abandoned the industry when larger works in other localities came into competition with them. Following are brief notes upon the most important of the present manufactories:

The agricultural implement works conducted by

Messrs. Marsh & Comp were established in 1853 by a stock company. In 1857-58, Marsh Brothers came in possession of the works, and carried it on until 1872, when they were succeeded by John A. Grier. He in turn was succeeded by the present firm in 1876. This firm has materially enlarged its facilities for manufacturing, and has several extensive buildings, in which about thirty men are employed. They manufacture improved mowers and reapers, land-rollers, separators, portable engines, and other heavy machinery.

Another large manufactory of farm machinery is carried on by the firm of Geyer & Metzler, which grew out of and is the commercial descendant of John Snyder, who began the manufacture of edge-tools in Mount Joy about 1848, and five years later entered upon the manufacture of threshing-machines, horse-powers, etc. In 1872 the firm of Walgemuth & Geyer was formed, and continued the business up to the death of the senior partner in 1876. The present partnership was formed in 1881, and the manufacture of reapers, mowers, threshing-machines, separators, horse-powers, engines, and boilers continued and enlarged.

The Mount Joy Roller Process Flouring-Mills, conducted by Brandt & Manning, were erected in 1855 by Gabriel Bear. J. M. Brandt rented the mill in 1867, and purchased it in 1873. In 1881 he took Mr. Manning into partnership, and very soon thereafter the Hungarian process rollers were substituted for the old-fashioned burrs. This necessitated an addition to the original mill, which is substantially built of stone, four stories in height, and covering an area forty-five by fifty feet. In 1882 a Chase (Chicago) elevator was erected, which affords storage room for upwards of twenty-five thousand bushels of grain. Fifteen men are employed, and a seventy-five horse-power engine is used to propel the machinery. The output of this mill is about one hundred and fifty barrels per day.

The Landis Coach-Works, one of the most important manufacturing establishments in the borough, employing about twenty-five men, and turning out excellent work upon an extensive scale, are carried on by A. B. Landis. The works were established by Christian Landis, in 1824, in East Hempfield, and removed to Mount Joy in 1853 by the present proprietor, who succeeded his father in 1843. Mr. Landis has a very large Southern, as well as Northern, patronage, and his manufactory is constantly run to its fullest capacity.

D. Root, Son & Co. are engaged in the manufacture of plows, cultivators, corn-planters, corn-shellers, shovel-plows, harrows, etc. The business was commenced at Bird-in-Hand, in 1851, by D. Root, and removed to Mount Joy in 1868. Mr. B. M. Root was admitted to a partnership at that time. In 1877 the firm was reorganized, it then being composed of B. M., A. F., and A. B. Root. In the fall of 1881, A. F.

Root's interest was transferred to A. D. Root, and the present partnership was thus formed. This firm has a building of stone, three stories high, and sixty by twenty-five feet in extent, and several others aggregating several times that area. The buildings are supplied with the best machinery, and it is driven by a seventy-five horse-power engine.

The Mount Joy Gray Iron Casting Company was founded in 1881 for the manufacture of H. S. Stauffer's patent post support and Sholl's reversible blind and shutter drop-hinge. Other specialties were afterwards added until a full line of small hardware articles and toys were produced. The business was originally established by Mr. Stauffer, and Mr. S. N. Eby afterwards became a partner. The works employ about twenty-five men, are supplied with a twenty horse-power engine, and have a melting cupola of three tons capacity.

The Mount Joy Malt-House, owned by Philip Frank, employs twelve men in the manufacture of superior malt from Canadian barley. The proprietor began buying and selling grain on a small scale in 1856, and entered his present line of business in 1858. His malt obtained such a reputation that he was soon obliged to erect the building which he now occupies, containing five floors, and covering a space forty by one hundred and seventy-four feet.

Furniture was manufactured in Mount Joy many years ago by Martin Spickler. He was bought out in 1874 by D. H. Engle, who, having enlarged the facilities for manufacturing, is now doing an extensive business.

The Press.—The *Mount Joy Herald*, which is the leading journal of the town, is one of the oldest newspapers in Lancaster County outside of the city. It was originated in 1854 by Frank H. Stauffer, who is now a popular writer of fiction. In 1863, J. R. Hoffer, the present owner and publisher, bought it from Mr. Stauffer, assuming active control in March of that year. It was started as a four-column folio, but soon enlarged to a six-column folio. With the exception of widening the columns to thirteen and a half ems primer, Mr. Hoffer published the *Herald* in the same size and form until 1880, when he supplied the office with a cylinder press and steam-power, and enlarged the paper to an eight-column folio. The *Herald* is and ever has been Republican in politics, and is a valuable local journal ably conducted.

The *Star and News*, as its name implies, is the product of a consolidation of two newspapers. These were the *Milton Grove News* and the *Mount Joy Star*. The latter paper was originally published in Mastersonville, on the 8th of November, 1872, by David Courtney and Joseph Stigler, and was a five-column folio. Mr. Courtney retired, and Mr. Stigler removed the paper to this place in April, 1873, where it was rechristened the *Mount Joy Star*, and soon transferred to L. M. and Harry Gallagher, whose names first appeared at its column head on May 14th. One year

later Harry Gallagher retired, L. M. Gallagher remaining as editor and L. D. Gallagher becoming proprietor. The paper at this time was enlarged to seven columns, and during the year L. M. Gallagher became proprietor. In January, 1878, L. D. Gallagher became the publisher, and Milton M. Leib the editor. The other branch of the paper was started March 20, 1875, by J. R. Missemer and S. L. Brandt, under the title of the *Milton Grove News*, with J. J. Sprenger, of Lancaster, as publisher. After one year's life it was suspended, but was revived Nov. 23, 1876, by J. R. Missemer, editor and proprietor. The papers were merged in 1879 under the title as given at the outset of this paragraph. It has since been conducted by J. R. Missemer, and of late changed from the old form to a six-column quarto.

Water-Works add to the attractiveness of the town as a place of residence. They were built in 1873-74 by the borough, the action having been authorized by a vote taken in 1872. The borough secured water-supply and water-power by purchasing the old Hiestand mill, on Little Chikis Creek. The water is forced from here to a large reservoir on the ridge by the Mount Joy Cemetery, whence it flows through mains to nearly all parts of the town, affording an effective means for fighting fire, as well as for sprinkling the streets and grass-plats. The cost of the works, with the mill, was forty thousand dollars. The building committee consisted of Samuel Kurtz, William Kuhn, and John M. Brandt. From the first William Kuhn has been superintendent, and he is at present in that office.

Gas-Works were constructed in 1879 by a chartered corporation organized by T. S. C. Lowe. Most of the business houses and some residences are lighted by the medium which these works furnish, but the consumption is not large.

Friendship Fire Company, No. 1, was organized Jan. 27, 1868. The officers then elected were: President, Henry Shaffner; Vice-Presidents, H. B. Dunlap, John A. Grier; Secretary, F. A. Ricker; Assistant Secretary, J. E. Hoffer; Treasurer, A. B. Landis; Chief Engineer, R. P. Kelly; Assistant Engineers, M. Himelspark, Aaron Smaling, Henry H. Kriner, W. F. Brown, Henry S. Coover, James F. Youtz, George Buckius, Jr.; Chief Hose Director, Robert Whitehead; Assistant Hose Directors, F. G. Pennell, William McNeal, Jr., J. G. Metzger, Henry Pepper, Albert Culp, Jonas E. Risser, W. H. H. Gillums; Investigating Committee, J. W. Gilbert, A. B. Culp, H. H. Kriner; Trustees, William Brady, Charles C. Marsh, John Hildebrand; Collector, Jacob Shelley; Messenger, Col. F. E. Nagle. The members who organized the company on the 27th day of January, 1868, were Henry Shaffner, H. B. Dunlap, John A. Grier, F. A. Ricker, J. E. Hoffer, A. B. Landis, R. P. Kelly, W. F. Brown, Henry S. Coover, James F. Youtz, Michael Himelspark, Aaron Smaling, Henry H. Kriner, George Buckius, Robert Whitehead, F. G. Pen-

nell, William McNeal, Jr., J. G. Metzger, Henry Peffer, Albert Culp, Jonas E. Risser, A. B. Culp, W. H. H. Gillums, John W. Gilbert, Jacob Shelley, John Hildebrand, Harry H. Nissley, Jerry Hagy, William Brady, John L. Gates, J. V. Long, W. R. Hartman, A. S. Brady, J. T. Miles, Owen P. Bricker, William C. Grier, Stephen J. Owens, Peter Waltz, Charles C. Marsh, Harrison Helman, John Fenstermacher, Cuivier Spangler, Lewis Grogg, L. D. Gallagher, J. D. Good, H. Sholl, Col. F. E. Nagle, M. P. Seltzer, John A. Huber, Samuel Riddle, Michael Drabenstadt, James Bell, A. B. Welsh, J. S. Welsh, Henry Helman, Jacob S. Carter, B. M. Greider, John H. Dulabon, S. Donavan, A. K. Martin, Jacob Fenstermacher, Samuel Kurtz, Philip A. Pyle, Levi Ricksecker, H. Austin Brady.

The membership at present is the same in numbers as it was at the date of organization. The company is supported by an annual appropriation from the borough Council; has a good first-class Button & Blake hand-engine, which, however, has been in disuse since 1875, as a pressure sufficient to throw water over any house in town is placed on the pipes direct from the water-works in time of fire.

The present officers are: President, Levi Ricksecker; Vice-Presidents, M. Himelspark and Peter Waltz; Secretary, F. G. Pennell; Treasurer, Philip A. Pyle; Chief Engineer, S. M. Warner; Chief Hose Director, M. Himelspark.

Casiphia Lodge, No. 551, F. and A. M.—This lodge was constituted Sept. 21, 1877, with eighteen charter members. The first officers were J. V. Long, W. M.; Rev. William B. Brown, S. W.; R. N. Long, J. W. Meetings are held Friday, on or before the full moon of each month, in a room over Philip Pyle's drug-store expressly fitted up for Masonic purposes. The present number of members is forty-nine, and the lodge is in excellent financial condition. The present officers are Henry N. Nissley, W. M.; Dr. James P. Zeigler, S. W.; Henry L. Stager, J. W.; and William M. Speva, Treas.

Mount Joy Lodge, No. 277, I. O. of O. F.—This lodge was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Nov. 7, 1847. Its first officers were: N. G., John Kolp; V. G., Robert Dysart; Sec., Jacob L. Nagle; Asst. Sec., John L. Long; Treas., John Patterson. The present officers are: N. G., J. B. Hipple; V. G., Harrison Helman; Sec., F. G. Pennell; Asst. Sec., C. M. Hershey; Treas., Levi Ricksecker; Trustees, J. V. Long, William Kuhn, and C. M. Hershey. The present number of members is sixty-three. The lodge meets on Tuesday evening of each week in a well-furnished hall; pays to its sick or disabled members five dollars per week benefits, one hundred dollars on the death of a member, and fifty dollars on the death of a member's wife. The lodge has at the present time a well-invested fund of over five thousand dollars.

Cave Lodge, No. 301, K. of P.—This lodge was

instituted June 22, 1871. The officers then elected were: V. P., W. S. Bruckart; W. C., Joseph A. Schlegelmilch; V. C., M. M. Brubaker; R. S., J. Verqor Long; F. S., J. W. Roland; Banker, B. F. Eberle; Guide, Harry Sholl; I. S., Henry B. Culp; O. S., Henry F. Brandt. The lodge has a membership at present of one hundred and twelve. On July 1, 1873, the titles of the various officers were changed by the Sovereign Grand Lodge. The present officers are: C. C., William Mooney; V. C., Dr. John J. Newpher; Prelate, S. M. Rupp; M. at A., J. B. S. Zeller; M. of E., M. Himelspark; M. of F., M. M. Brubaker; K. of R. and S., F. G. Pennell; I. G., John W. Brandt; O. G., George Haines.

Otsego Tribe, No. 59, I. O. R. M., was instituted in September, 1865, with the following members, viz: John M. Culp, R. P. Kelly, William R. Hartman, A. D. Reese, A. B. Culp, and B. F. Eberle. A. B. Culp was made Sachem, R. P. Kelly, Senior Sagamore, and Mr. Eberle, Treas. The lodge has now fifty-eight members, and is in a flourishing condition, having about sixteen hundred dollars invested in various ways for its own use.

Cemeteries.—The oldest incorporated cemetery association is that which established and now controls Mount Joy Cemetery, which consists of six acres of land on a gently rising ridge, just north of the borough. This land, together with two acres since sold to the borough, to afford a site for the water-works reservoir, was purchased from Peter Heilman, soon after the association was formed in 1863. It has since been very tastefully laid out, and richly beautified by the planting of ornamental trees and shrubbery. Nearly eight hundred and fifty burials have been made in the cemetery during the twenty years since it was laid out. The records show that the date of incorporation was Aug. 19, 1863, and the incorporators B. M. Greider, John Myers, George Wenger, C. M. Martin, Henry Stager, F. A. Ricker, David Brady, Henry Bechtold, S. P. Beckley, David U. Stoner, Alexander Patterson, Lewis P. Brudy, J. M. Culp, F. H. Stauffer, Dr. J. L. Zeigler, A. G. Good, H. H. Landis, Samuel Eshelman, J. R. Hoffer, Henry S. Myers, Alexander D. Reese, Peter Bruner. The officers were: President, George Wenger; Secretary, J. R. Hoffer; Treasurer, B. M. Greider; Superintendent, Jacob Lawrence.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JAMES AGNEW PATTERSON.

The subject of this biographical sketch is the grandson of James and Margaret Agnew Patterson and the son of James and Mary Watson Patterson. The ancestry of the family having been more fully given in the sketch of Judge D. W. Patterson, readers repetition here unnecessary. James Agnew



Jas. A. Patterson

was born Sept. 26, 1810, in Rapho township, on the east bank of the Little Chikis. His youth was spent on the farm of his parents, the log school-house of the neighborhood, supplemented by a brief season at Mount Joy, affording him all the opportunities for education then at command. He early adopted agriculture as a calling, and soon became proficient in the management of a farm. He was married Nov. 14, 1844, to Miss Sarah M., daughter of Thomas Sterrett, of Rapho township. Their children are Mary W., Martha S., J. Howard, William S., Margaret J., and one who died in infancy. Of these Mary W. and William S. survive. The death of Mrs. Patterson occurred in the fall of 1858. By the removal of his father to Mount Joy, Mr. Patterson, just previous to his marriage, became the occupant of the homestead, on which he resided for several years. He later, desiring a respite from active labor, removed to Mount Joy, which has since been his place of residence. He has been identified with the interests of the borough and active in projects having for their object its advancement. All efforts towards the promotion of the cause of education have received his cordial co-operation; the Mount Joy Academy, now the Soldiers' Orphans' School, numbering him among its earnest supporters. He has also served for several terms as school director.

In politics Mr. Patterson was formerly an Old-Line Whig and an Anti-Mason, and later became a Republican. He is not, however, a strong party man, giving his ballot for men of integrity and capacity irrespective of party ties. He is a gentleman of retired habits of life and of no political aspirations. His name will, therefore, not be found on the roll of office-seekers or those who bear the palm of victory in the struggles for place and preferment. Mr. Patterson is in his religious convictions a Presbyterian, and an elder in the Donegal Church of that denomination.

CHAPTER XXXII.

MANHEIM BOROUGH.

THE borough of Manheim is situated ten miles north of Lancaster, and on the Reading and Columbia Railroad. It lies wholly within the township of Rapho, and its eastern boundary is partially co-extensive with it, being the mill-race and the Big Chikis Creek.

The town was originally laid out by Henry William Stiegel, late in the year of 1762. The land was taken up by patent in 1738 by James Logan, and reverted to Isaac Norris, who married a daughter of Logan's. In February of 1762, Isaac Norris and his wife, Sarah, deeded to Alexander and Charles Stedman a tract of seven hundred and twenty-nine acres, and they, in September of the same year, deeded an one-third in-

terest to Henry William Stiegel, who immediately thereafter laid out the town of Manheim. The name of the town was derived from the village of Manheim, in Baden, from whence Stiegel came.

Early History.—At the time of the formation of the town there were two houses standing within its limits. These were both log structures, and one of them is yet standing on South Prussian Street. In 1762 there were five houses standing, at least two of them built by Stiegel. He first built a house on West High Street, near Market Square, afterwards on the northeast corner of East High Street and Market Square. This last house is now standing, though it has been nearly rebuilt, and is now the property of Henry Arndt. The office built by Stiegel, on the corner of North Charlotte Street and Market Square, is still standing. Among the earliest settlers in the borough were the Heintzelman, Minnich, Keiser, Long, Nauman, Wherly, and Stauffer families. John Heintzelman built the first hotel, the Black Horse. This house is now standing upon South Prussian Street, though no longer used as a hotel.

Andrew Bartruff was the first store-keeper. The store was located on North Prussian Street, and was also used for many years as a hotel. It was burned down April 19, 1861. The Spread Eagle Hotel was established about 1804, and owned by John Bartruff.

Legendary History.—Of Henry William Stiegel, or Baron Stiegel, as he is generally called, there are a great many stories told, and though they are probably exaggerated, there may be some foundation in fact. He was certainly a very eccentric character, and of a decidedly energetic and speculative disposition. Upon the top of the house corner High and Prussian Streets, built by him, was a cupola in which was stationed a watchman. Stiegel made frequent trips from Manheim to Elizabeth Furnace in a large coach drawn by four (some say eight) beautiful horses. Upon his approaching the town it was the duty of the watchman to fire a cannon, used for that purpose, to let the people know of his arrival. Immediately upon hearing the sound of the cannon the people flocked to the house, and a band of music, made up from among the employes of the factory, proceeded to the cupola, and the baron made his entrance into the town amidst the firing of the cannon, the sound of music, and the cheers of the inhabitants. Among many tales of his eccentricity is a story of recorded fact that the lots upon which the Evangelical Lutheran Church was built were deeded to them for the consideration of a red rose, to be paid yearly upon demand. It is a matter of record that this was paid at two different times; whether these are the only demands made for the rent it is not possible to state.

Baron Stiegel's Houses.—The second house built by Baron Stiegel was upon the corner of East High Street and Market Square. It was a large square building, made of red brick imported for that purpose. The building was about two and one-half stories

in height, and its two principal rooms were a dining-room upon the ground-floor, and a chapel or meeting-room on the second floor. The dining-room contained a fireplace at one end, surrounded by Dutch tiles, and was hung with tapestry representing principally figures of the chase, with life-size paintings of horses, dogs, men, etc. The tapestry was in a good state of preservation when taken down about twelve years ago, and many of the tiles may yet be found in the hands of the older citizens and of connoisseurs in the village. The tapestry is now at the rooms of the Historical Society in Philadelphia. The chapel upon the second floor contained a pulpit, from which the baron was wont to preach to his servants and the employes of the glass-factory. When Stiegel's property was sold by the sheriff in 1779 this house was bought by Michael Diefenderfer, who sold it to William Bauseman. It was afterwards owned by Robert Morris, then James Jenkins. The building is now the property of Henry Arndt, and though its interior arrangement is entirely changed, the south wall is the same as in the original building up to the second story.

About this time Stiegel built a business office on the corner of High and Charlotte Streets. This was also of red brick, and remains to-day in very nearly the same condition, as regards its outward appearance, as when erected.

The following is a list of the taxable inhabitants of Manheim in 1780:

	Houses and Lots.
Albright, David.....	1
Betz, Frederick.....	1
Bongartners, Robert.....	2
Betz, Abraham.....	2
Betz, Martin.....	2
Betz, Philip.....	1
Bauseman, William.....	1
Carey, Noah.....	1
Cathardt, Henry.....	1
Carreck, Frederick.....	1
Custers, Henry, stult.....	1
Davis, Gabriel, clockmaker.....	1
Druckemiller, Ludwig, shoemaker.....	1
Dyer, John, carpenter.....	1
Druckemiller, Frederick, potter.....	1
Eckardt, Jacob.....	1
Fisher, Peter, cooper.....	1
Faholt, George.....	1
Godsp, Simon.....	1
Hastin, Abram.....	1
Holtz, George, weaver.....	1
Hesseman, Jeremiah, tavern.....	1
Higens, Henry.....	1
Holtz, John, weaver.....	1
Houwer, George.....	1
Houssman, George, weaver.....	1
Hules, John, mason.....	1
Houssman, Henry.....	2
Hershelrode, Christian.....	1
Judy, Michael.....	1
Judy, Jacob.....	1
Louis, Matthias, smith.....	1
Levy, Nicholas, suttler.....	1
McKenry, Moses.....	1
Murry, Enoch, hatter.....	1
Mire, Jacob.....	1
Miller, Abraham.....	1
Matzbacher, Adam, taylor.....	1
Miller, Jeremiah, shoemaker.....	1
Miller, Jacob.....	1
Mires, Jacob.....	1
Newman, Benjamin.....	1
Newman, John, weaver.....	1
Noecker, John, smith.....	1
Newman, Frederick, mason.....	1
Paters, Andrew.....	3
Reeg, Adam.....	1

Houses
and
Lots.

Smith, Charles, mason.....	1
Sole, Jacob.....	1
Spon, Ulrich.....	1
Stath, William, suttler.....	1
Storfer, Jacob.....	1
Towals, Christian, tailor.....	1
Warner, George, shoemaker.....	1
Wert, Daniel.....	1
Wilson, L. v. v., forty acres.....	1
Witz, Stephen.....	1
Wery, Henry, joiner.....	1
Whitney, Sebastian.....	1
Yettens, Martin, carpenter.....	1

Free-men.

John Ewing.	John Shelhorn.
Edward Waterson.	Martin Nussley.
John Vance.	Daniel Shitz.
Christian Ertman.	Michael Horner.
Robert Ellis.	Samuel McClun.
Peter Walter.	William Mears.
Jacob Aaron.	John Brand.
Alram Metz.	George Gmin.
John Kissel.	Baltzer Staks.
Jacob Segrist.	Jacob Staudler.
John Mincher.	John Brewu.
Christian Winger.	William Allison.
John Boggs.	James DeFrance.
John Brand.	George Beaglebrough.
Abraham Holderman.	John Hoffman.

Land Titles.—The tract of land upon which Manheim was laid out was taken up by James Logan in 1733, and contained about twelve hundred acres. At Logan's death he willed to Sarah, his daughter, and her husband, Isaac Norris, what remained unsold of this tract, in all about seven hundred and twenty-nine acres. On Feb. 17, 1762, Isaac Norris and Sarah, his wife, deeded to Charles and Alexander Stedman this tract of seven hundred and twenty-nine acres, and September 20th of the same year they deeded to Henry William Stiegel an one-third interest in the same. In 1769 (August 4th) the Stedmans sold their interest in the property to Isaac Cox, who sold to Henry William Stiegel, Feb. 1, 1770. At this time, therefore, Stiegel was the sole proprietor of all the land, excepting such lots as had been sold to individuals, including those lots subject to ground-rent. The lots had been sold in three ways,—in fee-simple, by paying in part for the land and a yearly ground-rent, and making no payment whatever but only paying ground-rent. The rent, when no payment was made, was two dollars and twenty cents per year for each lot, without regard to its situation. On March 30, 1775, the property was sold by the sheriff to Michael Diefenderfer, who deeded to William Bauseman. At Bauseman's death the property was willed to William B. and John B. Bauseman and Elizabeth Hiester. The heirs of William Bauseman deeded their several interests in the ground-rents to John D. Hiester, who became sole owner. The collecting of the rent was allowed to go by default for some years, and when an attempt was made to collect it met with a great deal of opposition. After many years of strife and opposition to the collection of the rent, suit was brought, in 1856-57, to enforce its payment, and a considerable amount was collected. In 1880 a com-

mittee was appointed to make a settlement, and an arrangement was made to pay six thousand five hundred dollars for claims amounting to about thirteen thousand dollars. On March 29, 1881, all the interest of the Hiester heirs to ground-rent in the borough was deeded to a committee, composed of Abraham Kline, Dr. John M. Dunlap, Aaron H. Danner, James W. Numbers, Henry M. Ensminger, who in turn deeded to the individual lot-owners.

Erection of the Borough.—In 1830 the question of making the town a borough and incorporating it was a subject of considerable agitation, and the feeling in regard to the matter ran very high. A large number were in favor of it on account of the additional privileges and benefits to be derived from a separate organization, while its opponents were principally afraid of increased taxation. The matter rested till 1837, when a petition was sent to the Legislature for an act of incorporation, which was granted May 16, 1838. The first officers of the borough were David May, burgess; John Rice, John Musser, John Arndt, Jr., Jacob Stauffer, George Eby, and Samuel Deyer, councilmen; Benjamin Hunsinger, constable; David Fisher, supervisor; Thomas W. Veazey, clerk; Daniel Danner, treasurer. The first meeting of the Borough Council was held at the Central School-House, and the first committee appointed was a committee to examine into the condition of the roads and thoroughfares. The first tax levied was for the sum of two hundred dollars. The number of the taxable population being three hundred and sixty-five, the tax per capita was a little less than sixty cents each. Though this seems a very small amount, it caused considerable grumbling.

CIVIL LIST.

- 1838.—Burgess, David May; Secretary, Thomas W. Veazey; Treasurer, Daniel Danner.
 1839.—Burgess, David May; Secretary, Thomas W. Veazey; Treasurer, George Arndt.
 1840.—Burgess, David May; Secretary, William Gleim; Treasurer, George Arndt.
 1841.—Burgess, Nathaniel Ranck; Secretary, William Gleim; Treasurer, George Arndt.
 1842.—Burgess, Adam Smith; Secretary, William Gleim; Treasurer, George Arndt.
 1843.—Burgess, Lewis Gible; Secretary, William Gleim; Treasurer, George Arndt.
 1844.—Burgess, Lewis Gible; Secretary, William Gleim; Treasurer, George Arndt.
 1845.—Burgess, Lewis Gible; Secretary, William Gleim; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
 1846.—Burgess, Michael B. Moyer; Secretary, David May; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
 1847.—Burgess, Dr. Daniel L. Carpenter, Sr.; Secretary, David May; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
 1848.—Burgess, Dr. Daniel L. Carpenter, Sr.; Secretary, David May; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
 1849.—Burgess, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Secretary, David May; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
 1850.—Burgess, Lewis W. Gible; Secretary, David May; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
 1851.—Burgess, Joseph McCorkle; Secretary, David May; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
 1852.—Burgess, Jacob Huber; Secretary, Frederick Ensminger; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.

- 1853.—Burgess, Jacob Huber; Secretary, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
 1854.—Burgess, Nathan Worley; Secretary, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
 1855.—Burgess, Dr. C. J. Snively; Secretary, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Treasurer, Michael White.
 1856.—Burgess, Dr. C. J. Snively; Secretary, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
 1857.—Burgess, Jacob E. Cross; Secretary, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
 1858.—Burgess, Henry Arndt; Secretary, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
 1859.—Burgess, Gabriel Shaffner; Secretary, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
 1860.—Burgess, Gabriel Shaffner; Secretary, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
 1861.—Burgess, Gabriel Shaffner; Secretary, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
 1862.—Burgess, David May; Secretary, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
 1863.—Burgess, David May; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
 1864.—Burgess, J. M. Hahn; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger.
 1865.—Burgess, H. C. Gingrich; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, David May.
 1866.—Burgess, W. Latzenberger; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, David May.
 1867.—Burgess, W. Latzenberger; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, David May.
 1868.—Burgess, M. E. Bomberger; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, H. C. Boyd.
 1869.—Burgess, H. G. Hogendobler; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, H. C. Boyd.
 1870.—Burgess, H. G. Hogendobler; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, H. C. Boyd.
 1871.—Burgess, Nathan Worley; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, H. C. Boyd.
 1872.—Burgess, Nathan Worley; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, Henry Arndt.
 1873.—Burgess, A. Kline; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, Henry Arndt.
 1874.—Burgess, B. D. Danner; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, F. G. Brosey.
 1875.—Burgess, H. E. Shimp; Secretary, H. Dasher; Treasurer, F. G. Brosey.
 1876.—Burgess, J. Z. Eby; Secretary, H. M. Ensminger; Treasurer, F. G. Brosey.
 1877.—Burgess, J. Z. Eby; Secretary, H. M. Ensminger; Treasurer, F. G. Brosey.
 1878.—Burgess, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Secretary, H. M. Ensminger; Treasurer, F. G. Brosey.
 1879.—Burgess, Dr. John M. Dunlap; Secretary, H. M. Ensminger; Treasurer, F. G. Brosey.
 1880.—Burgess, H. C. Boyd; Secretary, H. M. Ensminger; Treasurer, F. G. Brosey.
 1881.—Burgess, M. E. Bomberger; Secretary, H. M. Ensminger; Treasurer, F. G. Brosey.
 1882.—Burgess, M. E. Bomberger; Secretary, H. M. Ensminger; Treasurer, H. S. Danner.
 1883.—Burgess, M. E. Bomberger; Secretary, H. M. Ensminger; Treasurer, S. A. Ensminger.

Justices of the Peace.—Prior to 1840 the justices were elected by judicial districts. A full list will be found in the General History.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1840 David May. | 1867 Benjamin H. Danner. |
| 1841 John Thorne. | 1868 Horace Dasher. |
| Henry Keyser. | Martin V. Coke. |
| 1850 Henry Keyser. | 1869 Horace Dasher. |
| David May. | 1872 B. D. Danner. |
| 1852 Frederick Ensminger. | 1874 Horace Dasher. |
| 1855 Gabriel Shaffner. | 1877 B. D. Danner. |
| 1860 Gabriel Shaffner. | H. S. Danner. |
| 1862 Jeremiah M. Hahn. | 1878 H. C. Gible. |
| 1865 David May. | 1883 H. S. Danner. |

Early Industries.—Some time between 1763 and 1768, Baron Stiegel erected a large glass-factory upon the corner of South Charlotte and Stiegel Streets. The building was of red brick, and was a very large one. It is stated that from the ground to the cupola, which surmounted the building, was over one hundred feet. The manufacturing of glassware and glass bottles was carried on quite extensively, skilled workmen being brought from Europe to carry on the work. That a very superior article was produced at these works is evidenced by samples in existence now, and by the following extract from a letter written by David Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, to Rev. Mr. Barton, of Lancaster. "I am obliged to you for the glass tube; it will make a pretty barometer, though the tube is somewhat too small. I have compared it with an English tube, and do not think the preference can with any reason be given to the latter." In the same letter he asks Mr. Barton to procure him "some tubes of a size fit for spirit-levels." This property was sold by the sheriff in 1779, and after being unoccupied for forty years the building was taken down in 1809, and the brick used in building a hotel in Neffsville.¹

In 1817 the business interests were general stores by John Thorn and Christian Stauffer; tannery, by Jacob Arndt; brickmaking, Dederick Baehler; saddlery, by Peter and George Britz; hardware, Mrs. Heintzelman; shoemakers, Kline & Faertig; cabinet-makers and carpenters, Emanuel Dyer, John Rice, John Wagner; blacksmiths, Joseph Stanem, Joseph Frantz, Jacob Long; cooper, John Schneider, — Schauer; tailors, George D. Miller and David May, Philip Waltz; wagon-makers, Peter Gruber, George Long, John White; stocking-weaver, Martin Bauder; weavers, Henry Brahm, Adam Danner, — Boehler, William Wagner, John Brosey, Henry Brosey, Jacob Koch; watchmaker, George Rudisell; dyer, — Waltz; locksmith, John Long; painter, Adam Sill; Jonas White and his father made bone combs; the two physicians were Michael Kaufman and John Heintzelman. There were three hotels, — Washington House, kept by Jacob Meyer; Black Horse, by Mrs. Heintzelman; and Spread Eagle, by John Bartruff.

Old Mill.—Much farther back than the oldest inhabitant can remember, nearly south of the present mill of E. B. Bomberger, was standing an old limestone mill. This was built by Peter Longenecker some time between 1763 and 1780. It remained standing till 1838, and in an early day a wooden fulling-mill was attached to it. The present mill was built by Abraham Hostetter, in 1829, and passed through the hands of J. H. Bassler, John Hostetter, and Benjamin M. Stauffer before it came to be the property of its present owner, E. B. Bomberger, in 1866. The mill is a fine property, and is furnished

with both steam- and water-power. It contains six run of stone, and has a head of fourteen feet of water.

The Manheim National Bank was organized Feb. 11, 1865. Its first officers were Abraham Kaufman, president; J. Hoffman Hershey, cashier; And. Brubaker, teller. The business was at first conducted in Mrs. Uhler's building, on Market Square and North Prussian Street, and moved to its present location in 1866. Its capital is \$150,000, and its stock owned mostly by parties in and around Manheim. The present officers are Jacob L. Stehman, president, and H. C. Gingrich, cashier.

JACOB L. STEHMAN.—The family are of German descent. Christian (whose orthography of the name was Steman), the grandfather of Jacob L., was born March 31, 1771, and resided in Manheim township, where he was a farmer. He was married to Miss Anna Huber on the 18th of November, 1790, whose birth occurred July 7, 1768. Their children were Maria, John, Christian, Anna, Jacob, Elizabeth, Henry, Samuel, Magdalena, Benjamin, and Veronica. Mr. Stehman died July 26, 1844, in Manheim township, in his seventy-fourth year. His son Christian was born June 26, 1795, in Manheim, on the homestead farm, and married Catherine, daughter of Jacob Leib, of Warwick township. Their children were Anna (Mrs. Hershey), Jacob L., Elizabeth (Mrs. Kraatz), Magdalena (Mrs. Becker), and Catherine (Mrs. Buch).

Mr. Stehman after his marriage removed to Warwick township, where the remainder of his life was spent in business or farming occupations. His death took place on the 8th of November, 1877, in his eighty-third year.

His son Jacob L., the subject of this biographical sketch, was born upon the paternal estate on the 23th of September, 1820. Here his growing years were spent, either in labor or at school in the immediate neighborhood or under the instruction of Professor John Beck, of Lititz. Having decided upon an agricultural life, he eventually inherited the farm of his father. He was married in December, 1846, to Eliza, daughter of John Hostetter, of Penn township. His wife having died, he was again married in November, 1881, to Mrs. Eliza McDowell, daughter of Solomon Sell, of Stark County, Ohio. Mr. Stehman, in 1868, retired from his farm and removed to New Haven, in the same township, and in May, 1882, made Lititz his home. He is in politics a Republican, and has filled the office of school director for twelve successive years, though preferring the quiet of his own fireside to the excitements of a public career. He is president of the Manheim National Bank, and a director of the Northern Mutual Insurance Company of Ephrata, Lancaster Co. He enjoys the confidence of the community to so great an extent as to have been frequently appointed to the office of guardian and selected as the custodian of important trusts.

¹ Rupp's History states that after its sale it was conducted as a glass-factory by James Jenkins. No positive proof can be found of this now.



Jacob L. Stehman

Mr. Stehman was educated a Mennonite in religion, but is a supporter of all evangelical creeds.

The Manheim Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated July 20, 1877, J. M. Dunlap, president; J. M. Ensminger, secretary; Abraham Kline, treasurer. Its officers remain the same in 1883, with the exception that the secretary is now H. S. Daner.

The most important business industries of to-day are agricultural implements, Abraham Kline, Hershey & Ely; planing-mill, H. E. Shimp & Co.; flour-mills, Eby & Reist and E. B. Bomberger; dry-goods and general stores, George H. Danner, H. C. Boyd, Henry Arndt, and J. M. Hahn; foundry, Eby & Reist; Manheim Coach-Works, Arnold & Ulrich; furniture dealer, A. R. Brandt. The principal tobacco dealers are J. M. Hahn and Bomberger & Becker; clothing dealers, Hostetter & Hummer.

The borough now contains four hotels,—Washington House, Martin Schreider; Summy Hotel, S. C. Summy; Centennial, J. D. Warfel; American Hotel, John Boemsnnyder.

The Press.—The first printing-office in Manheim was established by Jacob Stauffer in 1830, but the business was not a successful one and was abandoned. In 1838, John M. Ensminger opened a job-office on Market Square, near South Prussian Street. As he made his business a success he enlarged it, and on Jan. 6, 1846, issued the first newspaper of Manheim. This was a small folio, ten by fourteen in size, and containing four columns of matter, and was called *The Planet*.

In 1849, Mr. Ensminger sold out his interest to D. B. Rock, who changed the name of the paper to the *Sentinel*. The office was burned out in 1851, and in July, 1851, was carried on in a building opposite the German Reformed Church on North Prussian Street. In 1852, Mr. Ensminger again became owner of the paper, and it has since been in his hands. He moved into the present building on South Prussian Street in 1853, and changed the name of the paper to *Sentinel-Advertiser*. The paper is now an eight-column folio, and looks very little like the diminutive *Planet* of 1846. In politics this paper has been independent always. It has now a circulation of about one thousand.

Fire-Engine Companies.—In 1810 the citizens, feeling the need of organized protection in event of fire, started a subscription for the purpose of building a house and purchasing apparatus. An engine was purchased, which was called the "Union," and a house built. The house was painted red, and was known as the "Red House," and the Union Fire Company was organized.

In 1841 a meeting was called to decide what to do with the Union Engine, whether to sell it and purchase a new one, or to keep it as it was. It was decided that nothing would be done at that time. In 1846 the Borough Council decided to purchase a new engine, and bought the Globe Engine and one

hundred and thirty-three feet of hose. In 1851 the Union Engine was sold to New Ephrata, now Linden. In 1860 the engine-house was moved from Market Square to North Charlotte Street. The property on North Charlotte Street upon which the engine-house stood was a part of that upon which the Hiesters claimed ground-rent, and being fearful that the building would be levied upon for rent, it was sold to George Long in 1863. The building was removed to his lot on South Prussian Street, and is now used as a shoe-shop. The Council bought a new lot upon North Prussian Street, and erected upon it a two-story building, the first floor to be used as an engine-house, and the second as a Council chamber. The cost of this building was four hundred and fifty dollars. The organization of the department had gradually become broken up and its members discouraged. The engine was neglected and the hose was in poor condition. From 1863 to 1869 there was no company and no organization worthy of the name. In 1869 the Star Fire Company was organized, and also Hose Company No. 1, and the Globe Engine was rebuilt. In December, 1871, a new hose-cart was purchased and the name of the company changed to Hope Fire-Engine Company and Hose Company No. 1. The organizations are in existence at the present time, though in a feeble and unsatisfactory condition.

Schools.—Prior to 1830 there were no schools in the borough except the subscription private schools, and of these none of sufficient distinctive importance to be noted. One of the old teachers, and one who taught for many years, was Adam Smith. Between the years 1830 and 1836 there were three school buildings erected, known respectively as the Upper, Lower, and Central schools. In 1836, after the adoption by Rapho township, of which Manheim was then a part, of the district school system of public schools, the schools of the borough were controlled jointly by the district school board and six trustees for the borough. In 1855 the borough became a separate school district, and shortly after this the schools were graded, the Upper school being the grammar, the Lower secondary, and the Central the primary grades. At this time the school year was five months, and the average salaries of the teachers thirty dollars per month. In 1862 the school year was lengthened to six months, and in 1882 to seven months. In 1868 the present fine large building was erected, and the school was divided into four grades. These have now been increased to six grades, and the school has a fine reputation, both for its high standard of scholarship and its excellent discipline. The present school board is composed of D. W. Erb, president; H. S. Danner, secretary; F. G. Brosey, treasurer. Directors, J. L. Sharpe, George D. Miller, Jr., H. F. McCloud, E. F. Hostetter.

Societies.—Manheim Council, No. 154, Sr. O. U. A. M., was organized April 10, 1868. Its officers at

date of organization were J. G. Leber, C.; J. M. Dunlap, V. C.; F. R. White, R. C.; M. E. Bomberger, Treas. Its present officers are F. K. Brosey, C.; A. A. Barthold, V. C.; J. M. Shoemaker, R. C.; S. A. Ensminger, Treas.

Manheim Council, No. 32, Jr. O. U. A. M., organized Aug. 11, 1868. Officers, C. J. Mengle, C.; B. A. Donovan, V. C.; W. B. Mixell, R. C.; J. M. Rice, Treas. Officers for 1883 are Frederick Ensminger, C.; Harry Fry, V. C.; George H. Ulrich, R. C.; H. M. Ensminger, Treas.

Selah Lodge, No. 657, I. O. O. F., organized March 11, 1869. Officers, J. M. Dunlap, N. G.; H. S. Stauffer, V. G.; J. M. Dunlap, Sec.; Abraham Schopp, Treas.

Gen. Heintzelman Post, No. 300, G. A. R., organized Dec. 31, 1882. Officers, Christian Baer, Com.; J. Ruff Shearer, Adj.

Aureola Circle, No. 42, B. U. (H. F.) C. of A. Officers, 1883, M. J. Stoner, C. W.; C. F. Fisher, Jr., C. J.; L. Barthold, Jr., C. F.; H. C. Gible, H. S. K.; S. S. Young, H. T.

P. O. S. of A., organized Oct. 2, 1874. Officers, H. M. Ensminger, Pres.; F. McMullen, V. P.; H. C. Gible, Sec.; B. D. Danner, Treas. This society disbanded in April, 1883.

Manheim Lodge, No. 640, I. O. of G. T., organized Sept. 24, 1868, but was discontinued in 1871.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Manheim was organized in 1859, but was discontinued in 1863, a large part of its members entering the service during the civil war. The society was reorganized in 1879, with F. G. Brosey, president; H. H. Gingrich, secretary, who are its present officers (1883).

Kauffman Park.—There was no public park in the borough till 1876, when Abraham Kauffman presented to the Borough Council a tract of land for park purposes. This land was three acres in extent and contained a beautiful spring. The property has been improved and added to until it now contains about ten acres, and is a beautiful park property.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church was built first in 1770, and was rebuilt in 1857. The lot upon which the church was built was given by Baron Stiegel, the consideration being a red rose, to be paid annually. The first minister was Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg. From 1849 to 1851, J. H. Menger was in charge as minister; C. Reese, in 1852; G. Haines, 1857-58; D. P. Rosenmiller, 1858-64; J. R. Focht, 1864-68; —Kemper, 1868; Jacob Peters, 1870.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was built by a Free-Will Baptist Society in 1864. They failed to establish a successful organization, and in 1868-69 the building was purchased by the Methodist Episcopal Society. The first minister was Samuel Huff. The society is small, and has no regular service.

St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.—The first Episcopal services held in Manheim were conducted by G. W. Mayer in 1861. On Feb. 9, 1862,

Rev. A. M. Able conducted services in the German Reformed Church. In 1867, J. Brinton White rented the German Reformed Church and read services. During part of 1868 the Rev. Douglas, of Columbia, and F. B. Barker, of Lancaster, conducted services during the week. In 1869 the parish was organized, and adopted the name of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. The corner-stone of the present church was laid in October, 1869, by Rev. A. M. Able and F. B. Barker, and the building was consecrated May 3, 1870, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Stevens. The first regular rector was Rev. A. Bernstein; succeeding him were W. S. Bigton, S. Edwards, E. P. Brown, John Graham, William Thorn, and their present rector, Rev. John Graham. The first warden was J. Brinton White. The church officers (1883) are J. M. Dunlap, senior warden; J. Henry Moore, junior warden.

St. Paul's German Reformed Church.—The exact date of the building of the first German Reformed Church cannot be positively ascertained, though it is claimed to have been built in 1769. The lots upon which the church was built were deeded to Sebastian Witmer, John Dener, and Michael Katz, in trust, by Michael Diffenderfer, May 22, 1775. A new church was built in 1852. The first minister was probably Casper Shaeffer. The present minister is S. B. Sheaffer. Members of consistory, Philip Arndt, Abraham Kline, James M. Dunlap, Henry C. Boyd, John Fulmer, Ephraim Sammy, Howard Gingrich.

Evangelical Association.—In 1820 the first society of this denomination in Manheim was organized by Rev. Jacob Albright and John Seybert. As they had no church in which to worship, services were held at the private houses of Catharine Hassler, Jacob Reich, and — Fasig. The first church was built in 1826 by Rev. John Seybert, and was located on the corner of North Charlotte and Cranitz Streets. The building committee was Rev. John Seybert, Jacob Long, Jacob Hassler, Dr. Mellinger, and Joseph Landice, and the edifice was dedicated by Rev. John Seybert, John Kleinfelter, and — Ettinger. This church was used until 1842, when it was removed, and a larger one erected on the same site. This new building was called "Zion's Evangelical Church," and was erected by Rev. John Sensel, John Seybert, and J. O. Reinsner. Trustees, Fred. Danner, D. Fisher, and J. Musser. The ministers who have served this charge are John Breidenstein, J. C. Reinsner, J. P. Leip, F. Hoffman, L. Neitz, Thomas Sebald, Jacob Adams, Jacob Zern, J. O. Lehr, M. Dissinger. From 1860, Revs. R. Deisher, R. Stetzel, and F. P. Lehr; 1861, Revs. R. Litzenger and T. Harper; 1862, Revs. R. Litzenger and C. H. Baker; 1863, Revs. M. Dissinger and S. S. Chubb; 1864, Revs. M. Dissinger and — Fucht; 1865, Revs. C. H. Baker and J. N. Metzgar; 1866, Revs. C. H. Baker and J. C. Hornberger; 1867, Revs. J. Zern and J. Zimmerman; 1868, Revs. J. Zern and A. M. Stirk; 1869, Revs. Joseph Specht and A. M. Stirk; 1870, Revs. Joseph Specht and W. A.

Shoemaker; 1871, Revs. William Weidner and U. H. Hershez; 1872, Revs. William Weidner and U. H. Hershez; 1873, Revs. J. Laros and W. Black; 1874, Revs. J. Laros and A. Markley; 1879, Rev. C. S. Brown; 1876, Rev. J. M. Oplinger; 1879, Rev. Joseph M. Specht; 1882, Rev. B. D. Albright; 1883, Rev. B. D. Albright.

The society is now erecting a fine building upon the corner of Market Square and Charlotte Street, to be called "Bishop Seybert's Memorial Church," in honor of the first bishop of the denomination who resided near Manheim, and who built their first church. The church is to be a fine brick structure, two stories in height, surmounted by a cupola containing a clock and a bell, and forty-two by seventy-five feet in size. The building is under the superintendence of the pastor, B. D. Albright. The corner-stone was laid July 29th by Rev. L. Neitz, of Reading, and Rev. B. D. Albright. The trustees of the church are W. Litzenger, F. G. Brosey, S. Young, Samuel Ruhl, and J. M. Yeager. The Sunday-school connected with this church has a membership of over one hundred. Its superintendents are S. S. Young and A. A. Stauffer.

United Brethren in Christ.—[It has been impossible to obtain any information in regard to this denomination.]

Borough Cemetery.—In connection with most of the churches there is a cemetery where the people of its denomination are buried. The first borough cemetery was given to the borough by Dr. Michael Kaufman, but no deed was made, and at the time of his death no provision was made for conveying the title. The property was then bought by the Borough Council for forty dollars.

Population.—The population of Manheim borough was 778 in 1850, 856 in 1860, 1122 in 1870, and 1666 in 1880.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

SIMEON GUILFORD SUMMY.

The Summy family are of Swiss descent, John, the grandfather of Simeon Guilford, having lived at Sporting Hill, in Rapho township, where he was both a miller and a farmer, and also embarked in various speculations. His children were John, Peter, Christian, Jacob, David, Henry, Elizabeth (Mrs. Enslinger), Anna (Mrs. Gible), Maria (Mrs. Miller). Jacob, of this number, was born near Neffsville, in Manheim township, and resided in the immediate vicinity during his youth. He succeeded to the occupation of his father, that of a miller, and was also a popular landlord. He married Martha, daughter of Simeon Minnich, and had children,—Angeline, Simeon G., Lavinia, Henry C.; Jacob, John, Emma, Catherine, and Anna, of whom four are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Summy still survive, and reside in Lan-

caster County. Their son, Simeon G., was born Sept. 2, 1844, at Manheim, and early removed to Sporting Hill, where his youth was spent. The school of the neighborhood, and subsequently the Mount Joy Academy, afforded him the rudiments of education, after which he engaged in labor on the farm. He afterward embarked in the purchase and sale of cattle, and later became a successful auctioneer. Having discerned in Manheim borough a wider field for his abilities, he made it his residence, and in 1881 erected the "Summy House," one of the most attractive hotels in the north portion of the county, of which he is the successful landlord. Mr. Summy has manifested much interest in the growth and development of Manheim, and was chiefly instrumental in locating the stock-yards at that point. Through his energy a large and growing cattle trade has developed, which is now one of the most active business features of the place. Mr. Summy is a member of the order of American Mechanics, of Manheim. In politics he is a Republican, though not actively identified with the political movements of the day. He is not identified with any religious sect, but is in sympathy with all measures for the promotion of good morals and the welfare of the community. Mr. Summy was married, in 1865, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Jacob Balmer, of Neffsville. Their children are Harry B., Elmer B. (deceased), and Homer B.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

ELIZABETHTOWN BOROUGH.

Titles—The Town Laid Out.—A patent for the land on which Elizabethtown was afterwards built was secured by Thomas Harris, an Indian trader, who then lived on Comewago Creek, on Nov. 12, 1746. Harris and his wife Mary, on July 15, 1751, sold the farm, which included several hundred acres, to Lazarus Lowrey, and he and his wife Ann conveyed the property, on June 13, 1753, to Barnabas Hughes, who laid out what is now the western part of the borough the same year. The town was named after his wife. Hughes was a tavern-keeper, and had lived on the Paxton road a number of years prior to this time. He died in January, 1765, and left his property to his sons Daniel, John, Barnabas, and Samuel. To the last named the other brothers released the land, and he having in the mean time become a resident of Hartford County, Md., sold to Alexander Boggs on Oct. 28, 1790, two hundred and thirty acres on the northwest side of Elizabethtown for £1360.

George Wealand bought this tract from Alexander Boggs and Ann Boggs, his wife, on Feb. 21, 1809, and laid out upon it an addition to the town in 1812.

A portion of the town site was also included in a tract patented in 1785 by Christopher and Mary Etter,

who sold a part Aug. 4, 1791, to Isaac and Barbara Ream, and they sold one-half to Michael and Elizabeth Reeb, Jan. 21, 1795. The main portion of that half was sold by them to Martin Stouffer on May 2, 1814, and by him to Dr. John Eberle, of Salome, and Samuel Z. Geehr, of Manheim, on June 18th of the same year. On Aug. 20, 1814, Eberle and Geehr sold to Henry Brubaker and Mahlon Roberts, both of Manheim, about forty-five acres, receiving therefor nine thousand dollars. Christopher Etter had laid out some lots, probably in 1791; Reeb had laid out some later, and now (1814) Brubaker and Roberts made an addition of one hundred and forty lots, which they advertised to be disposed of by lottery at one hundred and ten dollars per ticket.

Another addition was made as late as 1861, Kirk Few and H. A. Wade laying out on January 20th of that year seven lots of forty feet front each on Manheim Street.

Development of the Town.—Early Settlers.¹—Returning to the origin of the town, we find that it was a natural sequence of its site having been upon the great trail from Philadelphia to the West. This old Indian path as the country became settled was the road of the whites, and the present Lancaster and Harrisburg turnpike is almost identical with its line throughout its length. As the travel westward increased, and larger numbers of people were obliged by the necessities of trade and public business to pass to and fro between Harrisburg and Philadelphia, taverns were established at frequent intervals along the road, and one of the earliest was within the present limits of Elizabethtown,—a log house, situated on the spot now occupied by Kolp's blacksmith-shop, which withstood the ravages of time until 1835. The second tavern at this place was the "Black Horse," which is still in existence and serving the same purpose for which it was originally built. Just when it was erected is not known, but it was probably prior to the laying out of the village by Barnabas Hughes. Until very recent years a license was in existence which was granted to George Redecker in the year 1757, and bore the signature of George II., as well as that of the Provincial Governor. It granted the right of selling wine and rum to the general public, but prohibited the sale of any kind of liquor to the Indians under pain of a heavy penalty. The "Black Horse" was constructed of logs, as would be evident now were the more recent weather-boards removed. The stone addition was made about 1790, and another one in 1836.

Around and near these two taverns, well supported by the travelers passing through the country, the settlement grew slowly until at the time of the Revolution quite a thriving little village appeared, and

being about equidistant and considerably removed from the larger towns, almost exactly eighteen miles from Lancaster, Harrisburg, and Lebanon, it became a place of rendezvous and a point of trade for the inhabitants of quite a large area of country. Another tavern had been built and named the "General Washington," and another, a small log structure, stood where Mrs. George Patterson now lives. One of the largest of the log dwelling-houses was upon the ground now occupied by the buildings of E. Hoffman and James Lynch. Another stood where John Breneman's residence now is, and the others of most consequence of which the localities can be identified were where the residences of Mrs. Wieland, Mrs. Julia Wade, and George F. Wagner now are, while there was another on the lot west of the "Black Horse" tavern, and altogether probably more than a score.

The war brought hard times to the little village, as it did to nearly all localities. The price of commodities increased to a wonderful extent, and land had fallen to as low a price as nine pounds per acre, Pennsylvania currency. A number of the residents of Elizabethtown were absent from home on military duty, heavy travel upon the wagon-road had almost ceased, and the village wore a deserted and desolate appearance; but after the close of the war affairs at once assumed a promising aspect, and the period of progression lasted until the war of 1812.

By 1790, or very soon afterwards, another tavern had been built. This was in the northernmost part of the town, and was the property of one of the sons of Barnabas Hughes, who laid out the town. It was called the "Black Bear." What is now the Greenwalt House was built not long after the Hughes inn, by a Mr. Coble, who also erected a stone dwelling adjoining it, in which the post-office was at one time kept. Still another tavern was put up by Samuel Ebersole, a brick building, and the second of that kind in town.

A Mr. McCluze kept a general store about the close of the last century at the northeast corner of the square, in a frame building. He owned the property for a number of years and carried on business there, but finally sold it to Adam Campbell, who afterwards erected the present brick dwelling and store. On the corner, where Jacob Baxtresser's dwelling and store-room now is, was at that time a log dwelling, occupied by a Mr. Gardner, who also carried on in it a saddle and harness shop, and a short distance back of it was another log building, in which chairs were manufactured by William Wilson.

In 1798, George Redecker was still the keeper of the "Black Horse," and Caleb Thornberry was landlord of the "Black Bear," while Jacob Eckert kept the "General Washington." The last-named tavern, at the period of which we have been writing, the closing years of the last century and early ones of the present, had come into a prominence which rivaled that of the old "Black Horse," and some time between 1800 and 1810 it surpassed it. A three-story

¹ Many of the facts in this chapter have been gleaned from the "Reminiscences" of Mr. B. F. Duer ("Dupont"), published in 1881 in the *Elizabethtown Chronicle*.

building was put up as an addition, and this structure was at the time the most imposing one in the village. It is to-day one of the most substantial in the borough, notwithstanding the fact that some ambitious examples of modern architecture have taken their places upon the streets. Its outer walls are about twenty inches thick, and a partition wall in the entry, carried clear to the roof, is fourteen inches thick. This building (which has undergone several modifications and changes of ownership, now in possession of the Odd-Fellows) was erected by John R. Montgomery, Esq., a leading lawyer of his time in Lancaster, and the brick of which it is built was nearly all brought from that city. A brick stable was built at the same time the house was put up, in which sixty horses could be stabled. The two buildings cost about seventeen thousand dollars. The large addition to the "General Washington" and the building of the stable were necessities caused by the great increase in public travel by stages (of which we shall have more to say further on in this chapter), and the fact that this tavern had been made the stage-office.

In the southwest part of town was the first brick building put up in its limits, that now owned by A. Dissinger. It was originally a two-story building, and was occupied by Thomas Eagan, who carried on the sale of general merchandise. Below this stood a log or frame building, and then came the stone building known as a tavern-stand for a number of years, and now occupied by Robert Ross as a store. The brick building below this, in which is the Farmers' Bank and residence of Samuel Eby, was built by George Redsecker.

As we have heretofore intimated, the running of stage-coaches and the increased travel by other means had a marked effect upon the liveliness and prosperity of the village. As a preliminary to this was the improvement of the roads, especially the great east-and-west thoroughfare. The Lancaster, Elizabethtown and Middletown turnpike was commenced in 1805, and finished without delay a distance of twenty-six miles. A few years later there was an entire turnpike communication from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. There was another turnpike which in its palmy days was of great benefit to the place. This was the Falmouth pike, commonly called the Hardscrabble pike, and in later years the Pumpkin-Vine pike. The road was built a distance of six miles in 1811. Before the construction of the State Canal there was a very large amount of travel over this road, and it was caused by the fact that until the construction of the State Canal nearly all of the freight shipped up or down the Susquehanna was by this détour brought around the troublesome and dangerous Conewago Falls at Falmouth. Upon this pike the heavy Conestoga wagons, drawn by four or six horses, were often seen in lines of twenty or thirty, and they appeared also in great numbers upon the through east-and-west pike, while stage-coaches were also numerous upon the latter.

Caring for the passengers and drivers and horses was a task of considerable magnitude and revenue, and the taverns of that time were well supported. The scene of greatest activity was the "General Washington," which, as has been remarked, was the stage-office, and had the most extensive stable; but the others obtained an incessant and extensive patronage from the drivers of the great Conestoga teams.

The breaking out of the war of 1812 cast a dark cloud over the community for a time, and some of its most active men were drawn away from their home industries by the call for soldiers. Tetrah Jones received the appointment for enlisting soldiers, and had his headquarters at some tents in the upper part of the town. Peter Force, John Negley, Philip Fisher, and Samuel Gruber all went into the service from this village. Peter Force, who was in the marine service and fought bravely on Lake Erie, died in the borough in 1868, at the age of seventy-three years.

After the war business was more prosperous than ever before, and in a few years some new industries were established which are spoken of at greater length elsewhere in this chapter. By 1820 improvements had been made in the stores, and larger stocks of goods were kept than formerly. The merchants in business during the period extending from this time to the year 1825 were Messrs. Wagner & Brother (where A. Dissinger now is), Adam Campbell, Robert Dempsey, Samuel Redsecker, John Herr, and William Campbell. Produce of all kinds was at that time very low, and was taken at the stores in exchange for groceries, which were relatively much higher. Butter was six and a quarter cents per pound, and eggs six to eight cents per dozen. Coffee sold at forty to fifty cents per pound, sugar from twenty to twenty-five cents per pound, and that which was called loaf-sugar, put up in conical form, forty to fifty cents per pound. Dry-goods were equally high, the common calico selling at more than half a dollar per yard. Whiskey was sold by all of the merchants, and an unadulterated article of good quality could be procured for ten or twelve cents per quart.

At this time (1820-25) there were living in the village a number of the early settlers, men who had lived as far back as the Revolutionary war, and prominent among them was Peter Schaeffer, who had served through its campaigns and returned to enjoy a long and peaceful life in the quiet town. He died here in 1848, and, as he was born in 1751, he was in his ninety-eighth year. George Redsecker, the early landlord of the "Black Horse," was living here nearly as late as the period of which we have spoken. He was a captain in the Revolutionary war, Lowry's battalion, and was at the Brandywine and Germantown. He had one son, Samuel, and a number of his descendants are now residents of the borough. Simon Gross, another Revolutionary character, was also living here about 1820, as well as

Frederick Byrod, who had served in the war and settled here soon after its close, probably in 1785. He was a native of Lancaster, and born in 1762. He followed shoemaking after locating in Elizabethtown, and was the first burgess of the borough. He died here in 1840. His son George, the only one of his thirteen children now living, was born in Elizabethtown in 1802, and is probably the oldest person in the borough born here.

Stephen Stephenson, one of the early residents and a store-keeper, was a captain in the Whiskey Rebellion. Some time after that organized opposition to the Federal authority he went to Philadelphia to purchase goods, and soon after he started back was taken sick on the stage with yellow fever. He returned to Philadelphia and died the same day, such was the virulence of the disease.

Among the other settlers living in Elizabethtown between the years 1812 and 1825 were Tetrah Jones (a school-teacher, who died not long after the war of 1812), Alexander Kirchner (landlord of the "General Washington"), Charles Wade (whose grandchildren now live in the borough), Michael Auxer, John Heffley, James Close, George Walfley, Andrew Gross, Thomas Eagan, John Herr, John Walfley, — Engle (a saddler), — Saymiller, Joseph Atwood, Bernhard Klouse, Jacob Gorgas, John George, Dennis Kane, William Youse, Michael Coble, William Wallace, — Merrow, John Willett, John Gross, William Heller, and Caspar Young.

Incorporation—List of Borough Officers, 1828—83.—By 1826 the village had so increased in population that its residents deemed it expedient to have a municipal government organized. Petition was consequently made to the Legislature, and on April 13, 1827, an act was passed incorporating the borough of Elizabethtown. It was the third borough incorporated in the county. Whether or not officers were elected in 1827 is uncertain, but the first showing on the record are those for 1828. The following is a list of those elected from that time to the present, so far as the records show them:

1828.—Burgess, Frederick Byrod; Clerk, Jacob Peeler; no record of Council.

1829.—Burgess, Jacob Peeler.

1831.—Burgess, Andrew Wade; Clerk, George Byrod.

1832.—Burgess William M. Baxter; Clerk, S. Fory.

1833-46.—No record.

1847.—Burgess, Jackson Shaeffer; Clerk, Daniel Balmer.

1848-49.—Burgess, Jackson Shaeffer; Clerk, Jacob Reiskecker.

1850-51.—Burgess, Jackson Shaeffer; no record for clerk.

1852.—No record.

1853.—Burgess, Isaac Reiskecker; Council, James Wilson, Abram Breneman, Joseph Clinton, John Rhoads, George Byrod, George W. Boyer.

1854.—Burgess, Charles Elbecker; Council, A. Breneman, George W. Boyer, James Wilson, George Byrod, Henry Boll, Jacob Hoster; Clerk, D. F. Baer.

1855.—Burgess, William Wilson; Council, A. Breneman, James Wilson, Henry Boll, Jacob Hoster, Henry Shultz, George Wealand; Clerk, B. F. Baer.

1856.—Burgess, John A. Koons; Council, Henry Boll, Jacob Hoster, Henry Shultz, George Wealand, A. L. Harrouff, Dr. S. Keller; Clerk, B. F. Baer.

1857.—Burgess, James Wilson; Council, Henry Shultz, George Wealand, A. L. Harrouff, Dr. S. Keller, George W. Boyer, Christ. Foltz; Clerk, Henry Harmony.

1858.—Burgess, Daniel Balmer; Council, A. L. Harrouff, Dr. S. Keller, George W. Boyer, Christ. Foltz, Abraham Greenwalt, Ambrose Shrood, Clerk, H. Harmony.

1859.—Burgess, H. A. Wade; Council, George W. Boyer, Christ. Foltz, Col. Greenwalt, Ambrose Shrood, Peter Hoffer, John Elbersole; Clerk, H. Harmony.

1860.—Burgess, James Wilson; Council, Col. Greenwalt, Ambrose Shrood, John Elbersole, Peter Hoffer, Philip Fisher, Henry Shultz; Clerk, H. Harmony.

1861.—Burgess, Jacob H. Bletz; Council, John Elbersole, Peter Hoffer, Henry Shultz, Philip Fisher, F. S. Bryan, W. Marquart; Clerk, H. Harmony.

1862.—Burgess, George W. Boyer; Council, Henry Shultz, Philip Fisher, F. S. Bryan, James Wilson, Christian Foltz, Jos. Clinton; Clerk, H. Harmony.

1863.—Burgess, Jacob Felix; Council, F. S. Bryan, James Wilson, Jos. Clinton, John Eby, A. L. Harrouff, A. Harchenrader; Clerk, J. W. Shaeffer.

1864.—Burgess, Henry Harmony; Council, Jos. Clinton, John Eby, A. L. Harrouff, A. Harchenrader, Jos. Eckert, J. W. Roeting; Clerk, J. P. Balmer.

1865.—Burgess, James Wilson; Council, A. L. Harrouff, A. Harchenrader, Jos. Eckert, J. W. Roeting, John Eby, Wm. Balney; Clerk, H. T. Schultz.

1866.—Burgess, B. Breneman; Council, Jos. Eckert, J. W. Roeting, John Eby, William Balney, John F. Balmer, George Wealand, John Oldweiler, Abraham Greenwalt; Clerk, S. L. Yetter.

1867.—Burgess, A. L. Harrouff; Council, John Eby, William Balney, John F. Balmer, George Wealand, John Oldweiler, Abraham Greenwalt; Clerk, S. L. Yetter.

1868.—Burgess, A. L. Harrouff; Council, John F. Balmer, George Wealand, Abraham Greenwalt, Jos. F. Eckinger, Jacob Felix, George D. Lour; Clerk, J. D. Weigand.

1869.—Burgess, Jacob Byer; Council, Jos. F. Eckinger, Jacob Felix, George D. Lour, Abraham Breneman, Samuel McLanigan, George W. Boyer; Clerk, J. D. Weigand.

1870.—Burgess, John Oldweiler; Council, Jos. F. Eckinger, Jacob Felix, Samuel McLanigan, George W. Boyer, Henry Dissinger, John Eby; Clerk, J. D. Weigand.

1871.—Burgess, James Wilson; Council, Samuel McLanigan, George W. Boyer, Henry Dissinger, John Eby, George Wealand, David Cole; Clerk, J. D. Weigand.

1872.—Burgess, James Wilson; Council, Henry Dissinger, John Eby, George Wealand, J. B. Buch, H. A. Wade, John Ingira; Clerk, J. D. Weigand.

1873.—Burgess, John Hildebrand; Council, J. B. Buch, John Myers, H. A. Wade, Henry Dissinger, J. C. S. Horst, Matthew Simpson; Clerk, J. D. Weigand.

1874.—Burgess, John Hildebrand; Council, J. B. Buch, John Myers, J. C. S. Horst, Matthew Simpson, H. A. Wade, Martin Hess; Clerk, J. D. Weigand.

1875.—Burgess, Daniel Balmer; Council, J. C. S. Horst, Matthew Simpson, H. A. Wade, Martin Hess, G. D. Lour, Martin Kolp; Clerk, J. D. Weigand.

1876.—Burgess, A. Harchenrader; Council, H. A. Wade, Martin Hess, G. D. Lour, Martin Kolp, Samuel Epler, Abraham Greiner; Clerk, J. D. Weigand.

1877.—Burgess, A. Harchenrader; Council, G. D. Lour, Martin Kolp, Samuel Epler, Abraham Greiner, Martin Hess, Matthew Simpson; Clerk, J. D. Weigand.

1878.—Burgess, A. Harchenrader; Council, Samuel Epler, Abraham Greiner, Martin Hess, Matthew Simpson, H. A. Wade, J. C. S. Horst; Clerk, J. D. Weigand.

1879.—Burgess, J. H. Brubaker; Council, Martin Hess, Matthew Simpson, H. A. Wade, J. C. S. Horst, D. D. Courtney, B. G. Groff; Clerk, J. D. Weigand.

1880.—Burgess, A. Harchenrader; Council, H. A. Wade, J. C. S. Horst, D. D. Courtney, B. G. Groff, J. G. Stauffer, Philip Singer; Clerk, J. D. Weigand.

1881.—Burgess, G. D. Lour; Council, Abraham Greiner, B. G. Groff, J. G. Stauffer, Philip Singer, Jos. F. Eckinger, A. K. Fletcher; Clerk, J. D. Weigand.

1882.—Burgess, G. D. Lour; Council, J. G. Stauffer, Philip Singer, Jos. F. Eckinger, H. K. Pierce, Abraham Greiner, Clerk, J. D. Weigand.

1883.—Burgess, J. H. Brubaker; Council, Jos. F. Eckinger, H. K. Pierce, Abraham Greiner, Martin Hess, J. G. Stauffer, Addison Buch; Clerk, J. D. Weigand.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Jacob Redsecker, April 14, 1840.
George Byrode, April 14, 1840.
George Byrode, April 15, 1845.
Jacob Redsecker, April 15, 1845.
Jacob Redsecker, April 9, 1850.
Daniel Bolmer, April 9, 1850.
George Byrode, April 11, 1854.
Isaac Hoffer, April 10, 1855.
Henry M. Breneman, June 10, 1868.
George Byrode, April 10, 1859.
Henry M. Breneman, April 14, 1863.

Samuel Eby, April, 1864.
George Byrode, April, 1865.
Daniel Bolmer, April, 1868.
James Lynch, April, 1868.
George Byrode, April, 1870.
Henry Harmony, April, 1873.
Samuel Eby, April, 1875.
J. B. Decker, April, 1878.
Henry Harmony, April, 1880.
John W. Shaffer, April, 1880.
John R. Decker, April, 1883.

Schools.—Little that is authentic can be said concerning the early history of the schools in this borough. The first were, of course, in all essential particulars like the primitive schools of other new settlements.

About the beginning of the present century a log building, which had originally served as a place of worship for the Catholics, was supplanted so far as religious purposes were concerned by a finer structure and devoted instead to educational. A school was kept in it for many years prior to 1840. There was another log school-house in the village, the site of which was afterwards occupied by a brick school-house. This was afterwards used as a public hall and then as a dwelling-house, and is now owned by Henry Boll.

In 1843 the borough accepted by vote the conditions of the free school law of 1834. The western or upper portion of Mount Joy township and also Conoy township then voted here as well as the inhabitants of the borough. The question of "free school" or "no free school" was to be decided in Mount Joy township and Elizabethtown by a majority of the combined vote of town and country; a majority in Elizabethtown were in favor of free schools, but the majority opposed to the system in the country would have overwhelmed them had it not been for an unforeseen circumstance. It so happened that when the sun rose on the day of election it revealed a heavy snow three feet in depth and in many places covering the fences. This prevented the country opposition from coming into town to cast their ballots, and the Elizabethtown voters easily carried the day.

"The following day," says Mr. Baer, in his "Reminiscences," "showed how strong the opposition would have told against the free-schoolers, for the country people came to town on horseback, in sleighs and sleds, and on foot by the hundreds, and sought the justice's office to upset the election of the day previous. Such another hullabaloo among the seemingly quiet and staid country-people you never could have imagined. It was at times thought the matter would end in a row, or that the town would stand in danger of being besieged. An event took place that

did more, in all probability, to bring about quiet and peace than forty speeches could have effected." In the office of the justice of the peace (Jacob Redsecker) there was a large box stove, in which roared and crackled a huge fire of dry hickory. The stove was almost red hot, the room crowded and uncomfortably warm, although outside the mercury was down nearly to zero. Finally, when the temper of the angry mob as well as the atmosphere had reached its highest heat, and an outbreak was not unexpected, there came a sudden change. Every man in the room was seized with a short hacking cough or a rasping sneeze. All rushed for the door and fresh air. The room was cleared in less time than it had taken to tell it, and the remonstrators against the result of the election, effectually beaten, in a few hours wended their way homeward. Some mischievous person had thrown a large handful of red pepper upon the stove.

The free schools were put in operation very soon after the acceptance of the law. In 1855 there were two in the borough, each employing one teacher, and the total number of pupils was one hundred and forty-three. The amount of tax levied was three hundred and twenty dollars, and the amount received from the State appropriation sixty-four dollars and five cents. The cost of instruction was three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Under the old system of schools the best was undoubtedly one kept by Dr. J. W. B. Dobler, and in it a number of the leading citizens of the borough as well as many who have found residence elsewhere obtained their early education.

Under the new system, adopted by the vote of 1843, there was a slow but steady improvement, in which the most noticeable event was the building of the new school-house in 1873-74. This was a step rendered necessary by the increased attendance and growing educational necessities. The first move towards the accomplishment of the result was upon the 7th of October, when A. Harchenrader, Samuel Groff, and Levi Coble were appointed a committee to see where ground could be most advantageously purchased. This was followed, November 5th of the same year, by the whole board constituting themselves as a committee, as follows: A. Harchenrader, president; H. T. Schultz, secretary; Emanuel Hoffman, treasurer; Levi Coble, Cyrus Sweigart, and Samuel Groff; and the result of their conference was the selection, in January, 1873, of the lot on which the present school-house stands, which was purchased of Mr. S. Detweiler for eight hundred dollars. A petition was made to the court to authorize the board to borrow five thousand dollars; and a vote was taken of the taxable citizens, which resulted in a majority in favor of the proceeding. The board subsequently made application for authority to borrow an additional five thousand dollars, which was granted. Ground being broken, the building rose sixty-four by forty-eight. The mason-

¹ Those elected prior to 1840 will be found in the chapter containing the civil list of the county.

and brick-work was done by Samuel McLanahan, the carpentry by Cyrus Sweigart, who resigned from the board to take charge of it, and the painting contract was awarded to James Wilson. The dedication of the structure, completed and furnished at a cost of twelve thousand dollars, took place May 5, 1874, under the auspices of the board, to wit: President, Emanuel Hoffman; Treasurer, Levi Coble; Secretary, H. T. Schultz; Robert Ross, Samuel Patterson. A large procession, headed by the band, marched from Boll's Hall to the new building, and addresses were made there by Rev. G. H. Trabert, David Evans, Esq., W. H. Duhling, W. A. Wilson, Esq., William Riddle, and Professor B. F. Shaub, county superintendent. The first teachers in the new building were G. W. Irwin, principal; Miss A. Engle, Miss C. Gable, and Miss M. Kuhns.

The statistical report for 1882 shows that Elizabethtown has four schools, in each of which one teacher is employed, two being gentlemen and two ladies. The number of pupils is two hundred and seventy-one. The total receipts were \$4141.62, of which amount only \$213.44 was from the State appropriation, and the total expenditures were \$3981.15, of which \$1190 was paid as teachers' wages, and \$2791.15 for all other expenses. The liabilities were put down at \$5339.53.

Christ's Evangelical Lutheran Church.¹—This congregation was in existence long before the Revolutionary war, but as the early records are very defective, its history cannot be as completely presented as we would wish it. According to existing church books the earliest regular pastor who can authoritatively be mentioned as laboring here was the Rev. Mr. England, who began in 1752. Until about 1775 services were held in a dwelling several miles from Elizabethtown, which was subsequently enlarged and converted into a church. About 1780 a log church building was erected in Elizabethtown in which services were held for more than a score of years. On July 1, 1804, the corner-stone of the present church was laid. The house was consecrated Oct. 11, 1807. Following is a list of the pastors from 1752 to the present, with the dates of the beginning of their respective pastorates: Rev. England, 1752; Rev. Thling (date unknown); Rev. Horsch, 1766; Rev. J. H. Chr. Helmuth, 1769; M. Enderline, 1771; J. D. Schroeder, 1778; J. V. Melsheimer, 1782; J. W. Kurz, 1786; P. Bentz, 1792; J. P. Ernst, 1802; J. P. Cramer, 1806; W. G. Ernst, 1812; J. Strein, 1815; J. Speck, 1823; F. Ruthrauff, 1829; J. H. Bernheim, 1832; L. Gerhart, 1838; William Gerhart, 1847; M. Southans, 1852; William G. Laitzle, 1854; J. W. Early, 1866; F. W. Weiskotten, 1868; G. H. Trabert, 1873; H. J. H. Lemeke, 1877; G. S. Seaman, 1882. This congregation was formerly embraced in an extensive pastoral charge which included congregations at Mount Joy, Maytown, Bainbridge, and

Colebrook. Gradually the size of the charge was lessened until the spring of 1882, when this congregation decided to call a pastor of its own and constitute a separate charge. The church has now about two hundred and twenty-five communicants and a flourishing Sunday-school.

Christ Reformed Church² was organized about the year 1740 in what was then Donegal, now West Donegal township, about one mile south of its present location. In 1767, Peter Blazer and his wife conveyed one acre of land to the congregation for the consideration of twenty shillings, lawful money of Pennsylvania, and an annual rental of one grain of wheat. The deed says that "it is a piece of ground on which the church in which Rev. Conrad Bucher is pastor now stands." The trustees were Leonard Negley, Simon Carbach, Johannes Thommah, Nicholas Rizecker, and George Rizecker. This church was known as Blazer's Church. The early records and some later ones were lost a few years ago in the burning of the house of the secretary of the consistory. Before the pastorate of Rev. Conrad Bucher, Rev. Christian Henry Rauch was pastor in 1746. He performed extensive missionary labors among the Indians. During his ministry the earliest record in our possession begins. His charge covered considerable territory, viz., Heidelberg, Tulpehocken, Mühlbach, Matthias Dietz's, Swatara, Que-to-pa-hilla, Donegal, Warwick, Leonard Bender's, Lancaster, Mode Creek, Coventry (Chester County), Oley (Berks County), and Skippack and Goshenhoppen in Montgomery County. In 1747 the congregation was visited by Rev. Michael Schlatter, the "father of the Reformed Church in the United States." The next pastor was the Rev. Conrad Templeman. Then came Rev. Bucher, mentioned in the deed. He came to this country as an officer in the Indian wars. His charge was even more extensive than Rauch's. During the war of the Revolution, from 1777 to 1784, Rev. John William Runkel became the pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. Ludwig Lupp. Then came the pastorate of Rev. Jonathan Heister. The old log church no longer met the wants of the congregation, and, inasmuch as a town had been laid out and settled upon the turnpike, a new church was built. Thus in 1815 the corner-stone of the present church was laid. Rev. Henry Shaffner was pastor. His pastorate was the longest in the history of the congregation, extending over a period of thirty-four years. The lot on which the new church was built was donated by Leonard Negley, and a few years later his residence was purchased as a parsonage. This was afterwards sold by the trustees. After his resignation the congregation passed under a cloud of adversity. He was followed by Revs. — Helfenstein and John Hoffhems, who served brief pastorates. Then for many

¹ By Rev. G. S. Seaman.

² Contributed by Rev. J. H. Pannet Becker.

years the church was supplied by ministers from neighboring charges until 1857, when the Rev. John Nailla became pastor. During his pastorate the congregation recovered much of its former strength; the church was modernized at considerable expense. For some reason, however, the latter half of the pastorate witnessed a serious decline in prosperity. He resigned in 1868, and was followed by Rev. J. G. Fritchey as supply. He labored faithfully and successfully for six years, during which time the church was roused into new life. He was instrumental in erecting a fine parsonage. In 1874, Rev. J. H. Pannebecker, the present incumbent, became pastor. During his pastorate the congregation prospered greatly. The membership rose from sixty to one hundred and forty, the church was renovated and beautified, and the congregation may once more be ranked among the leading ecclesiastical organizations in the community.

St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church.¹—Among the first Catholics who settled near Elizabethtown of whom we have certain knowledge were Henry Eckeroth and family, Conrad and Andrew Gross, George Witman, Peter and Anthony Youtz, John Kauffman, and others, who came here in or about the year 1752. Almost contemporaneous with these were the Eckels (now called Eagles), Allwines, Wades, Myers, Mastersons, Ovendorfs, Wilsons, and others. The first regular divine services were held in the house of Mr. Henry Eckenroth, and as most of the people were Germans, so the priests who at that time attended this mission were German missionaries, whose headquarters were with the Jesuit Fathers at Conewago, a station near Hanover, York Co., Pa. In or about the year 1768 a log church was erected near the present site of St. Peter's, and named St. Mary's of the Assumption. This building was in use until the year 1799, when the new stone church was ready for divine worship and called St. Peter's. Father Louis Barth, who lived and was associated with the Rev. Michael Egan (afterwards the first Bishop of Philadelphia) at Lancaster, had charge of this then growing congregation in the year 1795, and to his zeal and energy this present old church is mainly due, and his memory is still warmly cherished by the children whose parents dearly loved Father Barth.

On the 10th day of July, 1798, the congregation was visited by the Right Rev. Bishop John Carroll, the first and at that time the only bishop in the United States. The church continued to be in charge of the parish priests of Lancaster, notably among whom was the venerable and well-known Father Bernard Keenan, who took charge of this mission in the year 1825, and continued its pastor until 1832, when the Rev. Michael Curran, who resides at Harrisburg, became pastor, under whose administration the rear portion was added to the church, which gives

it its present cruciform shape. Father Curran was succeeded in 1835 by the Very Rev. W. Steinbacker, S.J., who in turn was followed by the popular Father Pierce Maher, of Harrisburg, Pa. In the year 1840, the Rev. F. X. Marshall was appointed resident pastor. Besides making many improvements in the church, Father Marshall directed the building of the parsonage which adjoins the church. Father Marshall was succeeded in 1853 by the Rev. M. Filan, at present the honored pastor of the Church of the Annunciation, in Philadelphia, who in turn was followed by the lamented Father John McCosker, who at the opening of the late Rebellion entered the army as chaplain, and after the war the good and patriotic Father John lingered a short time in the hospital at Philadelphia, where he died in 1865. At this time the principal members of the congregation consisted of Messrs. James Ferry, Henry Shitz, Joseph Strauss, J. Lynch, J. Halbleib, Henry Boll, Andrew Wade, Anthony Herkenroether, H. A. Wade, Daniel O'Donnell, John and Francis Eagle. James Boyle, Edward Sweeny, Paul Witman, Conrad Shaffer, S. Ulrick, and others, all well-known families of Elizabethtown and vicinity at the present time. The priest who succeeded Father McCosker was the Rev. Hugh Magorien, who died and was buried here in 1864. Father John J. McIlvaine then took charge, who in turn was followed by the Rev. Charles McMonigle, under whose pastorate an important addition was made to the parsonage. Father Neal McMenamin followed in the year 1877, and to his zeal and energy is especially due the opening of a way leading from the main street to the church, called St. Peter's Avenue, an improvement useful as it is beautiful.

Father McMenamin was succeeded in the year 1879 by the present pastor, Rev. J. C. Foin, who has been very successful in making many new and necessary improvements in and about the church. During his pastorate stained-glass windows of beautiful design and figures were put in the church; also a tower and bell were added. The bell, the largest in town, was presented by Mr. Henry Boll. Other improvements, such as paintings and statuary of rare beauty, were recently added, so that the church is one of the handsomest as well as one of the oldest in the county.

The Church of God (Winebrennarian) was organized in 1837 at the house of Michael Cramer, and originally consisted of just six members,—Abram Brenneman, Michael Cramer, Mrs. M. Cramer, Martha Kopp, Hannah Kopp, and Margaret Cramer. The first preaching to which these people and a limited congregation listened was in the brick school-house. This and other places of worship served the little church as a place for weekly meetings until July, 1853, when their present church was finished and appropriately dedicated, Rev. John Winebrenner preaching the sermon on that occasion. The first settled pastor of the church was Rev. Jacob Keller, who located in Elizabethtown in 1838. Following

¹ By Rev. J. C. Foin.

him, in 1840, came Rev. E. H. Thomas. Since his time the succession has been as follows, the pastors usually serving two years: Revs. Joseph Ross, 1842; E. H. Thomas, 1844; Joseph H. Bambarger, George U. Horn, Thomas Strom, 1845; David Kaylor, 1847; Abram Snider, William Mullenix, Jesse Haffleigh, Jacob Keller, 1849; Carlton Price, 1850; Abram Swartz, 1852; Jacob Keller, 1853; J. Haffleigh, 1855; George Zeigler, 1857; Carlton Price, 1861; J. S. Staum, 1863; E. H. Thomas, 1864; A. Swartz, 1865; W. O. Owen, 1866; Thomas Beam, 1868; J. W. De-shong, 1869; J. C. Seabrooks, 1872; J. W. Felix, 1873; D. S. Shook, 1874; J. M. Speese, 1877; Joseph B. Lockwood, 1879; S. B. Howard, 1881; S. W. Naill, 1882. The church has a membership of about seventy-five, is in a flourishing condition both spiritually and temporally, and has in the past year given indication of the latter by the erection of a fine parsonage at a cost of twelve hundred dollars.

The United Brethren Church was organized in or prior to 1852. The present house of worship was purchased in the year mentioned from the Winebrennarians, or Church of God. The congregation is small, and is ministered to at present by the Rev. L. R. Kramer, who has three or four other appointments in the county.

Post-Office.—It is probable that the Elizabethtown post-office was established as early as 1781; and that George Redsecker was the first postmaster. The mail was received and dispensed at his tavern, the "Black Horse," for many years. The names of the postmasters prior to the last half-century cannot be obtained, but the succession since 1832 has been as follows: 1832, James McLaughlin; 1836, Jacob Redsecker; 1840, Samuel Redsecker; 1848, John Lynch; 1852, B. F. Baer; 1855, John A. Gross; 1860, William Wagoner; 1866, Miss Annie Wieland; 1878, Miss Rosa Raudabush. The office has been kept successively in the Black Horse tavern, J. Dyers' building, the stone dwelling of Robert Ross, in Andrew Dis-senger's store-room, and in that of J. A. & A. G. Gross, in Lewin's building.

Financial—Borough Scrip—A Bank.—During the period of depression following the financial panic of 1837 the borough, like several others in the county, issued promissory notes, or, as they were afterwards contemptuously called, "shinplasters," in denominations of 6½ cents ("fips"), 12½ cents ("levies"), 25 and 50 cents, and probably some for larger amounts. These were quite a convenience to the business community. They were roughly engraved and printed on an old Franklin hand-press in this place by a German printer named Lieth, as were also those issued by the borough of Marietta. When the Burgess of the latter place came to foot up his accounts after redeeming in specie the notes that were presented, he found that he had redeemed about six hundred dollars' worth more than had been issued. It was then discovered that many of the notes were counterfeits, and sus-

picion pointing to the printer steps were taken towards his arrest. Lieth doubtless suspected that he was watched, for a fire occurred in the chimney of his printing-office one morning, which the citizens were very sure destroyed the blocks and other articles which would have criminated him, and he soon after left town.

It was not until 1869 that the people were given the benefit of a regular financial institution. In that year the present Farmers' Bank was organized, with the following officers, viz.: President, Abraham Collins; Cashier, Samuel Eby; Clerk, John Hertzler.

SAMUEL EBY.—The progenitor of the Eby family in America, if tradition be correct, is Theodore Eby, a Swiss Mennonite, who, having suffered religious persecution, left his native place, and about the year 1700 settled for a brief time in the Palatinate, or Pfaltz, in Germany. About the year 1716, Theodore Eby, with several others of kindred belief, came to the United States under the auspices of William Penn, and settled on Mill Creek, in what is now Leacock township. He had six sons, all of whom were industrious mechanics or farmers. A few years later Peter Eby, a relative of Theodore, followed him to America. The sons of Theodore settled in various portions of Lancaster County, one named Christian locating on Hammer Creek, another (probably Peter) choosing a home on Pequica Creek, these two forming the branches of the family known as the Mill Creek, Hammer Creek, and Pequica Ebys. Peter, a grandson of Theodore, was a farmer, and probably the first Mennonite bishop in the county. He was ordained about the year 1800, and creditably filled the position both in the United States and Canada for many years. Peter was a positive man, of clear, native mind, a natural orator, and, though making no pretense to a thorough scholastic training, commanded, both in temporal and spiritual matters, the deference of his brethren. His death occurred April 6, 1843, in his eightieth year.

The great-grandfather of Samuel, the subject of this biographical sketch, was Peter Eby, who settled in what is now Upper Leacock township, on a farm of three hundred acres.

He had sons, Peter, Samuel, Andrew, Henry, David, Christian, and John, all of whom followed farming employments, and one daughter, Ann.

These sons, in accordance with their religious faith, were non-resistants, though during the period of the Revolution, when Washington was hard pressed by the British forces, Peter and Samuel, the eldest sons, voluntarily shouldered their own guns and joined the Continental troops, and were at New York when the city was captured. After the seizure of a quantity of wheat in the barn of Samuel Eby, four of his sons joined the army at Valley Forge during the winter, and, having served as volunteers under Washington, returned in the spring to their farm labor.

Samuel and Peter lived and died upon the mansion farm. John and Christian settled in Dauphin County,

Pa., where their lives were spent. Henry and David died in Cumberland County, Pa., and Andrew removed to North Carolina, where he reared a family and spent his declining years.

Samuel, the grandfather of Samuel above named, resided in what is now Upper Leacock township. His children were Samuel, Jonas, Elizabeth, and Barbara, of whom Jonas became possessor of the family property. He married Salome Line, daughter of a neighboring farmer, and had four children. Their son Samuel was born at the ancestral home in Leacock township in 1833. His early youth was spent on the farm, after which he received an academic education, and studied surveying and conveyancing under Israel Carpenter, of Lancaster. In 1853 he engaged in the pursuit of his profession in the borough of Elizabethtown, and after an extended business, in 1870 entered the Farmers' Bank of that place as cashier. He was in 1858 elected director of the Middletown Bank, which office he held for a period of six years. Mr. Eby was elected justice of the peace of the borough of Elizabethtown, and administered the duties of his office with marked discretion and judgment, no appeal having been taken from the decisions on his docket during his period of service. The office, however, not proving congenial to his tastes, he declined a further incumbency. He was chosen president of the Reading, Marietta and Hanover Railroad Company, but, owing to onerous demands upon his time, tendered his resignation, which was laid over for further action. Mr. Eby was married in 1865 to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Abram Collins. Their children are a son, Abram, and a daughter, Mary. Mr. Eby was reared in the faith of his ancestors, that of the Mennonite Church.

Manufacturing.—Elizabethtown has never attained note as a place for the encouragement of manufacturing. During the thirties the silk-worm excitement was quite prevalent in the country, and Elizabethtown did not escape the fever of speculative investment. The building now owned by William Fletcher was at one time literally filled with silk-worms, and the farmers in the surrounding country raised large quantities of *Morus multicaulis*. The project of silk production was soon abandoned, and the building which we have mentioned was then used for a time as a starch-factory.

The oldest of the present manufacturing establishments is the large steam tannery carried on by A. G. Redsecker & Son, and started forty years since by Isaac Redsecker.

The foundry and agricultural implement manufactory owned by Buch & Heisey was established on a small scale by the senior member of the present firm in 1868. A partnership was formed, one year later, between Mr. Buch and a Mr. Groff, and the present one was formed in 1876. In this year the shop was burned down, but it was immediately rebuilt on a much larger scale, and has been constantly carried on

and prosperously since that time. The works are run by steam-power and employ about fifteen men.

In 1876, Joseph Groff built a steam flouring-mill in the lower end of the borough, adjoining the agricultural implement factory, which he sold in 1877 to Jacob G. Stauffer, the present proprietor, who enlarged and improved it, and now has four sets or runs of stones in constant operation making flour. Mr. Stauffer also carries on a large warehouse and ships grain quite extensively. Two other warehouses, owned respectively by B. G. Groff and Pierce & Keener, are open to the farmers who seek a market for their grain.

Newspapers.—*The Trumpet*, started by B. F. Lehman in 1864, is the earliest Elizabethtown newspaper of which we have trustworthy information, although report gives credit to the existence of a newspaper in or before 1833, and it is remembered that several small publications—*The Gospel Banner*, *The Owl*, and *The Comet*—led ephemeral lives subsequently. For all practical purposes *The Trumpet* may be considered the beginning of newspaper printing in Elizabethtown. The name of this paper was changed to *The Gazette* soon after it was established, and in 1869 Mr. Lehman, suspending publication here, removed to Mount Union, where he issued *The News*.

The Chronicle, at present the only journal published in the borough, was established in December, 1869, by Messrs. Westafer & McCord. The former is now the sole proprietor, Mr. McCord having withdrawn in 1872. *The Chronicle* has been from time to time improved in various ways, and in 1882 was enlarged to an eight-column sheet, twenty-six by forty inches. It has a circulation of upwards of one thousand in Lancaster, Dauphin, and Lebanon Counties, and is a sprightly local news journal. In politics it is independent.

The Thespian Society.—In 1842 the young men of the borough organized a Thespian Society, which remained in existence for a number of years and was a notable institution of the town. A frame hall was built on the lot now owned by Col. N. H. Brenne-man, and a number of amateur dramatic entertainments were given there to good audiences. After a flourishing holiday season the structure was crushed by a heavy snowfall, and the society, having attained a good financial condition, immediately built another hall larger and more substantial than the first. This had seating capacity for over three hundred persons, and during the next holiday season it was repeatedly crowded to its utmost capacity. The performances given were of a good order of merit, and the company achieved a reputation which made it possible for them to visit other places and play before large audiences. Occasionally they were assisted by some strolling actor from Philadelphia or New York, and on those occasions the company was able to produce such plays as "Pizarro," "The School for Scandal," and "The Stranger." The company had an ex-

tremely good comedian in Mr. Frederick Leader. The society flourished for several seasons, and doubtless would have done so a considerable time longer but for the damper that was thrown upon their ardor by the absconding of their dishonest treasurer with a fund of several hundred dollars belonging to them.

The Friendship Fire-Engine and Hose Company, No. 1.—This company was organized in the year 1836, and had in use a small Vulcan engine, costing five hundred dollars, bought by subscription and an appropriation of Councils. Isaac Kauffman, Henry Smith, and Michael Kauffman were appointed to take care of and keep in repair the engine, which is yet in possession of the company.

The company was reorganized April 3, 1859, at a meeting of the citizens of the borough of Elizabethtown at the house of Col. A. Greenawalt, and the following members were enrolled, viz.: D. W. Balmer, Gabriel Young, Reuben Bender, Uriah Frank, Jacob A. Coble, Frank S. Andrews, Rufus Frank, Ambrose Shroder, Samuel Hoster, H. A. Wade, John W. Shaffer, Jacob H. Bletz, John Oldweiler, H. M. Breneman, Harrison T. Shultz, Christ. Ebersole, Christ. Foltz, Christ. Mickey, George F. Wagner.

At a meeting held April 26, 1859, a constitution was adopted, of which the following was the preamble:

"WHEREAS, The citizens of the borough of Elizabethtown, Pa., seeing the necessity of more amply securing and protecting their buildings, have deemed it advisable to provide a fire-engine for the protection of their property from the devouring and destructive element of fire, therefore we do hereby organize and form ourselves into a body politic, and adopt the following constitution for the government of the Friendship Fire Company of Elizabethtown, Pa."

At the same meeting the following officers were elected, viz.:

President, Col. A. Greenawalt; Vice-President, John A. Gross; Secretary, Jacob H. Bletz; Treasurer, James Wilson; Chief Engineer, Christian Foltz.

A Rogers engine was purchased from the Friendship Fire Company, of Baltimore, at a cost of eight hundred dollars, during this year, which was in service for twenty years. During the rebel raid into Pennsylvania it was loaned to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the purpose of pumping water for their engines at the depot, their water supply not being sufficient, owing to the running of all their trains of this branch of the road.

Monday evening, May 7, 1860, the following officers were elected: A. Dissinger, president; John A. Gross, vice-president; J. H. Bletz, secretary; James Wilson, treasurer.

Monday evening, Dec. 3, 1860, the company met in their new engine-house for the first time. It is yet used for that purpose, and in the mean time has been used for Council chamber and school-house. It was built at a cost of four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and twenty-two cents, and Col. A. Greenawalt, Samuel Eby, Peter Hoffer, Jacob Felix, and F. S. Bryans were appointed trustees; Samuel Eby, presi-

dent; Jacob Felix, vice-president; George F. Wilson, secretary; H. M. Breneman, treasurer. These officers were re-elected for the following year.

The company disbanded in 1862, many of its members having enlisted in the Union army, and the Friendship was reorganized July 26, 1867, by the following gentlemen: S. H. Brubaker, A. Breneman, F. G. Saylor, A. B. Rult, Henry Boll, Reuben Coble, J. W. Shaffer, Reuben Betz, C. Brinser, Charles Hoster, J. F. Rothermal, George Weber, Samuel Foltz, Abram Balmer, Ellis Haldeman, Emanuel Hippard, John Wiegand, John H. Steiner. Samuel Brubaker was elected president; Amos Gantz, vice-president; Abram Balmer, secretary; A. Breneman, treasurer; Harry White, chief engineer. This organization continued but one year.

The last and present organization was effected July 14, 1876, when Samuel Eby was elected president; A. Eby, vice-president; J. G. Westafer, secretary; Joseph Heise, treasurer; Tobias Nissley, chief engineer.

Aug. 8, 1878, the following officers were elected: President, D. D. Courtney; Vice-President, J. G. Westafer; Secretary, Milton Wealand; Assistant Secretary, H. C. Lewis; Treasurer, Tobias Kehlor; Engineer, Tobias Nissley; Assistant Engineers, George W. Redsecker, Sebastian Keller, Jr.

A meeting was held Dec. 19, 1878, in the engine-house by citizens and members of the company, when some able remarks were made by Mr. A. Dissinger and others in regard to the purchasing of a steam fire-engine. A committee consisting of J. H. Brubaker, George Bynd, E. Hoffman, Tobias Kehlor, B. G. Groff was appointed to solicit petitioners for a new steam fire-engine, and to present the same to the Council for their consideration.

The Friendship Fire-Engine and Hose Company was chartered Dec. 30, 1878.

The new steam fire-engine manufactured by Clapp & Jones, Hudson, N. Y., arrived in June, 1879, when it was thoroughly tested and accepted by the Council.

The following officers were elected for 1880: President, D. D. Courtney; Vice-President, J. C. Redsecker; Secretary, H. C. Lewis; Assistant Secretary, W. A. Laird; Treasurer, Tobias Kehlor; Foreman, Harry Starlach; Assistant Foreman, William M. Barttels; Chief Engineer, T. W. Nissley; Chief Hose Director, R. S. Ross.

The first inspection of the company with their steam-engine and apparatus took place on Jan. 1, 1880, being conducted by the Burgess and Council.

Speeches were made by J. H. Brubaker, Burgess, and Councilmen H. A. Wade, B. G. Groff, and M. Hess, expressing themselves as well pleased with the condition of the company and its apparatus. Speeches in response were made by President D. D. Courtney, R. S. Ross, J. G. Westofer, and others.

The first fire that the company were at with their steamer was at Mr. Sweeney's, on May 29, 1880, when

they did efficient service in keeping the fire under control and saving the large warehouse opposite.

In January, 1881, the company elected officers as follows: President, D. D. Courtney; Vice-President, J. C. Redsecker; Secretary, H. C. Lewis.

Sept. 5, 1881, D. D. Courtney was elected delegate to Fireman's Association, held in Maennerchor Hall, city of Reading.

The company elected officers for 1882, as follows: President, D. D. Courtney; Vice-President, J. C. Redsecker; Secretary, R. J. Seitz.

In January, 1882, the company held a ladies' fair, from which they realized nine hundred and forty-two dollars and ninety-six cents, with which it is intended at some time to build an engine-house.

The following are the officers of the company at the present time: President, D. D. Courtney; Vice-President, J. C. Redsecker; Secretary, J. D. Weigand; Assistant Secretary, Harry Huntsberger; Treasurer, Tobias Kehlor; Foreman, J. R. Dickr; Assistant Foreman, J. D. Weigand; Chief Engineer, G. W. Redsecker; Assistant Engineers, J. D. Weigand, R. J. Seitz, J. B. Buch, E. E. Coble, J. G. Stauffer; Chief Hose Director, J. S. Groff; Assistant Hose Directors, Tobias Kehlor, S. Y. Heisey, D. D. Courtney, H. H. Brubaker, R. S. Ross; Firemen, H. C. Bryan, H. U. Coble; Finance Committee, A. Dissinger, R. S. Ross; Property Protectors, J. G. Stauffer, A. Dissinger, Tobias Kehlor; Janitor, George W. Redsecker.

The company at the present time has forty-five men on the roll as active members, and is in a flourishing condition, with the prospect of increasing its strength.

Cornet Band.—As early as 1840 there was a brass band in the borough which had been organized by Dr. S. Keller, an effective instructor, whose activity in musical matters has extended through a period of nearly half a century. The band had much to do in the famous Harrison campaign of 1840, but became more meritorious by 1848, and from that time to 1856 had a reputation that extended to other towns. At this time the band had a uniform and a full line of fine brass instruments. The present Elizabethtown Cornet Band was organized July 19, 1867, and the body comprised Dr. S. Keller, Sr., as president; S. L. Yetter, vice-president; W. K. Jeffries, secretary; Jacob Buch, treasurer; and S. Keller, Jr., leader. The band was uniformed in the following year. In 1876 it was incorporated with the following charter members, viz., S. Keller, Jr., W. H. Duhling, Henry Sharlock, John C. Redsecker, J. P. Oeschgan, J. W. Murray, E. Greiser, H. J. Greenwalt, Philip Singer, J. D. Weigand, B. F. Dohner, J. A. Gobbe, L. Scheetz, J. C. Stambaugh, G. A. Schwan, C. B. Sherbahn, H. Louer, Frank Rutherford, H. J. Seitz, and R. J. Seitz.

Elizabethtown Lodge, No. 128, I. O. O. F., was instituted Sept. 29, 1845, with Jacob Redsecker, Jack-

son Sheaffer, Sebastian Keller, Benjamin Sheffer, and Joseph Buchanan as charter members. Jacob Redsecker was elected Noble Grand; Jackson Sheaffer, Vice Grand; Joseph Buchanan, Secretary; and Sebastian Keller, Treasurer. The lodge has now forty members, and owns the building, valued at three thousand dollars, in which is its hall.

Fidelity Beneficial Society.—This organization was chartered and opened business on the 17th of September, 1879. The following were the original officers: President, Col. H. M. Brenneman; Vice-President, Daniel S. Will; Secretary, E. B. Bierman; Treasurer, A. Dissinger; General Agent, S. R. Hackenberger; Medical Director, J. W. Coble, M.D.; Solicitor, William A. Wilson, Esq.; Directors, David W. Crider, York; B. B. Brenneman, Elizabethtown; George W. Hoverter, Harrisburg; S. Hackenberger, Sr., Bainbridge; A. Dissinger, E. B. Bierman, H. M. Brenneman, J. W. Coble, M.D., S. R. Hackenberger, of Elizabethtown; Clerks, Daniel Will, Bainbridge; B. F. Baer and H. H. Brubaker, of Elizabethtown.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

BOROUGH OF MARIETTA.

MARIETTA is located on the left bank of the Susquehanna River, forty-eight miles from its mouth, and twenty-five miles below Harrisburg, the capital of the State. It is two miles long and one-fourth of a mile in width. In population it is the third town in the county.

Along the river shore the ground is level, extending back from four to six hundred feet, and is sometimes overflowed with water during a freshet. From the first alley, running parallel with Front Street, the ground in Waterford, or the western half of the town, rises gradually for a distance of two hundred feet to a terrace three hundred feet wide, when another and more abrupt ascent commences, and runs for a distance of four hundred feet to level ground. The ground in the lower half of the town ascends more abruptly, and continues to the level ground along the northern boundary of the town. The turnpike, or Second Street, was cut and leveled along the side of the sloping hill.

Through the centre there runs from north to south a stream of water, which rises upon the firm now owned by Abraham N. Cassel, and passes through the farms of James Duffy; it passes the borough line at a point between the lands formerly owned by James Anderson and David Cook, and thence through the land of the latter to the Pennsylvania Canal, into which it now empties.

The Town Laid Out.—Waterford was laid out upon land, containing three hundred acres, taken up by Robert Wilkins, an Indian trader, in the year

1719. In the year 1727 he sold it to James Anderson, the minister of Donegal Church, who, in 1740, by will gave it to his sons James and Thomas. Thomas and Mr. Anderson's widow released their interest to James, who gave the same to his son James, who gave it to his son James, who laid out the town of Waterford.

In 1719, George Stewart took up several hundred acres of land adjoining Robert Wilkins on the east. He died in January, 1773, and his eldest son, John, came into possession of the land, and in 1738 he took out a patent for three hundred and fifty acres and allowance. On the 25th day of November, 1748, John Stewart and his wife, Ann, sold the land to David Cook, who gave his son David two hundred and twelve acres adjoining Mr. Anderson's land, who gave the same to his son David, who laid out the town of New Haven.

David Cook also gave to his son James one hundred and fifty-nine acres adjoining his son David's tract on the east. On the 1st day of May, 1786, James sold his farm to Jacob Neff, of Hempfield township, who died in the year 1798, leaving several children, among whom was a daughter, Catharine, who married Henry Cassel after her father's death. On the 17th day of April, 1806, Henry Acher, the executor of Jacob Neff's estate, sold to Henry Cassel one hundred and sixty-two acres of the Stewart land, which was probably his wife's share in Mr. Neff's estate. On the 1st day of January, 1814, Mr. Cassel sold off forty-five acres of this farm, fronting on the river, to Jacob Grosh, for fifty-eight thousand five hundred dollars. Grosh laid the same out into building lots, which now constitute the eastern section of the borough, which he called Moravian Town, but it was nicknamed Bungletown, which latter name it retained for many years.

By reference to the plan of the borough, it will be seen that the boundary lines of the farms belonging to Mr. Anderson, Cook, and Cassel formed an acute angle with the river front. The surveyor, Isaac Taylor, commenced to lay out lands for the Indian traders in 1719, at a point a short distance below Conoy Creek, and ran his lines at right angles with the river front. The several farms to the south of that line were surveyed in the same week and year, and the side lines were made parallel to each other. Where the river approached the lower surveys, now embraced in Marietta, its course turned suddenly and ran in an easterly direction, which made the river front an acute angle with these division lines. Thus much in explanation of what seems to have been a very awkwardly drawn plan of the town.

Additions.—On Nov. 19, 1803, David Cook gave public notice that he was the proprietor of a "tract of land adjoining Mr. Anderson's plantation at Anderson's Ferry, and that he had laid out a town, to be named New Haven, containing one hundred and one lots, which he intended to dispose of by lottery,

each ticket commanding a prize; the price of each ticket to be fifty dollars, and the titles to the lots were to be in fee simple and free from ground rents."

This plan extended to Lumber Alley, a few hundred feet east of the "run" spoken of. This alley was laid out at right angles with the river shore, and extended north until it intersected the line of James Anderson's land, forming a triangle.

A few years later Mr. Cook laid out forty-eight building-lots adjoining his first town plan upon the east side, which he called "New Haven Continued."

At the time this town was projected measures had been taken to construct a turnpike leading from Anderson's Ferry to Lancaster, for the river business had increased wonderfully. Lots sold rapidly, and we find in the first year (1805) the following lot-holders: Shews Baugh, Adam Bahn, Bartin English, Martin Crider, John Coble, Henry Conn, John Longenecker, Lewis Leader, Jacob Bitner, Henry Sharer, John Smith, Henry Witmer, John White.

The following is a list of taxables for the year 1807, in addition to the other list, which indicates the rapid growth of the place: Philip Giesey, Widow Hyland, Alexander McCullough, Christian Longenecker, Frederick Heinzelman, James Mehafeey, James Walton, James Agnew, John Hess, William Hamilton, Reuben Armstrong (colored), Thomas Clark.

Following is a list of taxables in New Haven for the year 1812:

Widow of Reuben Armstrong.	Joseph Keesey.
Samuel Armstrong, cartier.	Lewis Leader, joiner.
James Agnew.	Daniel Longsdorf, joiner.
Andrew Brooks.	Samuel McKimney, inn.
Peter Buzzard, cooper.	James Mehafeey, stonekeeper.
Henry Clark, cooper.	Marsh & McKim.
George Christine, saddler.	Alexander McCullough.
Henry Conn, inn.	David Munna, inn.
Henry Cassel.	Charles Nagle, stiller.
Widow English.	Jacob Berkley.
Jacob Garst, tailor.	John Roberts, inn.
Alexander Humbler, joiner.	Richard Robinson, wheelwright.
Joseph Hopkins, inn.	Mathias Rank, lumber merchant.
William Hinkle, inn.	Widow Ralston.
William Hamilton.	Henry Sharer.
John Harney, cooper.	John Steel, joiner.
Heronymus Perry, mason.	Heronymus Sailor, blacksmith.
John Ham.	John Sutton.
Abraham Heitzler.	John White.
Mathias Heffer, cooper.	Abraham Zublin.

On the 16th day of November, 1804, James Anderson announced that he had "appropriated a tract of land on the north side of the Susquehanna River, at Anderson's Ferry, for a new town to be called Waterford, and wished to dispose of the same by a lottery." He also announced that the drawing of the lottery was expected to commence in the month of February or early in the month of March; tickets at sixty dollars each. And on the 14th day of June, 1805, he gave public notice that the deeds were all executed and ready for delivery. The water lots were forty by one hundred and thirty-two feet, and upper lots fifty by two hundred and six feet. "The bank of

the river was to be kept open for the use of the town lots, clear of ground-rent."

Although Mr. Anderson started his town one year later than Mr. Cook, from the start it grew more rapidly, and kept ahead of New Haven until the two were consolidated.

The taxables in Waterford for the year 1807 were:

Jacob Bitner.
Henry Baransea.
John McLaughlin.
Oliver Cochran.
Jacob Grosh.
George Hayslop.
John Long.
John Lever.
David Mumma.
Frederick Nagel.

Peter Nagel.
Jacob Nicholas.
Jacob Reame.
James McInley.
Philip Rank.
John Sheaffer.
Christian Sherrick.
William Smith.
John Whitehill.

The taxables for the year 1812:

James Anderson.
Robert Ashon, joiner.
I. Brennenan, innkeeper.
John Berance, innkeeper.
John Burns, joiner.
Peter Bowman, storekeeper.
John Butler, innkeeper.
John Beiler.
Samuel Bailey, cordwainer.
John Bryans, joiner.
Daniel Bryans, joiner.
John C. Creamer, storekeeper.
Oliver Cochran, joiner.
William Childs, hatter.
Thomas Clark.
Conrad Criss, cordwainer.
Abraham Cussel.
William Cameron.
Samson Christine, joiner.
Stephen Edwards, joiner.
Thomas Falkner, plasterer.
John Fullwiler, potter.
Henry Flory.
Henry Fostinger, storekeeper.
Matthew Garner, cordwainer.
Thomas Dickey, clockmaker.
Jacob Grosh, lumber merchant and storekeeper.
Jacob Graybill, innkeeper.
Henry Grove.
John Gialken.
Hannes Hoffman.
James Henderson, plasterer.
John Hoyer, joiner.
John Heart, cooper.
Widow Hiestand.
James Humes.
John Heckrode, hatter.
John Jackson, cabinet-maker.
James Johnson, carpenter.
James Kain, tailor.
Martha Kindig, teacher and druggist.
Michael Keller, blue-dyer.

Christian Keesey, innkeeper.
Frederick Klase.
George Kuesbey.
Michael Lanus.
James Lowe, negro.
Frederick Long, tailor.
John Law, joiner.
Jacob Ludwig, storekeeper.
Benjamin Long, millwright.
John Ludwig, innkeeper.
John Long, tailor.
John Lever.
James McClelland, tailor.
William McCure, joiner.
James Morris, tailor.
Randall McLure, joiner.
John Miller, storekeeper.
James McGinley.
H. Musser & Miller.
James Mehaffey, storekeeper.
Frederick Nagel, butcher.
Jacob Nicholas, blacksmith.
Henry Nicholas.
James Patterson.
Matthias Rusk.
William Reckenbaugh.
Jacob Ruffang, gunsmith.
Hironomous Saylor, blacksmith.
George Snyder, innkeeper.
Hugh Spear.
David Sands, millwright and lumber merchant.
Christian Sherrick, joiner and innkeeper.
Christian Stewart, mason.
Henry Smith.
Philip Solder.
Francis Shapp.
Ulrich Shaver.
Jacob Wallack.
John Watson.
Oliver Watson.
Conrad Ziegler.

three building lots, and called it "J. Myers' Addition." This land extended from the eastern line of "Cook's Addition to New Haven," and to the land sold by Henry Cassel to Jacob Grosh.

When James Anderson laid out Waterford he did not include the ferry-house and about twenty acres of land adjoining the ferry. He afterwards sold his ferry right and the land adjoining to Henry Sharer, Matthias Rank, James Mehaffey, John Pedan, James Duffy, and — Haines for one hundred and ten thousand dollars. This purchase also included a bridge charter. They laid this tract out into one hundred and six building lots, and named it "Henry Sharer & Co.'s Addition."

"Irishtown," although not within the corporate limits of the borough, is practically a part of Marietta, and is so regarded generally. On the 2d day of April, 1813, John Pedan, James Mehaffey, and James Duffy purchased from Mrs. Frances Evans one hundred and sixty-one acres of land adjoining the Anderson farm on the west, and laid out the entire tract into five hundred and sixty-two building lots. The town plan was distinct and separate from Waterford, and the streets did not connect in a straight line with those of the latter place. In the centre of the plat ground was reserved for a "market-house," and also for public buildings. In their advertisement to the public announcing that they had laid out a town they designated the place as "Marietta."

When the charter of the borough of Marietta was granted it did not include that part laid out by James Mehaffey and his associates. This was not an accidental omission. The place was never incorporated, and up to the present time the citizens have resolutely resisted the extension of the borough line to include their property.

Mr. Anderson laid out "High Street" along the edge of a terrace, which is and probably will ever remain the principal street in the borough. Mr. Cook called the street which is a continuation of High, Second Street. In order to get level ground for this street he was compelled to cut into the side of the hill.

Benjamin Long purchased about thirty acres of the Anderson farm, upon the top of the hill and down its southern slope, which he laid out into two hundred and eighty-two building lots, and called the same "B. Long's Addition."

At the time these towns were laid out the river trade had assumed large proportions, and the principal business for many years was carried on along the river shore. This fact probably was the principal reason which induced Mr. Anderson and Cook to take up the entire river front in their "plans," and in depth only about one-fourth of the distance.

After procuring a charter for the erection of a bridge over the river, Mr. Anderson expended several thousand dollars in grading a road from the south side of his ferry over the hills. The bridge

A few of these lot-owners resided in the neighborhood. There were also a few "tenants" and "freemen" not in the above list.

In November, 1813, David Cook (who then resided in Lancaster, with his son-in-law, Hugh Wilson) sold eighteen acres and eight perches for twenty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, fronting on the river, to John Myers, who laid it out into eighty-

was not built, and he became greatly embarrassed, and removed to the borough of York.

Mr. Anderson and Mr. Cook finally agreed to procure a charter from the Legislature, which was granted, and the name agreed upon by them was Marietta. The town was said to be so named in honor of their wives.

Taxables in 1814.—The year 1814, being one of great prosperity, I herewith give a list of taxables for that year, which, when compared with the other lists, shows a large gain in two years:

James Anderson.
James Agnew.
John Arnen, cooper.
Widow Armstrong, colored.
Ezekiel Abbot, blacksmith.
David Abbot, joiner.
John Arner, cooper.
George Ash, joiner.
Christian Bucher, Jr.
Peter Bassett, carpenter.
Edward Bell, carpenter.
John Beats, brickmaker.
William Boyd, weaver.
George Bri-coe, schoolmaster.
Abraham Bellows, cooper.
James Bush.
Henry Baker, tanner.
Kelor Boston, distiller.
John Bun, carpenter.
Andrew Boggs.
David Bowman.
Thomas Buchanan, merchant.
Henry Berens, tailor.
John Brien, carpenter.
Samuel Bailey, cordwainer and postmaster.
John Boggs.
Henry Batley, painter.
John Beiler, innkeeper.
Widow Benneman.
Henry Benneman.
John H. Benneman & Son.
Francis Boggs.
Israel Cadwalder, innkeeper.
William Childs, conveyancer.
John Cromwell, ferryman.
Henry Clark, cooper.
Samuel Cato, colored.
Henry Cunn, inn.
Major Croster, carpenter.
David Cook, Esq.
Abraham Cassel.
David Cassel, storekeeper.
Simeon Christine, carpenter.
Conrad Crinn, innkeeper.
George Christine, saddler.
Oliver Cochran, carpenter.
John C. Cremer, merchant.
John Charles.
John Cloud, boat-builder.
Henry Cassel, bank director.
George Cummins.
Willis Davis, carpenter.
Charles Dougherty, mason.
Samuel Duinen, nailer.
William Dunsmore, innkeeper.
Morgan Davis.
Thomas Dickey, clockmaker.
Charles Dugan.
Solomon Deratler.
James Duffy, speculator.
Henry Dunn, constable.

Stephen Edwards, carpenter.
William Ethel, conveyancer.
Jacob Etter, innkeeper.
Widow English.
Dr. Samuel Fahnstock.
Thomas Faulkner, plasterer.
Frederick Fank, butcher.
John Fullweiler, distiller.
Stephen Peter, tailor.
Samuel Flory, blacksmith.
William Foulk, carpenter.
Henry Foringer, tailor.
William Fishback, joiner.
John Fondersmith, barkeeper.
James Flint.
Joseph Gettis, ferryman.
Jacob Grosh, Esq., Assemblyman.
Jacob Greybill, magistrate.
John Grider, lumber merchant and stiller.
David Gish, tailor.
John Graham, butcher.
Matthew Garner, cordwainer.
John Gerrard, painter.
John Gault, cooper.
William Garrett, doctor.
Jacob Hippie.
Heckrote & Darie.
— Bowman, innkeeper.
Widow Hays.
Rhindler Hawkins, pilot.
John Hirstand, cabinet-maker.
William Huckle.
James Henderson, plasterer.
Joseph Hopkins, mason.
William Hamilton.
John Henry, carpenter.
John Horn, carpenter.
John Hoyer, carpenter.
Widow Henschman.
John Heatt, cooper.
William Hunsiegle, innkeeper.
Alexander Hitzler, brewer.
Alexander Hummel, carpenter.
John Hin.
J. Hunchelberger, stiller.
Jacob Hiestand.
Christian Hershey.
J. Hayrock, carpenter.
James Johnson.
Joseph Jeffries, schoolmaster.
Samuel Houston, doctor.
John Huss, printer.
John Hollinger.
Christian Kewey, innkeeper.
Joseph Keeey, gentleman.
Martin Kinding, druggist.
James Kain, nailer.
David Kline, laborer.
Henry Kline, miller.
Michael Lentz, joiner.
Henry Liebhart, merchant.

Henry Liebhart, Jr., tobacconist.
John Lenox.
Frederick Long, lumber merchant.
Jacob Ludwig, storekeeper.
Lewis Leader, carpenter.
John Lever.
J. Loucks, wagon-maker.
Benjamin Long, innkeeper.
John Long, tailor.
Jonas Mumma.
James McGinness, joiner.
Samuel McKinney, innkeeper.
John Myers, lumber merchant.
David Mumma, merchant.
William Magridge, carpenter.
James Mehaffey, lumber merchant.
James McCleary.
Jacob Mumma.
James Morrison, tailor.
Henry Marsh, mason.
James McCellan, tailor.
Zachariah Moore, carpenter.
John McKlosky.
Randel McClure, carpenter.
Abraham McCullough.
Andrew Mehaffey, mason.
John Miller.
William Maxwell, merchant.
John Nagle, butcher.
Fred. Nagle, butcher.
Jacob Nicholas, lumber merchant.
Henry Nicholas, saddler.
Peter Nagle.
Robert Osborn, joiner.
Benjamin Osborn, pilot.
Samuel Ostler, tailor.
Charles Odell, pilot.
Jacob Oberly, pilot.
John Plum, whitesmith.
John Peden, gentleman.
Nicholas Peek.
John Pitt.
James Park.
William Pierce, scrivener and printer.

F. Ackworth, joiner.
Walker Able, joiner.
Robert Agnew, plasterer.
Francis Buge.
Charles Bells, joiner.
Henry Best, joiner.
William Curry, joiner.
James Cannadze, joiner.
Adam Deero, joiner.
William Dicks.
William Davis, joiner.
Eli Dill, joiner.
Samuel Druckamiller, tailor.
Michael Dugan, blacksmith.
Edward Dunsen, scrivener.
Henry Dillendieffer, merchant.
John Eckers, cooper.
John Evans, joiner.
Henry Frue, joiner.
Elihu Fenne, chainmaker.
John Fondersmith.
Peter Funk, butcher.
John Groider, lumber merchant.
Godfried Gredler, lumber merchant.
John Graeff, bank cashier.
James Griffin.

Henry Quest, cabinet-maker.
Matthias Rank, lumber merchant.
John Roberts, innkeeper.
Richard Robinson, wagon-maker.
John Robinson, hatter.
Jacob Radfang, gunsmith.
Jacob Itziger, butcher.
George W. Ross, innkeeper.
Jacob Robrer, Esq., cashier of bank.
Samuel Ross, schoolmaster.
Stephen St. John, storekeeper.
Owen Robinson (drowned in river).
Ulrich Sharer.
Christian Sharer.
Henry Stauffer, trader.
George Snyder, ferryman.
David Sandak, lumber merchant.
John Swalky, merchant.
John Shank, cooper.
Isaac Stein, joiner.
Jacob Stieis, nailer.
Christian Shierick, innkeeper.
Christian Stewart, mason.
Henry Sherer & Co., ferry.
Hieronymus Sailor, blacksmith.
John Sprecher, cordwainer.
George Shell, cordwainer.
Peter Sailor, blacksmith.
Peter Sesse.
— Shierick, carpenter.
Petrius Smith, doctor.
Henry Soltzsch, tanner.
Leonard Soltzsch, cordwainer.
Henry B. Schaffner, minister of Reformed Church.
John Frederick, millwright.
James Townsend, schoolmaster.
Abraham Varley, coppersmith.
Oliver Watson.
John White.
Archibald Warner, colored.
David Whitehall, storekeeper.
George Weitzel, cedar-cooper.
Joseph Wise, cooper.

Single Men.

David Goodyard, joiner.
John Gedick, joiner.
John Hably, blacksmith.
Frederick Heverling, cordwainer.
Isaac Hatbrough, plasterer.
Henry Heckrote, hatter.
Edward Hand, clerk in bank.
John Hues, painter.
Jacob Honeberger, distiller.
Joseph Irvin, plasterer.
Joseph Jeffries, brickmaker.
Isaiah Jeffries, painter.
Jacob Johnson.
Charles Kelley.
Henry Ludgen, nailer.
Patrick Logan.
Henry Liebhart.
John McCreger.
David Martin, joiner.
John McCullough, nailer.
Randel McClure, joiner.
John Ort.
William Pierce, scrivener and printer.
John Robinson, wagon-maker.
David Rinsbalt, joiner.

In this list there are the names of thirty-eight carpenters, which indicates that buildings were being

erected very rapidly. The list of taverns, storekeepers, merchants, and tradespeople was large also.

The first half of the second decade of this century was one of speculation, succeeded by disaster in every branch of business throughout the country.

The State Legislature was kept busy chartering banks, turnpikes, bridges, and trading companies of various kinds.

This extraordinary stimulation of business ran through the country like "wildfire." One of the outgrowths of this craze was the desire to lay out towns and speculate in building lots. By reference to the township histories may be seen a number of "lost towns," besides many that have an existence which they owe to this speculative era.

The extraordinary increase in the river business started a number of towns along the river a few years before the war of 1812, and each became the rival of the other and hoped to get the bulk of the business. Columbia had the start of Marietta by eighteen years, but the latter sprang into existence as if by magic, and commenced to crowd the heels of their Quaker neighbors, and for a few years rivaled the former in population. The place grew too fast; a large class of disreputable persons followed the stream of speculators who overflowed the place, and, like birds of prey, lived off the earnings of others. When the final crash came but few were able to weather the storm. The recovery of business prosperity was gradual but assured.

Civil Organization.—The records of Marietta borough previous to 1854 not being accessible, we can give only such officers' names as can be gleaned from the "ordinance book," and only a partial list can thus be given:

- 1820.—Chief Burgess, Abraham Zublin; Town Clerk, William McElroy.
- 1831.—Chief Burgess, John Spangler; Town Clerk, William McElroy.
- 1832.—Chief Burgess, Samuel D. Miller; Town Clerk, Samuel S. Grosh.
- 1833.—Chief Burgess, Samuel D. Miller; Town Clerk, William McElroy.
- 1834.—President of Town Council, Abraham Warley; Town Clerk, A. N. Cassel.
- 1835-36.—No record.
- 1837.—President of Council, John J. Libhart; Town Clerk, A. N. Cassel.
- 1838.—No record.
- 1839.—President of Council, John J. Libhart; Town Clerk, I. Huss.
- 1840.—President of Council, Jacob Stohi; Town Clerk, William Childs.
- 1841.—President of Council, John W. Goodman; Town Clerk, William Childs.
- 1842.—President of Council, Henry Sultzbach; Town Clerk, William Childs.
- 1843.—President of Council, John Kline; Town Clerk, William Childs.
- 1844.—No record.
- 1845.—President of Council, Peter Longenecker; Town Clerk, John Huston.
- 1846-47.—No record.
- 1848-49.—President of Council, Henry Sultzbach; Town Clerk, William Childs.
- 1850.—President of Council, James Mehaffy, Jr.; Town Clerk, William Childs.
- 1851.—President of Council, Samuel Oberlin; Town Clerk, William Childs.
- 1862-63.—President of Council, Henry Sultzbach; Town Clerk, William Childs.
- 1864.—Chief Burgess, Jonathan Lazlerier; Town Council, Benjamin F. Hiestand, Thomas Zell, Henry Sultzbach, Simon S. Nagle, John Stügen; Clerks, William Childs, Jr., Israel Goodman.

- 1855.—Chief Burgess, Nicholas Chapman; Town Council, Samuel Oberlin, Henry S. Libhart, Jacob Sengmester, Michael Gable, Aaron H. Summy; Clerks, William Chapman, John Naylor.
- 1856.—Chief Burgess, Charles Kelly; Town Council, John W. Clark, John J. Libhart, Christian Stügen, Frederick Mehling, Benjamin F. Hiestand; Clerks, Edward J. Trainer, Franklin K. Mosey.
- 1857.—Chief Burgess, Charles Kelly; Town Council, John W. Clark, John J. Libhart, Frederick Mehling, Benjamin F. Hiestand, Thomas Stense.
- 1858.—Chief Burgess, Samuel D. Miller; Town Council, Thomas Stense, John Crull, Barr Spangler, Edward P. Trainer, Aaron H. Summy; Clerks, Melchor Herline, Franklin K. Mosey.
- 1859.—Chief Burgess, Samuel D. Miller; Town Council, Barr Spangler, Thomas Stense, John Crull, Aaron H. Summy, E. P. Trainer; Clerks, William Chapman, Samuel Stense.
- 1860.—Chief Burgess, Samuel D. Miller; Town Council, Barr Spangler, John Crull, Thomas Stense, E. P. Trainer, Henry S. Libhart; Clerks, Israel Goodman, Theodore Hiestand.
- 1861.—Chief Burgess, James B. Clark; Town Council, Barr Spangler, H. S. Libhart, John Finks, Frederick Mehling, Samuel Hipple, Sr.; Clerks, James M. Anderson, Jefferson Thompson.
- 1862.—Chief Burgess, Henry S. Libhart; Town Council, C. C. P. Grosh, Frank Hipple, John Kline, Alexander Lindsay, Samuel C. Hiestand; Clerks, Abram Eisman, Theodore Hiestand.
- 1863.—Chief Burgess, Samuel Hipple; Town Council, C. C. P. Grosh, S. C. Hiestand, Alexander Lindsay, Franklin Hipple, John Kline; Clerks, Theodore Hiestand, J. M. Anderson.
- 1864.—Chief Burgess, George W. Mehaffy; Town Council, John J. Libhart, Benjamin F. Hiestand, J. P. Walter, H. S. Libhart, Girard Roath; Clerks, Abram Absted, Theodore Hiestand.
- 1865.—Chief Burgess, Thomas Stense; Town Council, Barr Spangler, H. D. Benjamin, George A. Mayling, J. J. Libhart, A. H. Summy; Clerks, J. M. Anderson, T. Hiestand.
- 1866.—Chief Burgess, Thomas Stense; Town Council, H. D. Benjamin, G. A. Mayling, J. J. Libhart, S. C. Hiestand, Barr Spangler; Clerks, John L. Weaver, Jefferson Thompson.
- 1867.—Chief Burgess, Thomas Stense; Town Council, S. C. Hiestand, George U. Goodman, Louis Honsel, F. Walter, Alexander Lindsay; Clerks, T. Hiestand, James W. Fidler.
- 1868.—Chief Burgess, James B. Clark; Town Council, G. U. Goodman, Frank Hipple, John Barr, Christian Bucher, Samuel Lindsay; Clerks, Phil. M. Kline, Melchor Herline.
- 1869.—Chief Burgess, Thomas Stense; Town Council, Jacob Songmaster, Simon H. Mutch, P. M. Kline, A. Summy, Robert Carroll, Jr.; Clerks, Jacob R. Windolph, David Mattis.
- 1870.—Chief Burgess, George Shiner; Town Council, David Roth, J. Songmaster, Robert Carroll, Jr., Frank Hipple, S. Mutch; Clerk, Theophilus Hiestand.
- 1871.—Chief Burgess, George Shiner; Town Council, B. Spangler, A. N. Cassel, Dr. H. S. Trout, S. Mutch, Frederick Walter; Clerk, Jacob Windolph.
- 1872.—Chief Burgess, Samuel Hipple, Sr.; Town Council, B. Spangler, S. Hiestand, Jerome Hipple, David W. Coble, John Shilow, Lewis Linderthuth; Clerk, M. M. Caracher.
- 1873.—Chief Burgess, J. M. Larzelere; Town Council, John Z. Linderthuth, Walter Fryberger; Clerks, A. K. Eisman, M. M. Caracher.
- 1874.—Chief Burgess, J. M. Larzelere; Town Council, Jerome Hipple; Town Clerk, M. M. Caracher.
- 1875.—Chief Burgess, George Schurmer; Town Council, C. M. Bucher, George F. Stügen, Town Clerk, M. M. Caracher.
- 1876.—Chief Burgess, George Schurmer; Town Council, A. N. Cassel, David Dennison; Clerk, J. R. Windolph.
- 1877.—Chief Burgess, Walter Fryberger; Town Council, Israel Goodman, Adam Bahr, Town Clerk, J. R. Windolph.
- 1878.—Chief Burgess, Walter Fryberger; Town Council, C. A. Schaffner, Onitus Hipple; Clerk, J. R. Windolph.
- 1879.—Chief Burgess, Walter Fryberger; Town Council, A. N. Cassel, David Dennison; Town Clerk, J. R. Windolph.
- 1880.—Chief Burgess, H. S. Trout, M. D.; Town Council, A. Bahr, Christopher Hauer; Town Clerk, J. R. Windolph.
- 1881.—Chief Burgess, H. S. Trout, M. D.; Town Council, Onitus Hipple, John Shilow; Town Clerk, J. R. Windolph.
- 1882.—Chief Burgess, Edward Rising; Town Council, A. N. Cassel, Franklin Hipple; Clerk, J. R. Windolph.
- 1883.—The officers for the borough for 1883 are: Chief Burgess, Girard Roth, Assistant Burgess, Benjamin Ohmit, Councilmen, Onitus Hipple, John Shilow, A. N. Cassel, Franklin Hipple, Arthur Ben-

nett, and Jacob Songmaster; High Constable, Allen R. Ruby; Town Clerk, Theophilus Hiestand.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

John Auxer, April 14, 1840.	C. C. P. Grosh, April 12, 1864.
Joseph T. Anderson, April 14, 1840.	E. D. Roath, May 8, 1865.
Joseph T. Anderson, April 15, 1845.	John Auxer, April, 1866.
John Auxer, April 15, 1845.	F. R. Moser, April, 1867.
J. T. Anderson, April 9, 1850.	Frederick L. Baker, April, 1869.
Emanuel D. Roath, April 11, 1854.	E. D. Roath, April, 1870.
John Auxer, Nov. 10, 1855.	F. L. Baker, April, 1874.
Robert Dunn, April 13, 1858.	E. D. Roath, April, 1875.
E. D. Roath, April 10, 1860.	F. L. Baker, April, 1879.
John Auxer, April 10, 1860.	E. D. Roath, 1880.

Market-Houses.—The old market-house that once stood in the public square was built at a date to which the memory of man runneth not back. However, it was one of those quaint old structures standing on stilts that in after-years became an eye-sore to the more sensitive and progressive citizens of the borough, and in due time the old, unsightly thing was removed.

In 1874 a stock company was formed, a lot purchased on Walnut Street, and the present neat and commodious brick building erected at a cost of five thousand five hundred dollars, and first occupied in May, 1875. The stalls are rented to farmers and truck-raisers in the vicinity of Marietta, and are bountifully supplied twice each week with the best of everything in the market line that the surrounding country affords. The officers of the company are: President, B. F. Hiestand; Treasurer, John Spangler; Secretary, George F. Stigben.

Town Halls.—For many years the upper part or room of the old market-house was occupied as a town hall. In 1847 the borough of Marietta purchased the diamond-shaped lot between or at the intersection of Walnut Street and Elbow Lane, and erected thereon what is now the old town hall. The two lower or first stories were built by the borough, and the third story by the Sons of Temperance, who at that time had a flourishing division in Marietta. The third story is now owned and occupied by the Knights of Pythias, the second story by the borough and Marietta Lyceum, and the lower story by the Marietta School Board. The new or Central Hall was built in 1874, and is located on Second. The lower story was built by the borough of Marietta, and is occupied by the post-office, E. D. Roath (justice's office), the fire department, and the Town Council, each having ample accommodations for each of their departments. The second story was built by the Central Hall Association, and contains one of the finest halls in the county for all purposes for which it was intended, being fitted up with a capacious stage and stage properties. The third story was built by the Odd-Fellows, and contains, besides their fine hall, another society hall, with all the necessary rooms for lodge purposes. The building is of brick, and built in the most substantial manner and heated throughout by steam, and lighted by gas.

Financial.—The First National Bank of Marietta was organized and chartered in 1863, and opened for

the transaction of business July 21st of that year. Its original number was twenty-five. The first directors and officers were elected April 28, 1863, as follows: Directors, John Hollinger, S. F. Eagle, John Haldeman, John Musser, J. E. Kreybill, Abram H. Musselman, James Mehaffy, B. F. Hiestand, and Barr Spangler; President, John Hollinger; Vice-President, James Mehaffy; Cashier, Amos Bowman. The present substantial banking-house, located on Market Street, which for comfort and convenience in all its appointments is not surpassed by any in the county, was built in the summer and fall of 1875, and occupied in the spring of 1876. The old charter having expired, the bank was rechartered May 27, 1882, as No. 2710, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, and a surplus of one hundred thousand dollars. The present directors are John Musser, S. F. Eagle, Henry S. Musser, John Zeigler, John Corell, Paris Haldeman, H. L. Haldeman, John S. Garber, and Barr Spangler; President, John Musser; Vice-President, P. Haldeman; Cashier, Amos Bowman.

The Exchange Bank was established in 1874, by several residents of Marietta and vicinity, and chartered by State authority in the same year, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. The first officers of the bank were B. F. Hiestand, president; J. J. Gilbert, vice-president; Joseph Clarkson, cashier. The banking-house is located on Second Street, a few doors west from Central Hall. The present officers are: President, B. F. Hiestand; Vice-President, Joseph Miller; Cashier, Joseph L. Brandt.

JOSEPH L. BRANDT is a descendant of one of the earliest settlers in the county, the name of Adam Brand being found among a number of Germans who settled in the county previous to 1718.

His great-grandfather, John Brandt, resided in Londonderry township, Lancaster Co., where he was born about 1740, and died 1784. His children were Christian, born 1765; John, born 1767; Barbara, born 1769; Samuel, born 1771; and Michael, born 1774.

His grandfather, John Brandt, was born Feb. 24, 1767, and indentured to George Root in 1784 to learn the joiner and spinning-wheel maker trade, where he served an apprenticeship of three years and eight months. He was married (1791) to Frena Bucher, born 1772, died 1857, a sister to Anna Bucher, born 1769, the paternal grandmother of Bayard Taylor, the noted traveler, author, and poet, of Chester County, and removed to what has since been known as the "old Brandt homestead," near Maytown. His children were Varonica (born 1792), married to James McGinnis, and after his death to Samuel Bossler, who died 1874; Anna (born 1793), married to Joseph Clepper, and after his death to Jacob S. Haldeman, who died 1880; Christian, born 1795, died 1870; John (born 1797), married to Catharine Hossler, died 1854; Joseph (born 1800), married to Anna Niesley (widow), who died 1845; Elizabeth (born 1803), mar-

ried to John Hollinger, who died 1829. Mr. Brandt was a house-carpenter during the few years after his marriage, and then became a farmer. He died Dec. 14, 1842.

His father, Christian Brandt, was born Sept. 12, 1795, and married (1827) to Elizabeth Long (born 1808), daughter of Abraham Long, who resided near Donegal Springs. He was a farmer, and resided on the old Brandt homestead during his lifetime. He was a member of the Mennonite Church, and an exemplary Christian. His death occurred Jan. 7, 1870. His eight sons were Jacob, born Oct. 11, 1829, who died from accidental scalding at the age of three years; John, born Jan. 1, 1831, and married to Mary Ann Hossler; Abraham, born Aug. 19, 1833, married to Anna Mary Creider; Christian, born April 19, 1836, married to Susan Rhoads; David, born April 6, 1840, married to Maria Hess; Samuel, born Oct. 16, 1841, married to Mary Stauffer; Solomon, born Feb. 8, 1845; and Joseph, the subject of this article, who was born May 21, 1847, about one and a half miles northwest of Maytown, where his father, brothers, and sisters were born and reared. He worked on his father's farm and attended the public school of the neighborhood until eighteen years of age, when he began teaching school, and continued in the profession until 1878. In 1867 he attended a summer session at the Millersville Normal School, and the following year graduated from Crittenden's Commercial College, Philadelphia. In 1875 he received a teacher's permanent State certificate. In 1876 he was the chosen candidate of the Democratic party for the State Legislature, but the county having been overwhelmingly Republican at that time, he was defeated. The same year Mr. Brandt was married to Miss Agnes May Nissley, oldest daughter of Rev. Joseph Nissley, residing near Hummelstown, Dauphin Co., and removed to Maytown. In 1878 he was elected justice of the peace for his township, East Donegal, and fulfilled the duties of the office, in connection with surveying and conveyancing, until the spring of 1880, when he was appointed cashier of the Exchange Bank of Marietta, which position he still holds.

Industries.—The present Marietta Hollow-Ware and Enameling Company was organized and commenced business in 1876. Their works are located on the north side of Pennsylvania Railroad, a short distance west from the railroad station, and cover one acre of land, donated by Mr. James Duffy, who also subscribed ten thousand dollars towards the original twenty-three thousand dollars stock of the company. The present company secured by purchase at a nominal sum the plant, blocks, machinery, etc., of a former company, whose buildings and property were destroyed by fire, and have also added new machinery, tools, etc., to facilitate work and lessen the cost of production of this kind of goods. Seventy-five men are employed annually by this company in the manu-

facture of their goods. The officers for 1883 were: President, James Duffy; Treasurer and Secretary, George W. Mehaffy; Manager, George F. Stibgen.

The Marietta Marble-Works were established on Walnut Street in 1842 by M. Gable, who is still engaged in supplying all kinds of marble-work for Marietta and the surrounding country.

The Marietta Machine-Shop and Foundry was established by George Roath, and it is now owned by Spangler & Rich, and operated by Samuel B. Gramm.

In 1807 or 1808, Henry Cassel established the lumber business on the site now occupied by his son, A. N. Cassel, who, in 1848, became identified with the business, and in 1872 built the planing-mill now operated by him. About three acres of ground are covered by the lumber and buildings of Mr. Cassel. His transportation facilities are of the best, being supplied by both canal and railroad. The business office is adjoining his lumber-yard, corner of Bank and Third Streets. This firm gives employment to about fifteen men.

The saw-, planing-mills, and lumber-yard of B. F. Hiestand & Sons was established in 1850 by B. F. Hiestand. The mills are at Chikis, and the machinery driven by water-power, while the lumber-yard and business office is at Bank and Second Streets, Marietta. They also have canal and railroad facilities equal to any other firm, and are connected with Columbia, York, and Lancaster by telephone. They employ about twenty men in their business.

In 1858 a steam saw-mill was built on the site now occupied by the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad by G. W. Mehaffy, James Duffy, and a Mr. Vandervoort, and subsequently destroyed by fire and never rebuilt.

Klump's tannery is located on Locust, between Second Street and Prospect Alley, and was built as early as 1815 or 1816, by P. Moyer, who conducted the tanning business here for several years, when it became the property of Kline & Wolf, who operated it for many years, when it finally passed into the ownership of the present proprietor, John C. Klump, who remodeled the tannery and applied steam-power in the process of tanning, and is now able to turn out nearly ten thousand sides of first-class leather per annum.

The Sultzbach tannery is located on the corner of Locust and Walnut Streets, and was built by Henry Sultzbach, who was a native of Switzerland. Just when it was built is not now known, but no doubt as early as 1812 or 1815. It subsequently passed into the hands of his son John, thence to Henry Sultzbach, father of Henry L. Sultzbach, the present owner, who took possession in 1870. Since his occupancy he has added one story to the main building, which is of brick, re-sunk the yard, and added steam to the motive-power. The tannery has at present a capacity of ten thousand sides of leather annually, and employs six men in their manufacture.

The "Lancaster County Vaccine Farm" was established in April, 1882, under the firm-name of Alexander & Grove, consisting of Dr. H. M. Alexander and David M. Grove. In October, 1882, Mr. Grove withdrew, and Dr. H. M. Alexander became sole proprietor. The buildings erected for this special purpose are as well arranged and equipped as any in the country. The stables are the only heated vaccine stables in the United States. Shipments of virus in large orders are made to all surrounding States, as well as to Missouri, New Mexico, Texas, California, Montana, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, and all New England States. It was sent safely to Canada and South America.

Schools.—Joseph Jeffries, an Irishman, was one of the first teachers in the place. Prior to the time he taught in Marietta he had been teaching at the log school-house at Donegal Church, and he also taught at Brenneman's, near Canoy. He did not stay long in one place. The only scholars now living who went to his school are Dr. Nathaniel Watson, John Paulis, Hon. A. E. Roberts (now of Lancaster), Rev. A. B. Grosh, Mrs. Ann Strickler.

William Pierce taught school for a few seasons, and in its connection was also a scrivener. He gave up teaching, and devoted his whole time to the publication of his newspaper and magazine. He came to Marietta after the war of 1812, and remained there several years.

Samuel Ross was the first person who taught school in the hall over the market-house, about the year 1817. He was also chief burgess, and was a person of some prominence.

James Townsen was contemporaneous with Ross, but taught school only one or two winters.

William Ebbles came from Elizabethtown to Marietta in 1817. He opened a scrivener's office, and also for a short time taught school.

William Hull taught school in 1820. There were several other teachers during the first decade in the history of the town, whose names are not now remembered; none of them, however, are worth particular mention. They belonged to that peripatetic class of teachers who came around in the fall of the year and remained three or four months, and then took up their line of march for some other locality.

During that time no effort was made to establish a classical or higher grade school; that was left for a future and more progressive generation.

A person named Stoner and a Yankee named Whitman also taught in the Bell school house. Mr. Geary taught school where Briscoe was in 1820.

Mr. Stansbury was one of the first teachers in the place. He removed to Columbia sixty years ago, where he opened a school, and taught there a number of years.

John V. Smith taught school in 1822, and remained for two years.

George Briscoe was one of the earliest teachers in

the borough. He taught school for a number of years in the one-story brick house east of the market-house, adjoining Maj. Huss' printing-office. The last of his scholars now living is the venerable ex-Judge John J. Libhart.

William Rankin belonged to the old school of teachers. He was an Englishman, and was one of the few classical scholars of his calling. He taught at Maytown some years, and came from that place to Marietta about the year 1822, and opened a school in the large room above the market-house. He believed in corporal punishment, and the writer can bear witness to its practical operation. He is gone, but not forgotten.

Aaron B. Grosh, son of Judge Jacob Grosh, was a bright and talented young man who taught school a few years in the Bell school-house, commencing about the year 1822. A year or two later he and his brother published a newspaper. He also became attached to the Universalist Church, and at different periods of his honorable career preached for that denomination. Of the teachers born in Marietta he was the most brilliant. He was equally distinguished in the realm of letters. He is living in New York State, aged eighty.

William Carter, a young man who had been studying law in the borough of York, came to Marietta about the year 1827, and taught school for several years. He returned to York, and commenced to gather material for a history of York County. He and Mr. Glossbrenner published the history about fifty years ago. It was about as large as the New Testament.

Rev. Abel Charles Thomas, the most accomplished and gifted of all the early teachers, came to Marietta about the year 1828, and taught school in the log building east of the Cross-Keys tavern, on Second Street. He was a Universalist preacher, and a fine elocutionist and writer. His character was above reproach, and he died loved and respected by his friends and neighbors. He moved to Philadelphia about forty-eight years ago. He embraced Universalism probably after he came to Marietta, and became a preacher.

Rev. Thomas Marshall Boggs, the pastor of Donegal and Marietta Presbyterian Churches, was a trained teacher of a number of years' experience. Both in Marietta and Mount Joy he had a class of boys he prepared for college. His brother, John Boggs, who was a graduate of college, started an academy, and taught the higher branches. The school went down for want of patronage. Mr. Boggs was a most excellent and competent teacher, and it was a subject of regret among the citizens that his school was not a success. He entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Timothy Simpson, a graduate of Montpelier College, Vt., came to Marietta in 1831, and took charge of the school above the market-house, which

Mr. Rankin left in rather a demoralized condition. He taught there one or two years, when he moved into a new two-story frame school-house built by the late James Wilson, one square northeast from the market-house. His school gradually increased, when he commenced to teach the higher branches.

One other college student, named Graves, came from a Vermont college to assist Mr. Simpson. He had a Latin class, composed of eight or ten students, whom he prepared to enter college. The last two years of his term the school assumed the dignity of an academy. Mr. Simpson became a Presbyterian minister, and was stationed at Harper's Ferry before the war. He was the first teacher in Marietta who introduced into the school at the close of each session what was then called an exhibition. It was a pleasing feature in the exercises, and the boys looked forward with a good deal of trepidation lest there might be some failure on their part. The boys that were ambitious and sharp went through easily.

George M. Clawges came from Clermont, Delaware State, where he had been teaching, to Marietta in 1836, and took charge of Mr. Simpson's academy.

He became a zealous member of the Presbyterian Church, and afterwards of the Methodist Church, in which for twenty-five years he was a local preacher.

He had been a wild young man. He became an ardent friend of the cause of total abstinence. He has been a teacher for fifty years, forty-eight of which was spent in this county in various towns and districts.

G. Washington Baker established a school for advanced scholars in 1847. He first taught in the "St. John's House," and from there he went to the Susquehanna Institute, and had charge of that institution for a short time. He was an accomplished scholar and a brilliant man, but somewhat erratic. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in Lancaster in 1847. He married a niece of President Buchanan. He went to California some years ago.

Marietta Academy.—The academy started by Mr. Baker formed the nucleus for another academy that was destined to longer life and greater success. This also started in the St. John's House, by a young man who had been teaching in the lower end of the county, who was a native of Chester County, and was educated in the Quaker schools of that county, which have always and deservedly stood high in the community. He had but little experience as a teacher, but it was soon demonstrated that he was fully equipped in "each and every particular" to make his school a great success. This young man's name was James P. Wickersham, so well known in school circles throughout the country. His success was phenomenal from the start. He purchased the large three-story brick building on the southwest corner of Market Square, and also erected a two-story brick academy building adjoining it on the east. His academy soon filled up, and many scholars came from

a distance. The late Maj. Pyfer, of Lancaster, and Dr. Pugh, ex-member of Congress from New Jersey, were some of his pupils.

The school, under his master management, flourished while he had charge of it. He was called to a larger and wider field of usefulness, and was compelled to give up the school he created and made a grand success.

I need not follow him any further in this connection.

High School.—After Mr. Wickersham left Marietta, the citizens, despairing of securing the services of a successful teacher, turned their attention to a public high school, which was soon erected at the rear end of the old Bell school-house. J. R. Sypher, who had been one of Mr. Wickersham's scholars, and a young man of unusual promise, was called to take charge of the school. He was a successful teacher, but ambition led him to seek a wider field, where there was a better prospect of being advanced in the legal profession.

He was followed by Professor Isaac S. Geist, who took charge of the high school in 1863. He filled the chair of Natural Science at Millersville State Normal School. From thence he took charge of a school in Rohrertown, and remained there five years. From thence he removed to Magnolia, Putnam Co., Ill., where he took charge of an academy. From thence he came to Marietta, as before stated, where he has continued in charge of the high school to the present time.

The common schools of Marietta are excelled by few in the State. The board of public school directors have wisely selected teachers who are best fitted for their vocation, and not chosen from favoritism. Much more might be said in commendation of her schools, but space will not permit a more extended notice.

A Female Seminary was established in the second story of the school building erected by Mr. Wilson, where Mr. Simpson and Mr. Clawges taught. It lasted about two years, when it became a public school.

Susquehanna Institute.—Judge John J. Libhart, James Mehaffey, A. N. Cassel, and several other public-spirited citizens organized a boarding-school by issuing stock and raising a fund from that source. In the year 1840 the large three-story brick building at the eastern end of the town, built by the late Henry Cassel, was fitted up and arranged for an academy.

Edward A. Seiker and a corps of able teachers were selected. The school started fairly, and was quite successful for some time. The stockholders sold their interest to Mr. Seiker, who reorganized the academy and made an effort to establish it upon a firm basis. Although an accomplished scholar, he was no manager. He became involved financially, and the academy was sold by the sheriff.

Newspapers.—Few towns in the State outside of the cities have been more prolific in the publication of newspapers than Marietta. In the month of November, 1813, John Huss, who had just graduated from the *Journal* office in Lancaster, then under the management of William Hamilton, came to Marietta and established a newspaper called *The Pilot*, which he printed in the long one-story brick house on the south side of High Street, just below the market-house. In September, 1814, he closed his printing-office and marched to Marcus Hook as lieutenant of Capt. Grosh's company of volunteers, and when Capt. Grosh went to Harrisburg to take his seat as a legislator, Lieut. Huss took command of the company.

William Pierce purchased or took charge of the *Pilot* office and published a newspaper called the *Village Chronicle*. In 1816 this publication ceased, and he then commenced the publication of a monthly called the *Ladies' Visitor*, which was continued about two years, when he again embarked in the newspaper business and established the *Pioneer* in the fall of 1826, which he named after a steamboat of that name which worked its way up the river from the bay. In 1827 he sold the paper to Charles Nagle, who in the year 1828 sold it to A. Bayard Grosh and his brother, Rufus K. Grosh, who conducted the paper with great ability. Under their management it became a political paper, and supported the "Adams" party. In the year 1829 they sold the paper and presses to Sheaff & Heinitsh, who had just started the *Courant* in Columbia, who served subscribers of both papers.

The *Marietta Advocate* was started by William R. McKay. Dr. Woodhull, who was an accomplished speaker and writer, took charge of the editorial department. He came from New Jersey, and returned there in the fall of 1833. The paper lived until the following spring, when it was taken to Lewistown, Pa.

The *Ant* was started in 1840 by Thomas Taylor, and was followed in 1841 by the *Orb*, published by Israel Goodman. In 1842, Taylor & Goodman started the *Washingtonian*, a temperance paper. In the year 1844 the *Weekly Argus* was started by Israel Goodman and Frederick L. Baker as a Whig paper.

The *Little Missionary*, published by John F. Weischampel, was contemporaneous with the *Argus*.

The *Mariettian* was established on the 11th day of April, 1854, by a joint-stock company, with the view of advancing the material interests of the borough. It was neutral in politics. It was published by Israel Goodman; James P. Wickersham, late superintendent of the schools of the State, then principal of the Marietta Academy; John Jay Libhart, one of the associate judges of the County Court; Abraham N. Cassel, formerly a member of the Legislature of the State and a prominent business man; and Samuel Patterson, a prominent business man; and in 1856, Dr. William K. Mehaffey became sole editor, and Frederick L. Baker publisher. In 1860, Mr. Baker purchased the outstanding stock and became sole

proprietor, and he published it as an Independent Republican journal. Its name was changed to *Marietta Register*. In 1874 he sold the paper to Joseph L. Wolfensberger, who was one of the publishers of the *Columbia Spy*. In 1875 he sold the paper to Percy P. Shrock and Linville Hendrickson, and in 1880 the latter sold to Mr. Schrock, who is now the sole editor and owner.

The *Marietta Times* was established Nov. 25, 1876, by George Gilbert Cameron, by whom it is still published. It was originally a four-page, seven-column paper, twenty-four by thirty-six inches. April 1, 1883, the paper was enlarged to nine columns, and size of sheet twenty-eight by forty-two inches.

Marietta Lyceum.¹—During the winter of 1836 '37, Josiah Holbrook made a scientific missionary tour through parts of Lancaster County, lecturing on the natural sciences, and stimulating the establishment of lyceums and the formation of libraries, and the collection of natural objects. Among other places, he sojourned for a short season at Marietta, Pa., which resulted in the organization of the Marietta Lyceum of Natural Sciences. This association continued for some years, its places of meeting being the old Bell school-house and the Mennonite meeting-house, on Walnut Street, and occasionally the Bazaar Cotillion Hall. It held lectures and discussions on scientific and other subjects, procured a set of philosophical implements, and made a respectable collection of books, minerals, etc. Mr. E. Code, Professor Haldeman, Judge Libhart, A. N. Cassel, Esq., and others, delivered lectures before it. Although it stimulated the pursuit of the natural sciences in a few, yet the general interest in it soon waned, and after an active existence of three or four years it was dissolved, the individual property in it withdrawn, and the remainder either divided or specially deposited elsewhere. It never revived, and therefore became extinct. Its influence, however, so far as it pervaded the minds of its members, never died, and perhaps never will.

The Libhart-Marietta Museum.¹—John Jay Libhart was an artist by profession, a man of marked scientific attainments and more than ordinary mechanical skill; and, even before the organization of the Lyceum, had commenced a collection of objects of *virtu*. His specialty in natural science was ornithology, and soon after the dissolution of the Lyceum much of the available space in his house was devoted to prepared specimens of birds, mammals, reptiles, fishes, shells, fossils, minerals, etc. These, with the addition of works of art, soon culminated in a museum; and, about 1840, he effected a lease on the large upper room of the market-house, which at that period, and for a long time previous, had occupied a part of the Centre Square of Marietta, and the Libhart Museum accordingly went into active operation.

¹ By S. S. Rathvon.

This museum was very artistically arranged in portable cases, and for a period of ten years was the only museum open to the public in the county of Lancaster. The market building had been erected during the "speculation fever," soon after the incorporation of the borough, about 1815, but never had been a very firm structure, and about 1860 it was declared insecure, and under a decree of the Town Council it was torn down and a market-house built on Walnut Street. No other room in the borough at that period being available for the reception of the museum, it became disintegrated, if not obliterated, but perhaps not entirely extinct, except as a whole. Many of the mammals, birds, fishes, reptiles, and minerals were donated specially to the Lancaster Athenæum, and subsequently transferred to the Linnean Society. Another portion was transferred to the upper rooms of the old town hall, on Walnut Street, and others (drawer specimens) the proprietor retained in his own possession. But, as a living, active, public institution, it has been as thoroughly extinguished as has been the building that once contained it.

The Pioneer Fire Company of Marietta¹ was incorporated by the Legislature May 21, 1840, the incorporators being James Wilson, Samuel M. Yost, Jacob Stibgen, Robert Ramsey, John Bell, John Huston, William A. Spangler, Henry Charles, James T. Anderson, Samuel Algier, David Rinehart, John Park, Samuel Oberlin, John B. Maloney, Simon S. Nagle, John J. Libhart, Samuel D. Miller, Joseph Inhoff, and A. N. Cassel, of whom Simon S. Nagle, Hon. John J. Libhart, Joseph Inhoff, and Hon. A. N. Cassel are living. The first meeting of the company was held at the public-house of John Barr on Tuesday evening, Jan. 19, 1841. John Jay Libhart presided; A. N. Cassel was chosen secretary. The act of incorporation was read. A. N. Cassel, Henry Charles, John Huston, J. T. Anderson, and John Jay Libhart were selected a committee to draft by-laws for the company. Adjourned to meet Saturday evening, 23d, at same place. The second meeting: The company met agreeably to adjournment Saturday evening, Jan. 23, 1841. The committee on by-laws made their report, which was unanimously adopted. The company was then organized by the election of the following officers: John Jay Libhart, president; J. T. Anderson, vice-president; David Rinehart, treasurer; A. N. Cassel, secretary; Robert Ramsey, messenger; John Park, John B. Maloney, Henry Charles, Simon S. Nagle, and William Spangler, directors. The subsequent officers have been as follows:

1842—John J. Libhart, president; J. T. Anderson, vice-president; A. N. Cassel, secretary; David Rinehart, treasurer.

1843—John J. Libhart, president; J. T. Anderson, vice-president; A. N. Cassel, secretary; David Rinehart, treasurer.

1844—John J. Libhart, president; J. T. Anderson, vice-president; A. N. Cassel, secretary; David Rinehart, treasurer.

1845—William A. Spangler, president; John Park, vice-president; A. N. Cassel, secretary; David Rinehart, treasurer.

1846—Samuel D. Miller, president; J. T. Anderson, vice-president; William Child, Jr., secretary; David Rinehart, treasurer.

1847—Robert A. Ramsey, president; J. T. Anderson, vice-president; William Child, Jr., secretary; David Rinehart, treasurer.

1848—J. T. Anderson, president; Charles Kelly, vice-president; William Child, Jr., secretary; David Rinehart, treasurer.

1849—William A. Spangler, president; S. S. Nagle, vice-president; William Child, Jr., secretary; J. T. Anderson, treasurer.

1850—S. S. Nagle, president; S. D. Miller, vice-president; William Child, Jr., secretary; J. T. Anderson, treasurer.

1851—S. D. Miller, president; J. J. Libhart, vice-president; William Child, Jr., secretary; J. T. Anderson, treasurer.

1852—James Melhuiff, president; Aaron Gable, vice-president; William Child, Jr., secretary; J. T. Anderson, treasurer.

1853—John J. Libhart, president; Isaac Reisinger, vice-president; William Child, Jr., secretary; J. T. Anderson, treasurer.

1854—John J. Libhart, president; Isaac Reisinger, vice-president; William Child, Jr., secretary; Abraham Cassel, treasurer.

1855—John J. Libhart, president; Isaac Reisinger, vice-president; William Child, Jr., secretary; Abraham Cassel, treasurer.

1856—John J. Libhart, president; Isaac Reisinger, vice-president; William Child, Jr., secretary; Abraham Cassel, treasurer.

1857—Charles Kelly, president; Samuel D. Miller, vice-president; William Child, Jr., secretary; Abraham Cassel, treasurer.

1858—Jacob Songmaster, president; John J. Libhart, vice-president; William Child, Jr., secretary; Abraham Cassel, treasurer.

1859—John J. Libhart, president; Jacob Songmaster, vice-president; William Child, Jr., secretary; Abraham Cassel, treasurer.

1860—J. M. Lazere, president; John J. Libhart, vice-president; William Child, Jr., secretary; Abraham Cassel, treasurer.

1861—John J. Libhart, president; Jacob Songmaster, vice-president; William Child, Jr., secretary; Abraham Cassel, treasurer.

1862—John J. Libhart, president; Jacob Songmaster, vice-president; John Finks, secretary; Abraham Cassel, treasurer.

1863—John J. Libhart, president; Jacob Songmaster, vice-president; J. M. Lazere, secretary; Abraham Cassel, treasurer.

1864—John J. Libhart, president; Jacob Songmaster, vice-president; J. M. Lazere, secretary; Abraham Cassel, treasurer.

1865—Jacob Songmaster, president; Walker Fryberger, vice-president; J. M. Lazere, secretary; Abraham Cassel, treasurer.

1866—Jacob Songmaster, president; Walker Fryberger, vice-president; J. M. Lazere, secretary; Abraham Cassel, treasurer.

1867—Jacob Songmaster, president; Robert Carroll, Jr., vice-president; M. M. Carracher, secretary; Abraham Cassel, treasurer.

1868—Jacob Songmaster, president; Frederick Wallor, vice-president; M. M. Carracher, secretary; Abraham Cassel, treasurer.

1869—Jacob Songmaster, president; William B. Allwine, vice-president; M. M. Carracher, secretary; Robert Carroll, Sr., treasurer.

1870—Jacob Songmaster, president; John Peck, Jr., vice-president; M. M. Carracher, secretary; Robert Carroll, Jr., treasurer.

1871—Jacob Songmaster, president; Henry Mosey, vice-president; M. M. Carracher, secretary; Robert Carroll, Jr., treasurer.

1872—Jacob Songmaster, president; Joseph Windolph, vice-president; M. M. Carracher, secretary; Walter Fryberger, treasurer.

1873—G. H. Ettla, president; Joseph Windolph, Joseph A. Wolfenberger, vice-presidents; M. M. Carracher, secretary; George F. Stibgen, treasurer.

1874—George H. Ettla, president; J. I. McConnell, George W. Hildebrandt, vice-presidents; M. M. Carracher, secretary; George F. Stibgen, treasurer.

1875—George H. Ettla, president; Robert Carroll, Jr., Frederick Wallor, vice-presidents; Amos Grove, secretary; George F. Stibgen, treasurer.

1876—George H. Ettla, president; George W. Hildebrandt, Robert Carroll, Jr., vice-presidents; Amos Grove, secretary; George F. Stibgen, treasurer.

1877—George H. Ettla, president; George W. Hildebrandt, Robert Carroll, Jr., vice-presidents; Amos Grove, secretary; George F. Stibgen, treasurer.

1878—George H. Ettla, president; Robert Carroll, Jr., Samuel Lazere, vice-presidents; Amos Grove, secretary; George F. Stibgen, treasurer.

1879—George H. Ettla, president; J. I. McConnell, Samuel Lazere, vice-presidents; Amos Grove, secretary; George F. Stibgen, treasurer.

¹ By George H. Ettla.

1880.—George H. Ettla, president; George F. Stibgen, H. P. Truitt, vice-presidents; Amos Grove, secretary; George W. Reich, treasurer.

1881.—George H. Ettla, president; George F. Stibgen, H. P. Truitt, vice-presidents; Amos Grove, secretary; George W. Reich, treasurer.

1882.—George H. Ettla, president; Adam Wiseman, James W. Kelly, vice-presidents; Amos Grove, secretary; George W. Reich, treasurer.

1883.—George H. Ettla, president; Jacob Songmaster, Andrew Williams, vice-presidents; Amos Grove, secretary; George W. Reich, treasurer.

In 1872 the borough authorities placed a third-class Silsby steam fire-engine in charge of the company. The chief engineers were Henry W. Wolf and Samuel L. Emswiller. The company has always been a beneficial one, having dispensed for relief to its members nearly eight thousand dollars. Present membership, seventy-three.

Donegal Lodge, No. 129, I. O. of O. F.,¹ was instituted Dec. 23, A.D. 1845, by George Morris, of York, officiating as Grand Master (in St. John Building), assisted by John F. Houston, D. G. M.; P. G. Kilgore, G. W.; George C. Franciscus, G. C.; E. J. Sneider, G. Sec.; S. D. Young, G. Treas.; M. Neal, G. G.

The charter members were S. S. Rathvon, John Dougherty, F. K. Curran, W. L. Carter, John Carroll, and Frank Flury. The first officers elected and installed were as follows: S. S. Rathvon, N. G.; John Dougherty, V. G.; F. K. Curran, Sec.; William L. Carter, Asst. Sec.; John Carroll, Treas. The lodge continued to meet and prosper in same building until 1874. In the year 1873 its new hall and present place of meeting was built, having joined with the Borough Council and Central Hall Association in erecting a large hall, ninety-five feet long by forty-five feet wide, and three stories high, the Odd-Fellows of Donegal Lodge, No. 129, putting on the third story, which was completed and furnished in July, 1874, when the lodge, by consent of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, moved into the new hall, and on the 11th day of August, 1874, the same was dedicated with imposing ceremony by Isaac A. Sheppard, G. M.; Dr. John Levergood, D. G. M.; Past Grand George Borie, G. W.; and Past Grand Sire James B. Nicholson, G. Sec., with other prominent and distinguished Odd-Fellows assisting. The day will be long remembered in the annals of this lodge.

The lodge-room is excelled by few lodges for neatness and comfort. The frescoing and furnishing of the room all blend in harmony with each other. The size of room is fifty-four feet long and thirty-seven feet wide, and height of story fifteen feet, with mouldings, with two pleasant ante-rooms and one paraphernalia-room, and lighted with gas.

The present number of members is eighty-five. The present officers are Wilford M. Tinsley, N. G.; Dr. George W. Worrall, V. G.; John Naylor, Sec.; Harry

L. Villee, Asst. Sec.; Oristus A. Hipple, Treas. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, and meets weekly on Tuesday evenings. It also owns a fine lodge-room on same story adjoining, with suitable ante-rooms, for renting purposes, etc.

Marietta Encampment, No. 76, I. O. of O. F.,² of Marietta borough, was instituted May 11, A.D. 1848, by District Deputy Grand Patriarch Claiborne officiating as Grand Chief Patriarch, assisted by Thomas Tyrrel, G. H. P.; J. C. Phaler, G. S. W.; J. M. Larzelere, G. J. W.; J. McGlachlin, G. Scribe; J. Strabig, G. Sent., as Grand Encampment officers.

Charter members, viz.: S. S. Rathvon, John Carroll, J. M. Larzelere, Jacob Gilman, N. Maloney, A. Leader, A. Heiser, Samuel G. Miller. The first officers elected and installed were as follows: S. S. Rathvon, C. P.; John Carroll, H. P.; J. M. Larzelere, S. W.; Jacob Gilman, J. W.; Nelson Maloney, Scribe; Andrew Leader, Treas.

The encampment meets semi-monthly, on the first and third Thursdays of every month, in Odd-Fellows' Hall (Central Hall Building). Its present officers are George W. Bucher, C. P.; Oristus A. Hipple, H. P.; Samuel L. Dellinger, S. W.; Isaac B. Kauffman, J. W.; John Naylor, Scribe; E. D. Roath, Treas. The present membership is twenty-five (many have withdrawn and moved to other parts, which greatly reduced the number). Though the membership is small, the encampment is in a healthy condition financially.

Ashara Lodge, No. 398, A. Y. M.—The warrant for this lodge was granted Sept. 5, 1867, A.L. 5867, and the lodge duly instituted Nov. 22, 1867, A.L. 5867, with the following-named charter members: Past Master Robert C. Russel, Henry Landis, David Roth, Past Master William H. Eagle, George H. Ettla, Frederick Baker, John R. Diffeubach.

The first officers were Rev. Robert C. Russell, W. M.; Dr. Henry Landis, S. W.; David Roth, J. W.; William H. Eagle, Treas.; George H. Ettla, Sec.; Rev. Thomas Montgomery, Chap.; John W. Rich, S. D.; Christian Hanlen, J. D.; Fred. L. Baker, S. M. C.; Israel Hanlen, Tyler.

The successive presiding officers were Robert C. Russell, 1868; Henry Landis, 1869; Harry C. Eagle, 1870; E. D. Roath, 1871-72; Christian Hanlen, 1873; John Strickler, 1874; J. Verner Long, 1875; George H. Ettla, 1876; William Jones Bridells, 1877; Arthur Bennett, 1878; George F. Stibgen, 1879; John L. Jacobs, Joseph Fisher, 1880; Calvin A. Schaffner, 1881; Jacob R. Windolph, 1882.

The present officers are: W. M., Jacob Rathvon Windolph; S. W., James W. H. Johnson; J. W., Frank J. Mack; Treas., John Walter Rich; Sec., I. Slater Geist; S. D., Edmund Horn; J. D., Victor M. Haldeman; S. M. C., George Rudisill; J. M. C., Adam Bahn; Pur., Abram Ferey; Chap., Past Master

¹ By E. D. Roath, Esq.

² By E. D. Roath, Esq.

E. D. Roath; Tyler, John Naylor. The time of meeting is Monday evening, on or before full moon of every month, in Odd-Fellows' Hall. It has sixty-four members.

Waterford Council, No. 72, O. U. A. M.,¹ was instituted and organized Dec. 16, 1867, by J. Kaylor Snyder, Deputy State Councilor, assisted by Ex-C. Jacob Weitzel and Ex-C. Edward Rusing. The charter members were E. D. Roath, E. Rusing, Henry Ockard, Amos Grove, George Rudisill, John W. Peters, John Cohick, Henry Pickel, Henry Reichard, Samuel Scantling, Jacob Bowers, Isaac Snyder, John Montgomery, H. S. Book, George H. Hipple, A. Emswiler, Samuel Thuma, and others. The first officers elected and installed were Ex-State C. E. D. Roath, C.; John Peck, V. C.; Amos Grove, Rec. Sec.; Henry S. Book, Asst. Rec. Sec.; George Rudisill, Fin. Sec.; Henry Ockard, Treas.; Simon H. Mutch, I.; John W. Peters, Ex.; Samuel R. Hipple, I. P.; John Burger, O. P.; Trustees, Edward Rusing, John Cohick, Simon H. Mutch.

The membership is forty-five. Meetings are held weekly, on Monday evening, in Mechanics' Hall, above Mills & Co.'s hardware-store. The present officers are Frederick Robinson, C.; Alexander Sargent, V. C.; Amos Grove, Rec. Sec.; Frank Thompson, Jr., Asst. Rec. Sec.; David Mattis, Fin. Sec.; Henry Ockard, Treas.; Samuel Boughter, I.; W. S. Simmons, Ex.; John Rial, I. P.; Thomas Marlin, O. P.; Trustees, Thomas Marlin, Edward Rusing, George Rudisill.

All the charter members had belonged to the order before organizing this council. Although the membership is small, the council is in a prosperous financial condition.

Donegal Lodge, No. 108, K. of P.—The order of Knights of Pythias was instituted at Marietta, Pa., under a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, dated Sept. 12, 1868. The first meeting of the order was held in Temperance Hall, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1868, when the following-named became members of the order: George H. Ettla, David Roth, Jacob Songmaster, Henry M. Mosey, Samuel L. Dellinger, F. E. Krouse, Albert Ropp, Peter Gottschall, Isaac B. Kauffman, John Spangler, Jacob A. Wisner, Samuel Gladfelter, H. S. Kauffman, George W. Bucher, Cleve Miller, Philip M. Kline, Gottlieb Mayer, and I. Hostetter. The following-named elected officers were duly installed: George H. Ettla, W. C.; David Roth, V. C.; Jacob Songmaster, V. P.; Henry M. Mosey, Rec. Scribe; Samuel L. Dellinger, W. B.; Frederick E. Krouse, Fin. Scribe; Albert Ropp, W. G.; Peter Gottschall, I. S.; Isaac B. Kauffman, O. S.

The subsequent officers have been as follows:

1869.—David Roth, W. C.; Albert Ropp, V. C.; George H. Ettla, V. P.; C. P. Grash, R. S.; S. L. Dellinger, Banker; Amos Bowman, F. S.; A. Ropp, W. C.; C. Gottschall, V. C.

1870.—P. Gottschall, W. C.; Jeff Thompson, V. C.; A. Ropp, V. P.; S. E. Wisner, R. S.; S. L. Dellinger, Banker; David Roth, F. S.; Jeff Thompson, W. C.; John B. Taylor, V. C.

1871.—John B. Taylor, W. C.; John Reiff, V. C.; Jeff Thompson, V. P.; George H. Ettla, R. S.; S. L. Dellinger, Banker; Frank Thompson, F. S.; H. M. Mosey, W. C.; Isaac Haulen, V. C.

1872.—Isaac Haulen, W. C.; William Reid, V. C.; H. M. Mosey, V. P.; William H. Butler, R. S.; S. L. Dellinger, Banker; Frank Thompson, F. S.

1873.—William Reid, W. C.; Aaron Sourbier, V. C.

1873.—A. Sourbier, W. C.; William Strauss, V. C.; William Reid, V. P.; Amos Grove, R. S.; S. L. Dellinger, Banker; David Mattis, F. S. July 1, 1873, the titles of officers were changed. William Strauss, C. C.; D. H. Mellinger, V. C.

1874.—D. H. Mellinger, C. C.; Joseph G. Heinaman, V. C.; George Miller, Prelate; E. J. Wisner, K. R. and S.; S. L. Dellinger, M. Exc.; D. Mattis, M. F.; George Miller, C. C.; J. G. Heinaman, V. C.; Joseph G. Heinaman, Prelate; J. B. Kauffman, K. R. and S.

1875.—J. G. Heinaman, C. C.; Samuel Reinhold, V. C.; Amos Grove, Prelate; J. B. Kauffman, K. R. and S.; S. L. Dellinger, M. Exc.; David Mattis, M. F.; A. Grove, C. C.; F. E. Krouse, V. C.; George Councilman, Prelate; George G. Lindsay, K. R. and S.

1876.—F. E. Krouse, C. C.; George Miller, V. C.; Isaac Metzler, Prelate; George G. Lindsay, K. R. and S.; S. L. Dellinger, M. Exc.; D. Mattis, M. F.; A. Ropp, C. C.; J. Metzler, V. C.; S. Reinhold, Prelate.

1877.—J. Metzler, C. C.; H. M. Mosey, V. C.; Andrew Williams, Prelate; G. G. Lindsay, K. R. and S.; S. L. Dellinger, M. Exc.; David Mattis, M. F.; Samuel Reinhold, C. C.; A. Williams, V. C.; George Miller, Prelate.

1878.—A. Williams, C. C.; D. H. Mellinger, V. C.; Absalom Light, Prelate; H. M. Mosey, K. R. and S.; S. L. Dellinger, M. Exc.; David Mattis, M. F.; D. H. Mellinger, C. C.; Absalom Light, V. C.; J. J. McNicholl, Prelate.

1879.—Absalom Light, C. C.; A. Ropp, V. C.; E. J. Wisner, Prelate; H. M. Mosey, K. R. and S.; S. L. Dellinger, M. Exc.; D. Mattis, M. F.; A. Ropp, C. C.; A. Sourbier, V. C.; George Miller, Prelate.

1880.—George H. Ettla, C. C.; George Miller, V. C.; Christ. Wanzel, Prelate; H. M. Mosey, K. R. and S.; S. L. Dellinger, M. Exc.; D. Mattis, M. F.; George Miller, C. C.; C. Wanzel, V. C.; Howard Erisman, Prelate.

1881.—Christ. Wanzel, C. C.; Howard Erisman, V. C.; Peter Raum, Prelate; D. H. Mellinger, K. R. and S.; S. L. Dellinger, M. Exc.; D. Mattis, M. F.; Howard Erisman, C. C.; P. Raum, V. C.; A. Ropp, Prelate.

1882.—Peter Raum, C. C.; A. Light, V. C.; George Remick, Prelate; D. H. Mellinger, K. R. and S.; S. L. Dellinger, M. Exc.; A. Sourbier, M. F.; A. Light, C. C.; George Remick, V. C.; Ellwood P. Bucher, Prelate.

1883.—George Remick, C. C.; E. P. Bucher, V. C.; D. Mattis, Prelate; D. H. Mellinger, K. R. and S.; S. L. Dellinger, M. Exc.; A. Sourbier, M. F.; E. P. Bucher, C. C.; William McNeil, V. C.; Frederick Bruso, Prelate; Samuel B. Gramm, K. R. and S.

The present membership is ninety-one. The lodge now owns Temperance Hall. It also has an invested capital of \$2500.

Cassiopeia Lodge, No. 1705, G. U. O. of O. F.,² was instituted at Marietta Nov. 8, 1875, with the following-named officers and members: Joseph M. Stafford, P. N. F.; Singleton Willis, N. F.; William F. Sebastian, P. N. G.; Charles Jason, Sr., N. G.; John M. Mallon, V. G.; Charles Jason, Jr., E. S.; Joseph M. Stafford, P. S.; John M. Mallon, Chaplain; Charles Jason, Sr., Treas.; Archer Sales, W.; Andrew Black, G.; William H. Cain, R. S. to N. G.; Jeremiah Miles, L. S. to N. G.; Josiah Fairfax, R. S. to V. G. The growth of the lodge has been gradual from its inception until it now numbers thirty mem-

¹ By E. D. Roath, Esq.

² By Joseph M. Stafford.

bers. The regular meetings of the lodge are held on Tuesday evening of each week, in a building owned and occupied by the lodge on Fairview Street. In the community in which it is located this lodge is acknowledged to be a factor in shaping the morals of its members and leading the van in the field of usefulness. The present officers are William H. Cain, P. N. F.; Joseph Maze, N. F.; John Howard, P. N. G.; Jeremiah Miles, N. G.; William H. Rainbow, V. G.; George Anderson, E. S.; Joseph Fairfax, G.; Daniel McCurdy, W.; S. W. Benson, R. S. to N. G.; William H. Geary, L. S. to N. G.; William Mallon, R. S. to V. G.; Charles W. Jason, Sr., L. S. to V. G.; John W. Mallon, Chaplain; C. W. Jason, Jr., Treas.; Joseph M. Stafford, P. S.

Connected with this lodge is the Household of Ruth, No. 123, to whose membership are admitted all members of the G. U. O. of O. F. in America, their wives, mothers, widows, and daughters, and the unmarried daughters and sisters of all Odd-Fellows, who have or do aid the brotherhood. The regular meetings of the Household are held on the first Monday in each month in Odd-Fellows' Hall, Fairview Street. Present membership, forty-three.

Lieut. William Child Post, No. 226, G. A. R., located at Marietta, Pa., was organized on 31st of August, 1881, with twenty-two charter members. The first officers were: P. C., George H. Ettla; S. V. C., Amos Grove; J. V. C., Thomas Marlin; Adj., J. H. Druckemiller; Q.-M., Horace L. Haldeman; O. of D., J. R. Miller; Chaplain, S. E. Wisner; O. of G., John Kugle; Sergt.-Maj., Lewis Leader; Surg., William Smedley; Q. M.-Sergt., F. J. Mack. The present officers are: P. C., Amos Grove; S. V. C., Thomas Marlin; J. V. C., Absalom Light; Adj., J. H. Druckemiller; Q.-M., Adam Wisnian; O. of D., John W. Riff; Chap., S. E. Wisner; Surg., William Smedley; O. of G., George W. Brooks; Sergt.-Maj., Lewis Leader; Q.-M.-Sergt., W. S. Geiter. The post numbers at present seventy-five good-standing members. They meet the first and third Friday evenings of each month in Miller's Hall, Market Street.

The English Presbyterian Church was commenced A.D. 1821, and completed October, 1822. The building here referred to was located on Gay Street, between Walnut and Fairview Streets, nearly opposite the cemetery.

A meeting was held at the church by the appointment of the New Castle Presbytery, present, Rev. Stephen Boyer and Rev. James Latta, committee of said Presbytery for the ordination of elders, when the Rev. Stephen Boyer was called to the chair and David C. Whitehill appointed secretary, and the following persons were nominated and elected elders: John Wilson, Thomas Dickey, Jr., William H. Duffield, James Sterritt, and James Agnew, who were by the said committee regularly ordained and set apart as elders over the English Presbyterian Church in Marietta.

The names of the first pew-holders were James McClelland, James Agnew, Frederick Haines, Abraham Varley, William McColoch, Barnard Brown, John Wilson, Andrew Boner, David Ferree, James Wilson, Joshua King, Samuel Hopkins, James Thompson, George Alstadt, John Heckrotte, Samuel McKinney, John Spangler, A. L. Evans, Samuel Bailie, H. Heckrotte, Alexander Boggs, Esq., James Mehaffy, Andrew Noble, Elijah Russel, William A. Duffield, Francis Boggs, D. C. Whitehill, Mrs. Ann Curran, William Maxwell, Benjamin Garman, James Sterrett, John Shenk, James Noble, Mrs. Jane Porter, Peter Baker, Thomas Dickey, Jacob Stahl, S. Jacobs, Hannah Hays, Henry Cassel, James Steele, John Campbell, John Gault, Mrs. Parks, Robert Jones.

In pursuance of public notice, given from the pulpit by the Rev. Philip Boyer, on 27th of October, 1822, a meeting was held, when James Mehaffy was appointed chairman, Thomas Dickey secretary, when it was unanimously resolved by the pew-holders present that James Mehaffy, Elijah Russel, and William H. Duffield be a committee to make application to the New Castle Presbytery, now sitting in Lancaster, to be received under their care. The said committee reported on the 28th that they had attended to the duty of their appointment, and the church was received as a member of the Presbytery of New Castle on the same footing as the other churches.

A special meeting of the session of the English Presbytery in Marietta was held, according to previous notice from the pulpit, Saturday, April 3, 1824, at which Thomas Dickey was appointed clerk of the session.

In pursuance of previous notice, a meeting of the congregation was held on the same day in the church at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of electing a pastor, when a motion was made by James Wilson that one of the session be appointed moderator. Agreed to after some delay. But few persons being present, it was agreed to adjourn to meet at six o'clock in the evening. Met agreeably to adjournment, when it was unanimously resolved that Orson Doughlass be and he is hereby declared the choice of this congregation as their pastor, and that a regular call be made out to be presented to the Presbytery of New Castle for three-fourths of his time,—on three Sabbath afternoons out of four,—and that James Mehaffy, Elijah Russel, James Sterrett, James Wilson, John Spangler, James Agnew, and Peter Baker be a committee to sign the call, and James Wilson be commissioned to present it to Presbytery.

Agreeably to previous notice, the congregation met on May 5, 1824, and adopted a charter for the government of the church, in which James Mehaffy, Elijah Russel, and James Wilson were made the trustees, to act one, two, and three years, one trustee to be elected annually afterwards. This charter was presented to the Supreme Court May 17th, and approved Oct. 13, 1824.

The call for the services of Orson Doughlass was laid before the Presbytery of New Castle, and being found in order, a committee was appointed to install him on the first Friday in June, services to commence at eleven o'clock in the morning, Samuel Martin to preach the sermon, Rev. James Latta to give the charge to the pastor and congregation. The said committee attended to the duties of their appointment at the time above specified by installing Rev. Orson Doughlass as pastor.

The Rev. Orson Doughlass supplied the pulpits of the Donegal and Marietta Churches principally from the dedication of the Marietta Church, in 1822, till the time of his installation, in 1824, when he became pastor of both churches. The following persons, members of the Donegal Church, were dismissed from said church to become members of the church in Marietta, as follows: Catherine Dickey, Rebecca Dickey, Alexander Rogers, Hannah Rogers, Peter Baker, Mary Baker, Margaret Jones, Mary Jones, Catherine Longnecker, Elizabeth Jack, Mary Balie, David Ferree, Sophia Moulton, Nancy Smith, Ann Davis, Margaret McColoch, James Steele, C. Fitzsimmons, Jacob Stahl, Nancy Stahl, Mary Fishbach, Charlotte Russel, Esther McKinney, Eliza Hertzler, Eleanor Sterrett, Samuel McClelland, Elizabeth McClelland, Martha McClure, James Wilson, Rhoda Burtinan, Margaret Johnston, Hannah McClelland. The foregoing persons made application to the session, and were admitted to membership Aug. 24, 1824.

James Steele and James Wilson were elected and installed elders December, 1826. Several elders removed from the neighborhood. Jacob Stahl and Henry Speice were elected elders Feb. 26, 1836, and ordained by Rev. Orson Doughlass.

The Rev. Orson Doughlass resigned as pastor of the church May 12, 1836.

In pursuance of previous public notice from the pulpit, a meeting of the congregation was held in the church on the third Monday of April, 1837, at which an election for pastor was held, which resulted in the unanimous election of the Rev. Thomas Marshall Boggs to preach every other Sabbath afternoon, he also being pastor of Donegal Church. He continued pastor of both churches to the time of his death in Mount Joy, in October, 1850.

The Rev. William A. Rankin was elected and regularly ordained pastor of the English Presbyterian Church in Marietta for his whole time. It was during his pastorate the present church was built in Market Street; the old church on Gay Street was removed, and materials used in part in the construction of the new church. The building committee of the present church, James Whitehill, Jacob Stahl, A. N. Cassel, and Charles Kelly; John H. Goodman, architect. The church was completed and dedicated January, 1854.

The Rev. William A. Rankin resigned as pastor May, 1854.

The church supplied itself with preachers from the time of the resignation of the Rev. Rankin till the time Rev. P. J. Timlow became stated supply on Nov. 20, 1855, in which position he continued till April 4, 1860, when a call was made and accepted. He was regularly installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Marietta May 1, 1860, and continued pastor till his resignation April 18, 1865.

The Rev. William A. Fleming was called as pastor Nov. 7, 1865. Samuel Lindsay and A. N. Cassel were elected and ordained elders March 17, 1867, by him. He resigned as pastor December, 1867. James Ab. Anderson and T. Heastand were elected deacons during his pastorate.

Rev. William J. Bridells was installed pastor of the English Presbyterian Church in Marietta Oct. 21, 1868. Rev. George Gamble preached the sermon; Rev. P. J. Timlow gave the charge to the pastor, Rev. John Elliott the charge to the people, William McAfee and Benjamin Olmit were elected deacons, and ordained Nov. 30, 1870, by him. He resigned as pastor January, 1878.

The church supplied itself by consent of Presbytery from the time of the resignation of Rev. Bridells till Rev. John McElmoyle became stated supply, November, 1878, and received a regular call, and was ordained and installed pastor of the English Presbyterian Church in Marietta, Pa., April 20, 1879. During his pastorate S. P. Sterrett, Theodore Heistand, and Lewis Z. Lindemuth were elected elders, and ordained July 6, 1879. Theodore Heistand's resignation was accepted November, 1881. Abraham Summy, J. S. Geist, and Daniel Ilgenfritz were also ordained deacons at the same time.

The Rev. John McElmoyle resigned this charge March 1, 1883.

Number of members reported to Westminster Presbytery in regular standing at the last meeting, 170. This church and the Mount Joy Church were originally taken from the Donegal Church.

The Sunday-school connected with the Presbyterian Church in Marietta was one of the first Sunday-schools established in the State, and formed as a Union school, all denominations taking part, in 1819, and was called the Marietta Sunday-School Association.

The following persons were presidents: Rev. William Kerr, 1819-21; Mr. James Mehaffey, 1821-23; Rev. Orson Doughlass, 1823-35; Rev. T. M. Boggs, 1835-50; James Wilson, Samuel Ludwig, and others, from 1850-68; William I. Bridells, 1868-78; and was succeeded by Rev. McElmoyle, 1878-79; Mr. I. S. Geist, 1879 to the present time (1883).

This school was first organized in what was known as the Bell school-house, but afterwards removed to the small building east of Mrs. Eagler, where it remained till the Presbyterian Church was built on Gay Street, when it was taken there. The teachers and managers were then nearly all Presbyterians. It be-

came a Presbyterian Sunday-school in 1823. The following have been elected superintendents of the school: James Parks, 1819-23; John Wilson, 1823-28; James Wilson, 1829; Thomas Dickey, Jr., 1829-30; Lewis Kellog, 1830-33; James Steele, 1833-34; James Wilson, 1834-64; Samuel Lindsay, 1864-77; Theodore Hiestand, 1877-80; superintendent at present, H. B. Cassel, 1880-83.

The school was removed from the Presbyterian Church several years before the removal of the church to the house now on the northeast corner of Gay and Walnut Streets, and in 1854 removed to the room it now occupies in the Presbyterian Church, and that it did not number over twenty since its formation. The Methodist Episcopal, Reformed Lutheran, Catholic, United Brethren, and African have established Sunday-schools, towards which this school contributed a large number of scholars.

The present officers of the church are: Elders, Jacob Stahl, A. N. Cassel, S. P. Sterrett, Louis C. Lindemuth; Trustees, S. P. Sterrett, C. A. Shaffner, B. F. Hiestand; Deacons, William McAfee, Theodore Hiestand, J. S. Griest, Daniel Ilgenfritz.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Just when the pioneer of Methodism wended his way to what is now the peaceful and quiet borough of Marietta is not definitely known. Neither is it positively known to the writer or any of his informers who he was or how he came, whether on foot, on horseback, or in a canoe. The probabilities are, however, that he came down along the left bank of the noble old Susquehanna, spying out the land as he came, and wherever a pioneer settlement was discovered, there the old-fashioned pioneer itinerant would unfurl the banner of his Master, and in the good old Wesleyan way, without fee or the expectation of reward, urge sinners to flee the wrath to come. The old pioneer preacher was truly a character; dressed in homespun, broad-brim hat, white necktie, if any at all, long, flowing locks of hair, silvered o'er with the frosts of many winters, falling gracefully over his shoulders, he thus appeared the very embodiment of goodness. He always rode his best horse, for he never had but one at a time, and that would last him many years. His outfit for a four or eight weeks' journey around the circuit was an old-fashioned leather portmanteau fastened on behind the saddle, in which was, first, a small Bible and a Methodist hymn-book, next a change of linen (coarse shirt), a small supply of coarse bread and meat, to be eaten in case of necessity, and that necessity came many a time with the old pioneer itinerant on a six or eight hundred mile circuit. To one of these self-sacrificing saints of God, who took their lives in their hand and traversed the then wilds of Pennsylvania, scaling mountains, wandering through valleys, fording rivers, and braving the elements, is due the planting of Methodism as early as 1800 at what is now the town of Marietta. But few inhabitants were here at that time, but it

mattered not to the old veteran of the cross, who was simply obeying the divine command, "Go ye into all the world and preach my gospel." He could preach to the poor and lowly in the most unpretentious hut as well or better than to the king in his palace. "Like all other places, a "class" was to be formed at Waterford or New Haven as a nucleus around which might grow up a prosperous society, and it is believed that such a class was formed here as early as 1815 or 1820, and possibly earlier. The first class-leader is supposed to have been Benjamin Garman, as he was known to be a leader as early as 1823 or 1825. Preaching services were held at private houses when convenient, and occasionally under the spreading branches of some large tree, and from 1825 to 1830 the Methodists occupied that little long, low brick building on what is now Market Street, and now owned by Barr Spangler. In 1830 the society built a frame meeting-house on what was known for many years as Back Street, now Walnut Street, on the site now occupied by the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Previous to 1830, probably as early as 1825, and no doubt with the view of owning church property, the following trustees were elected for this region of country: Benjamin Garman, Marietta; Henry Haldeman, Locust Grove; and — Lloyd, Esq., of Columbia.

The Methodists continued to occupy their house of worship on Walnut Street until the building of their new brick meeting-house in 1850. From 1830 to 1865, or a little later, the Methodists had within their congregation or adherents of that faith the wealth and aristocracy of the town, and at present stands more than equal with their sister-churches. The original cost of the present church edifice, located on Second Street, was about five thousand dollars, and in 1874 was remodeled and somewhat beautified at an expense of about three thousand dollars. In 1865 the society was incorporated with the following-named trustees: Benjamin Garman, Jacob A. Wisner, Robert Carroll, George W. Clawgus, Alexander Smith, and George W. Worrell.

Among the early members of the society, or those belonging previous to 1840, we find the names of not only those mentioned previous to that date, but a Mr. Wormly, who was a trustee, Catharine Jamison, Catharine McMichael, Mrs. Kelly, Margaret G. Childs, Robert Carroll, Mary Carroll, Hannah Shill, Mrs. Grosh, John B. Carter, a class-leader in 1839, Rebecca Carroll, Helen Cramer, Anna Shill, Maria Martin, Sarah Trump, and Catharine Souders. No doubt there were many more, but we have no means of obtaining their names. From 1840 to 1860 the following-named persons were and are still some of the membership: Robert Turner, George Roodessill, Jacob Wisner, Abram Musser, Mrs. Kramer, Mrs. Longenecker, James McClure and wife, Rachel Bowman, C. Stibian and wife, Mrs. Rathvon.

Among the pastors who have served this people

and congregation previous to 1865 we find the following, who are remembered by the older members: Revs. Sutton, Sumption, Edwards, Reed, Greenbank, Berridge, Kurtze, Librand, Petit, Pancoast, Gillingham. From 1863 we have the following complete list of pastors: 1863-65, Joseph Gregg; 1865-66, William Matthias; 1866-68, John Stringer; 1868-71, J. R. Taylor Gray; 1871-73, S. A. Heilman; 1873-75, C. H. McDermond; 1875-77, J. Lindermuth; 1877-79, J. M. Wheeler; 1879-81, J. Wesley Geiger; 1881-84, J. C. Wood.

Officiary, 1883: Stewards, James McClure, Sr., James McClure, Jr., Harry Graybill, M. M. Caracher, and Aaron Sauerbier.

Class-leaders, Robert Turner, George W. Worrell, and M. M. Caracher.

Trustees, Michael Gabel, Frank Lawrence, Adam Wiseman, Aaron Sauerbier, Amos Bowman, and Harry Graybill.

Zion's Church.—The following is a copy of the original subscription-paper for raising money with which to build this church:

"To the people of all religious denominations:

"The building of meeting-houses for religious worship is not only laudable, but a duty which men owe their Creator, for the use of themselves and their posterity. It is therefore presumed that no arguments in favor of the building of a meeting-house are necessary; but means to defray the expense of such a building are absolutely wanted. The number of individuals of each denomination being small, it would be very burdensome for each sect to build a meeting-house of their own; but all Christians joining in building one for the common use and benefit of all, the burden will dwindle into almost nothing. It is therefore proposed to build a meeting-house in the borough of Marietta, for the common use and benefit of all denominations of Protestant Christians, to be regulated, in all respects, in such a manner as a majority of subscribers present at a meeting to be called for the purpose by the five first subscribers may direct; at which meeting there shall be appointed persons to fix on the spot whereon the building shall be erected, the size and dimensions thereof, as also persons to collect the money so subscribed, and to provide the material and superintend the building, etc."

"For the purpose above mentioned, and for no other, we, the subscribers hereunto, do promise to pay, on demand, to such person or persons as above mentioned, or their order, the several sums of money by each of us respectively subscribed and annexed to each of our names.

"Witness our hands July, 1817."

The following is a list of the original contributors: Jacob Grosh, Esq., John Roberts, Abm. Tublin, Jacob Rohrer, Esq., Samuel Hopkins, Peter Longenaker, John Bates, Henry Cassell, David Reinhart, William Child, Esq., Henry Conn, Sr., David Cassell, Sr., George Dyer, George Hambright, Thomas Wentz,

F. A. Muhlenberg, John Rupley, John Christ, Jacob Etter, Benjamin Steman, Benjamin Lefever, Samuel D. Miller, John C. Lefever, Frederick Moyer, Frederick Fronk, John H. Goodman, Edward Croft, C. Hershey, John Strimp, John Dinmerman, Henry Sultzbauch, James Buchanan, Esq., William Hinkle, Michael Hoover, Samuel Dale, Esq., B. Grundaker, Abm. Breneman, George B. Porter, Esq., Henry Shan, Esq., Henry Haines, Sr., Henry Bear, Tobias Miller, John Longenaker (River), John Longenaker, Christian Miller, N. Keller, Daniel Grosh, John B. Halde- man, John Panles, Christian Heitzler, Christian Leib, John Greis, Barnabas Yates, David Martin, William Pierce, John Shank, Brice Curran, Valentine Vonder- smith, Christian Metz, Jr., E. Allen, William Ham- iltan, Christian Metz, John Swar, Jacob Shinnig, Joseph Hamacher, George Fisher, Martin Grider, James McClellan, Sr., Valentine Grider, John Gri- der, Daniel Grider, Isaac Rohrer, Peter Baker, Henry Halde- man, John Zook, James Duffy, Christian Kee- sey, Jacob Sharer (Lancaster), William Cooper, Wil- iam McClure, William Ridebaugh, John Welsh, Adam Reinhart, Jacob Strickler, a widow, Jacob Graybill, Joseph Heisey, John Monk, John Huss, Andrew Boggs, Christian Roth, Elijah Russell, John M. Patrick, Stephen St. John, John Myers, Patrick Downey, William Adams, Zachariah Moore, James Mehaffy, Charles Nagle, Abraham Tublin, Henry Leibhart, William Goodyear, John Shirts, Lewis Leader, John Spangler, Benjamin Steman, Jacob Etter, Benjamin Gamin, Henry B. Shaffner, John Folt, John Shisler, John Christy, John Shaffer, Chris- tian Miller, Dr. Muhlenberg, John Shuck, Daniel Schnavely, Peter Hummerickhouse, Christian Halde- man, J. Enyan, L. H. Stevens, Sebastian Kohl, J. Houty, John Galt, C. Snavelly, H. Hubley, F. Hains, J. Libhart, F. Evans, Samuel Oberly, Groff & Fisher, C. King, John Sultybauch, Henry Sultybauch, D. Snavelly, J. Heckrote, Dr. King, Jr., D. Lankard, A. Cassell, James Steele, John Stoner, J. Welshofer, J. Sheets, M. Whitson, H. B. Shafner, John Loucks, H. Hogman, Dr. Graham, S. Jacobs, Samuel Bairer, Andrew Noble, John Moore, Joseph Landis, M. Dan- ner, M. Gardner, M. Welsh, Z. Spangler, George Small, J. S. Worley, A. Rutter, C. A. Barnitz, Wil- iam Barber, John Gardner, William McIlvain, Thomas Kelly, John Koons, D. Cassatt, Morris Small, A. Heastand.

The subscriptions reached an aggregate of fourteen hundred and seventy-seven dollars and forty cents, and at a meeting of the subscribers, held in Septem- ber of the same year, resolutions were adopted pre- scribing rules for their government, among which it was set forth that no sect or denomination should be excluded, "but each shall have an equal right to said church agreeable to the subscription papers."

The borough authorities gave permission for the erection of the church on "the west corner of the burying-ground," "for the use of all Protestant Chris-

tian denominations, none to be excluded." The corner-stone was laid on the 23d of August, 1818, and the memorandum deposited in it repeated the condition that the church to be erected there was "for the use of all Protestant Christians residing in Marietta or its neighborhood, and joining this congregation as pew-holders or otherwise."

The church was consecrated June 15, 1823. It appears from the record that no trustees were elected during twenty years, but on the 4th of December, 1843, Samuel Eberly, Samuel Hopkins, Henry Sultzbauch, John Kline, Samuel D. Miller, Philip Ropp, John Paules, and James B. Shaffner were chosen, and trustees were regularly elected afterwards. In 1854 the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations were allowed by the trustees to place an organ in the church. The burial-ground in which the church stood became so full that it was found necessary in 1857 to restrict the privilege of making interments there. An addition to it was made by the borough, but burials there have long since ceased.

The German Reformed and Lutheran congregations used this house as a place of worship during many years. About four years since the Lutherans ceased to worship here. The Reformed Society became practically extinct many years since, but five years ago it was revived, and it has since occupied this house.

Every religious society or church in the borough, except the Catholic Church, has occupied this house in the early period of its existence. The house has not been greatly changed since its erection. A gallery has been added, a bell-tower has been built, and some changes have been made in its internal arrangements. It is a brick structure, and its seating capacity is four hundred.

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Marietta,¹ located on the corner of Second and Chestnut Streets (south of Second), was incorporated in 1865 (has a seal). The building is a brick structure, is sixty-seven feet in length, and thirty-two feet in width, with steeple and bell, and large basement. The building was commenced and corner-stone laid in 1866, and finished in 1867. The finishing of the church inside—the pulpit, altar, arches of chancel doors, pews, wainscoting, and church furniture—are walnut. The windows are of stained or colored glass of different colors (figures or representations and mottoes on large chancel windows), with arched ceiling. Robing room and pulpit on east side of chancel, and organ and choir on west side, making a very comfortable and pleasant house for worship. The Sunday-school and reciting rooms are in the basement of the church building. First rector called was the Rev. R. C. Russell. First vestry of the new church was S. F. Eagle, Dr. Edwin Haldeman, C. J. Nourse, E. D. Roath, Henry Wolf, William Kendig, Jacob Roth, and Jacob C. Burkhart.

Jacob C. Burkhart was elected secretary of vestry. The following were appointed the building committee, viz.: Rev. R. C. Russell, Stephen F. Eagle, Dr. E. Haldeman, and E. D. Roath, treasurer; cost of building proper and ground, nine thousand nine hundred dollars. The church was dedicated Nov. 14, 1872, by the Right Rev. Mark Antony De Wolfe Howe, bishop. The corner-stone was laid by the Right Rev. — Vale, Bishop of the Diocese of Nebraska, Wyoming, and other Territories, composing one diocese.

The church is in good condition and free from debt, and owns a fine brick rectory not far from the church on Second Street. Within the last few years, under the charge of the last rector, Rev. Alonzo Potter Diller, many have been added to the membership. Pews free. The Sunday-school is in a flourishing condition, numbering one hundred and thirty-five pupils, thirteen teachers, and three officers; Albert D. Wike, superintendent. Over two thousand volumes have been purchased since the organization. A number of volumes have become soiled and worn out, and have been replaced by publications of later date.

Names of rectors that have been called and officiated as rectors are, viz.: Revs. Robert C. Russell, Charles H. Meade, William T. Davidson, James O. Drumm, and Alonzo P. Diller. The present vestry consists of the following, viz.: Stephen F. Eagle, rector's warden; E. D. Roath, church warden; George W. Mehaffey, A. D. Wike, H. S. Stauffer, Simon F. Stibgen, Dr. George Reich, George F. Stibgen. A. D. Wike, secretary.

Services were frequently held in Zion's Church prior to building and establishing St. John's parish by Dr. Appleton and others for the membership in this locality.

Zion's German-English Evangelical Lutheran Congregation² of the borough of Marietta and vicinity, in Lancaster County, Pa., was organized in the year of our Lord 1855. As early, however, as 1852 the nucleus of the congregation was already formed. Previous to this year the spiritual wants of the Lutherans at Marietta were attended to by the pastors of the Lutheran Church at Columbia, Pa. In 1852 the Lutherans and German Reformed of Marietta organized a so-called union congregation. Rev. — Doer, a Reformed minister, preached for them every two weeks. This arrangement, however, was continued only a little over a year. During the two years following there was preaching occasionally by individuals, some of whom proved themselves very worthless characters.

In the early part of the summer of 1855, Rev. George M. Merz, a Lutheran minister, came to Marietta, and, making himself known, was asked by the Lutherans to remain with them and become their pastor. A congregation was organized and officers

¹ By E. D. Roath, Esq.

² By Rev. George Ph. Mueller.

ected. No official written documents relating to the congregation exist, as far as we know, of this period save the record of the ministerial acts of Rev. Merz. His first entry is the baptism of a child, dated July 1, 1855, and the last, also an infant baptism, Sept. 19, 1858.

His successor was found in the person of Rev. Joseph Schmaizl, pastor of Salem's German Lutheran Church at Columbia, Pa. His ministration was brief, about one year. Soon after he was elected pastor the congregation adopted a constitution, on the 7th of November, 1858. It is signed by the pastor and fifty-six male members. The following are the names of those who signed it, and are still living and members of the congregation: Ferdinand Zuch, Christopher Kolb, Wilhelm Theisinger, Johann Meister, George Raum, Friedrich Bink, Wilhelm Westenboefer, Jacob Menge, Dionis Ziegelmeier, and Adam Koehler, Sr. This constitution was superseded by another adopted on the 15th of January, 1860.

In the fall of 1859, Rev. J. A. Darmstaetter, who had completed his studies at the Lutheran Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa., and was called to the pastorate of Salem German Lutheran Church at Columbia, was elected pastor of the congregation. He accepted, and served Marietta in connection with Columbia, residing at the latter place and preaching at the former every two weeks. In 1859 a Sunday-school was organized, of which Mr. Michael Stump has been the efficient superintendent since 1866. Mr. Christian Kolb and Mr. Ferdinand Zuch served in this capacity also. During the long and faithful service of the Rev. Darmstaetter the congregation grew and waxed strong. With great self-denial and sacrifice he earnestly labored to make the congregation self-sustaining, and have it to call a pastor who would reside in Marietta and preach in the German and English language. His labors were crowned with success. After serving the congregation for almost nineteen years, he resigned on the 24th of March, 1878, retaining the congregation at Columbia and Chestnut Hill. He preached his farewell sermon on the 2d of June, 1878.

The congregation, now forming a separate charge, extended a call to its present pastor, Rev. George Ph. Mueller, a graduate of the Lutheran Concordia College at Fort Wayne, Ind., and of the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Philadelphia. He accepted, and was installed on the 14th of July, 1878, by his predecessor, assisted by Rev. F. P. Maysor, of Lancaster, Pa. As one of the conditions of his call was to preach in the German and English language, and also to perform his ministerial acts in either, as might be requested, he reorganized the German congregation into a German-English, when they adopted a new constitution on the 19th of August, 1878. The congregation, not being incorporated, obtained a charter on the 23d of January, 1882.

Until the winter of 1878 the congregation was without a church building of its own. It worshipped

in Zion's Church, a building erected by the contribution of the Protestants of this place, and open to all denominations who wish to worship there. Rent was paid for the use of this building. In 1874 the congregation bought a lot on the corner of Walnut Street and Mulberry Alley. Two years later, in 1876, it put in the foundation for a church edifice, but owing to adverse circumstances did not proceed to the building thereof. Thus things stood until the 26th of August, 1878, when a congregational meeting was held and the erection of a church discussed. It was unanimously resolved to build. Matters were now pushed, and on the 15th of September the corner-stone was laid, and three months later the edifice was finished, and dedicated on the 15th of December, 1878. The structure is built of brick, Gothic style, thirty-three by sixty feet, excluding buttresses; walls sixteen feet high. In 1883 the congregation added a tower, and the Women Society presented the bell, in memory of the four-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Dr. Martin Luther, born Nov. 10, 1483. The bell weighs five hundred and eighteen pounds without mountings, which are a present of the Young Folks' Society, and was consecrated on the 15th of July, the fifth anniversary of Rev. Mueller's installation as pastor. The whole property of the congregation is estimated at four thousand dollars, and is free of debt. The congregation numbers one hundred and thirty-six confirmed members, and the Sunday-school one hundred and thirty-nine pupils and nineteen teachers.

From July 1, 1855, to July 27, 1883, the following ministerial acts were performed by the pastors of the congregation, as recorded in the church record: baptisms, 666; confirmations, 201; communions, 2882; marriages, 114; burials, 242.

St. Mary's Catholic Church.—Prior to the year 1870 the Roman Catholics living in Marietta had been obliged to go to Columbia in order to hear mass, except during the time that Father Russell said mass for them in their town hall. For a long time they had manifested an anxiety to have a church in their town, where they might assist at divine service, and with the view of obtaining the erection of the desired church, a suitable site at the intersection of Second and Perry Streets, one hundred and twenty by two hundred and ten feet, was purchased, the deed being made out in the names of the following trustees: Prof. S. S. Haldeman, Jno. K. Fidler, and William H. Eagle. A part of the required sum for the purchase was collected and paid to Mr. Henry Ockard, the owner. In 1867 the deed of the lot was transferred by the trustees to the Right Rev. James F. Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia, in trust for the Roman Catholic congregation of Marietta, Pa. The balance—five hundred dollars—owing on the lot was paid to Mr. Ockard, Sept. 23, 1869, by the Rev. James J. Russell, pastor. On Nov. 4, 1869, the rite of the laying of the corner-stone of the church was performed

by the Right Rev. J. F. Shanahan, who, in the preceding year, had been consecrated bishop of the new diocese of Harrisburg. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Right Rev. Thomas A. Becker, of the diocese of Wilmington, Del. On the 7th of May, 1871, the chapel of the church was dedicated by the Right Rev. J. F. Shanahan to the great joy and delight of the people, and on the same day mass was said in it for the first time. The church is fifty by ninety-eight feet.

The next important events in the history of the church were the opening of a mission by the Redemptorist Fathers, and the blessing at its close on the 16th of June, 1872, of a beautiful cross bestowed on the church by Paris Haldeman, Esq., whose generosity in this and in other ways is held in grateful remembrance by the people of St. Mary's parish. This cross surmounts the steeple of the church. The parochial school was opened on the 2d of September, 1873, and placed under the care of the Sisters of Charity, to whom at the same time was assigned the charge of the Sunday-school, which, up to this date, had, for a number of years, been presided over by Miss Margaret Trainor.

Before the numerical loss (written of further on) which the congregation sustained, the average number of pupils in the Sunday-school had been seventy-five; it is now about forty. Lack of employment in Marietta during the panicky times of recent years compelled many of the families of St. Mary's congregation to migrate to other districts where work could be had. In consequence of this diminution of the number of the parishioners, the fine church is only partially completed. While, however, the church proper is unfinished, the edifice possesses a magnificent basement, in which the children of the parochial school are taught, and on Sunday divine services held. With the record here of the liberal pecuniary aid which the non-Catholics of Marietta gave in the erection of the church, this brief history of its infancy closes.

United Brethren.—This church was organized May 26, 1880, by Rev. William S. Leshner, with the following-named persons as the original members, who were also the first trustees: Abram R. Lutz, D. Detweiler, and Samuel Nye. This organization was at first connected with the German Conference, and subsequently transferred to the English Conference. In the fall of 1880, through the means of a special meeting, about forty persons were added to the church. The house of worship, located in West Marietta, was built by the Methodist Society to be occupied as a chapel, and in May, 1880, sold to the United Brethren, and by them was dedicated in June of the same year. Present membership, twenty-six. The trustees for 1883 were A. R. Lutz, Alexander McAfee, Joseph McFarland, George Geiser, and Samuel Staacks. Value of church property, eleven hundred dollars. Present pastor, Rev. Mr. Kramer.

The Sunday-school connected with this church was organized in April, 1883, with Christian Stibgen as superintendent, with thirty-five pupils.

African Churches.—There are also two African churches or congregations in Marietta, of which no reliable information could be obtained as to date of organization, building of churches, names of pioneer members, first preachers, or present condition of the societies. It was stated, however, by persons cognizant of the fact, that both churches were in a flourishing condition, and well supplied with ministerial assistance.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES DUFFY.

John Duffy, the grandfather of James, was born in Newtown, Cunningham County, Donegal, Ireland, where he followed the vocation of leather-dressing. He was married to Miss Ann Bradley, and had one son, James, who was born in the same county and township in Ireland, where he was an extensive contractor. He was a man of large acquirements and exceptional business capacity. He was married to Miss Catharine Sheridan, of the same county, and during the year 1800 emigrated to America, and settled in the city of Lancaster, Lancaster Co., from whence he removed to Marietta in the same county.

Mr. Duffy, aside from his business occupations in Ireland, was connected with the military service, and a member of the Light Horse Cavalry. He continued his former business in Pennsylvania, constructed the Marietta and Lancaster turnpike, the turnpike from Elizabethtown to the Susquehanna River, and a large portion of the road from Carlisle to Baltimore *via* York Springs and Gettysburg.

He also projected a portion of the borough of Marietta. In politics he was a Democrat, and in his religious predilections a Roman Catholic.

Mr. and Mrs. Duffy had twelve children, of whom seven survived. The death of Mrs. Duffy occurred in 1820, and that of Mr. Duffy in 1836, in his sixty-fifth year. Their son James was born in Marietta, Sept. 16, 1818, where the uneventful years of his childhood were spent, in the enjoyment of such limited educational advantages as the public school of the neighborhood afforded. The boatman's craft on the Susquehanna River at that early day offered the most inviting field to young men residing along its shores, and here the young man sought occupation, first as a hand, next as steersman, from which he rose to the rank of pilot. He continued thus employed until 1846, and the following year made a trip to Europe. In 1848 he established a line of boats for the purpose of transporting coal from Pottsville to New York, in the interests of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. In connection with James Mehaffy, a son



James (Duff)



Henry Musclemore

of his father's former partner in his land operations in Marietta, he embarked in the lumber business, which was continued until 1865. Mr. Duffy was married on the 8th of September, 1863, to Miss Martha, daughter of John Park, of Marietta. Their children are Josephine, Catherine (deceased), James, Donald Cameron, Thomas Bayard, John Park (deceased), Martha Park, John Park, 2d (deceased), and one who died in infancy.

In 1861, Mr. Duffy became a member of a firm engaged in the transportation of government supplies to the forts in New Mexico and the West, including Salt Lake, an enterprise involving many millions of dollars a year and the labor of thirty thousand oxen. He was thus actively interested for a period of seven years, after which he retired from business, and has since devoted his attention principally to his landed investments, and won a reputation as the most extensive tobacco-grower in the State. In 1877 he became interested in the Marietta Hollow-ware and Enameling Company, in which he controls one-half the capital stock. He was, in 1875, appointed one of the Commissioners of Fisheries for the State of Pennsylvania, and has since been one of the chief promoters of fish culture throughout the State.

He has also been largely identified with the growth and development of the township and borough of his residence. He is an earnest sympathizer with all public improvements, and a director of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad. Mr. Duffy in politics affiliates with the Democracy, though indifferent to the honors which are the reward of party service. His associations are not confined within the limits of his own county, both business and social matters having led to an intimate acquaintance with men eminent in political, financial, and educational circles. His house is the centre of a liberal hospitality, and the resort of men of distinction, irrespective of creed or party.

Mr. Duffy was educated in the Roman Catholic faith, of which he is a supporter, though a willing contributor to other religious denominations.

HENRY MUSSELMAN.

The Musselman family may be classed as Pennsylvania German, its representatives having for generations resided in the State. The parents of Henry were Henry and Magdalena Musselman. Their son, Henry, was born in Lancaster township, where his father was a successful farmer, on the 4th of October, 1798, his early life having been spent within the bounds of the county at Silver Spring. On reaching manhood he removed to Mount Joy, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, and later embarked in the forwarding business in connection with John Patterson. After a residence of several years at Mount Joy he removed to Marietta; and during the year 1848, with Dr. Shoenberger, of Pittsburgh, erected an extensive

furnace. On the death of the latter Henry Watts became a partner in the enterprise. In 1849 another furnace was built, and ultimately a third under the auspices of Henry Musselman & Sons, the property having been disposed of on the death of the members of the latter firm. Henry Musselman was first married to a Miss Rohrer, to whom were born three sons, —John, David, and Christian. By a second marriage, on the 23d of December, 1830, to Miss Anna B., daughter of Abram and Barbara Hackman, of Mount Joy, there were five children,—Abram H., whose birth occurred Nov. 30, 1831, in Mount Joy, and his death Feb. 14, 1877; Samuel, who was born Sept. 5, 1835, and died Nov. 14, 1874; Henry S., born Aug. 10, 1843, who died April 6, 1870, in Baden, Germany, where he had gone to perfect himself in the study of medicine; Anna M., born June 12, 1839, and one who died in early life. Abram H. Musselman was one of the most active men in the iron business, and universally esteemed as a genial, kind-hearted, and enterprising gentleman. He aided largely in the improvement of the village, which he made his home, and was especially zealous for the welfare of the workmen in his employ, to whom his death was a sad calamity.

Samuel Musselman was a man of no less energy and public spirit, and contributed largely by his ability to the success of the industry in which he was engaged. In his intercourse with his fellows he was courteous, kind, and generous, and justly won for himself the appellation, "the noblest work of God," an honest man.

The subject of this sketch was in politics formerly an Old-Line Whig, and subsequently a Republican, though rarely interesting himself beyond the casting of his ballot in the political issues of the day. He was a liberal contributor to all worthy religious objects, though not connected with any denomination. Mr. Musselman's death occurred Dec. 6, 1875, in his seventy-eighth year. This portrait and biographical sketch are inserted by his wife as a tribute of affectionate regard.

DAVID COOK.

David Cook was born in 1750, upon the farm upon which he laid out the town of New Haven, and died at Hagerstown, Md., June 12, 1824. His grandfather, James Cook, was one of the pioneer settlers in Donegal township, who died in 1741, leaving a widow, Elizabeth, and the following children: Thomas, David (father of the subject of this sketch), James, Edward, Joseph, John, Catherine, Jean, and Margaret.

David, the second son of James, and the father of the subject of this sketch, owned and resided upon the farm at Marietta. He died in 1787, and left a wife, Martha, and the following-named children: John (who married Elizabeth Tettle, Sept. 5, 1780), David, Samuel, Grace R., Pedan, and James.

David, married Mary (1766-1820), daughter of

Colin McFarquahr, the minister of the Presbyterian Church at Donegal. He was a justice of the peace for many years. He was an amiable and most worthy citizen.

JAMES MEHAFFY.

James Mehafty was one of the pioneer settlers, and came to Anderson's Ferry about the year 1804. When David Cook laid out New Haven he purchased a lot, erected a house, and opened a store. He moved to Waterford in 1807, where he also was assessed as a store-keeper, and he also commenced the purchase of lumber until he accumulated a large stock. During his time he was the most successful of all the business men in the place. He was the only prominent person in the town who was not ruined by the financial crash which followed the war of 1812. Although his losses were heavy, he gradually accumulated a large estate. He built and resided in the dwelling now owned by Simon S. Nagle.

HENRY CASSEL.

Henry Cassel was born near the junction of Back Run and Big Chikis Creek, in Rapho township, at the base of the northeastern slope of Sporting Hill, on the 12th of March, 1776. His grandfather, Abraham Cassel, settled at this place in the year 1750, where he built a grist-mill. His son, Abraham, was born there, and on the 18th day of April, 1775, he married Esther Weiss. They had the following children: Henry, born March 12, 1776, the subject of this sketch; Maria, born Dec. 13, 1779; and Abraham, born Dec. 14, 1782.

Henry Cassel, being the oldest son, got the homestead and mill, where he carried on an extensive business for several years. Having married Catharine, daughter of John Neff, Esq., of Hempfield, who obtained by inheritance the farm at the eastern limits of Marietta, removed to that place several years before either Waterford or New Haven were laid out. He was the first person along the river that did a commission business. He received immense quantities of flour, grain, whiskey, lumber, and stone-coal, which he shipped to Port Deposit in arks; thence to Baltimore, which he sold for other parties, charging a commission of five per cent.

WILLIAM CHILDS.

William Childs was a hatter by trade. His inclination led him to follow other pursuits more congenial to his taste, for which his abilities seemed better adapted. He was engaged for some years in the lumber and coal business. He was cashier of the Marietta Bank for two or three years, and after its failure he was appointed a justice of the peace, an office he held for many years. He was one of the

best scriveners in the county, and it was safe to accept his opinion upon any law question submitted to him. His dwelling stood where the Marietta Bank is, on Market Street. He died about forty years ago, aged eighty years, leaving a family of several children.

REV. ABRAHAM H. LONG.

Rev. Abraham H. Long was born in East Donegal township, Lancaster Co., April 5, 1823. His parents were Mennonites. His grandfather, Herman Long, was one of the early settlers of Lancaster County. Rev. A. H. Long is a minister in the denomination known as "The Church of God." He entered the ministry in 1853, and has been pastor of the Churches of God in Maytown, Bainbridge, Elizabethtown, Mount Joy, Rohrerstown, and Landisville. He has also served a number of churches in Cumberland and other counties, and preached two years in Wooster, Ohio. He has also published a volume of sermons. The book is entitled "Popular Semons." He has preached nearly five thousand sermons.

SAMUEL HOUSTON.

Dr. Samuel Houston came to the place about the close of the war of 1812, and commenced the practice of medicine. He was an ardent supporter of the war, and opposed the Federal party with great bitterness. He was a candidate for the State Senate, but was defeated. A violent personal warfare was made upon him in the Federal newspapers. He engaged in the river business, and purchased great quantities of stone-coal, provisions, grain, flour, and whiskey, which he stored upon the river-bank and in large warehouses. He shipped these articles in arks which ran down the river to Port Deposit, thence transferred to schooners and taken to Baltimore.

He opposed Jackson's election in 1824 and supported Adams', and when the Anti-Masonic party came into existence he became one of its leading members. That party nominated him for the State Senate when York was attached to Lancaster in the senatorial district, and was defeated by Mr. Caldwell, the Democratic candidate. He was an intimate and warm friend of Thaddeus Stevens, and, like him, hated human slavery, and was a sincere friend of the oppressed. He employed colored men whenever he could, and often he not only gave fugitive slaves employment, but when danger threatened them with a return to bondage, he either concealed them in the neighborhood or sent them on the "Underground Railroad" to a place of safety. He was able and ready at all times to discuss with an opponent the most radical views, and was not only gifted with moral courage but physical also. He built and resided in the large two-story brick dwelling at the northwest corner of Market Square. But one daughter and son survive him.

ELIJAH RUSSELL.

Capt. Elijah Russell was in the war of 1812, and came to Marietta about the year 1812 and embarked in the mercantile business and prospered for some years, but finally lost heavily. He married a daughter of Anthony Haines, who owned the Anderson farm. While on his way to York borough, via Vinegar's Ferry, he was thrown from his horse, and died in a few days from the injuries he then received. He left no children surviving him.

DAVID RINEHART.

David Rinehart came from Chester County about the year 1812 and was apprenticed to learn the carpenter trade, and attained his majority about the year 1813. In the following year he enlisted in Capt. Jacob Grosh's company and marched to Marcus Hook. He engaged in the lumber business at Marietta and also at Port Deposit. His residence was situated on Front Street, near Elbow Lane, and adjoining the "Compass and Square," a tavern kept by James Stackhouse, the old river pilot, who had in his employment a young man named Jacob Tome, who attended bar and was always ready and willing to do any kind of work about the hotel in cases of emergency. Mr. Rinehart noticed his industry and discerned qualities of mind which fitted him for a higher sphere in the business walks of life. He took him by the hand and offered him the management of his business at Port Deposit, Md., which he accepted. His success there was phenomenal, and it was but a little while until Mr. Rinehart gave him an interest in the business; and from that small beginning, without any means of his own, he has become a millionaire and one of the most prominent men in Maryland.

Mr. Rinehart was president of the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company for many years, and occupied that honorable position to a period near the close of his earthly career, when he relinquished all business on account of poor health. He married a daughter of Anthony Haines, by whom he had one son, Edwin, who married a daughter of John Kline.

JOHN HUSS.

Maj. John Huss was a member of Assembly for the years 1823 and 1824. He came from Lancaster in 1813 and started the *Pilot*. When the British burned the capitol at Washington and were threatening Philadelphia, he assisted Capt. Grosh to raise a company of volunteers, and as first lieutenant marched with the company to Marcus Hook. He accepted a position in the bank as clerk in 1817, and after the failure of the bank he resumed the publication of the *Pilot*, but changed its name to the *Pioneer*. Mr. Huss never married. He was one of the most intelligent

and best-read citizens in the place, and had also a fondness for a military life, and commanded the Donegal Rangers for several years. He was an agreeable and fine conversationalist, and his society was much sought after by those who could appreciate his good qualities. He had many friends, who were warmly attached to him. When a member of the Legislature he was the first person to introduce the name of Andrew Jackson into the politics of the State in connection with the Presidency. He died about forty-five years ago, and was buried with the honors of war.

E. D. ROATH.

Eml. D. Roath was born in the city of Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 4, 1820. When he was about four years of age his father died, leaving a widow and four sons, who moved soon after to the village of Maytown, in what is now East Donegal township. After having qualified himself, young Eml. taught school from 1846 to 1854, and became one of the original members of the Lancaster County Teachers' Institute, the first meeting being held in Lancaster in January, 1853. He subsequently settled in the borough of Marietta, and in 1857 was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature.

At the outbreak of the slaveholders' rebellion in 1861 he received orders from Governor Curtin to raise a company for service in the Union army, which was soon accomplished, when he was assigned to Col. Zeigler's regiment, and became a part of the One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, marching to the front with ninety-eight men, and served with distinction nearly four years. He participated in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run (second), Chantilly, where he was in command of the regiment; South Mountain, where for cool bravery he distinguished himself and command; Antietam, where he was slightly wounded; Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Cemetery Hill; commanded right wing at crossing of Rappahannock, Aug. 1, 1863; commanded advance at Mine Run; Spotsylvania Court-House, North Anna, Bethesda, Richmond Road, Tolopotomy, Shady Grove Church, White-Oak Swamp, where he was complimented by commanding general; Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad; Weldon Railroad, where he was taken prisoner, Aug. 19, 1864, and was kept in the prison-pens of Richmond, Salisbury, and Danville for six months, when he was exchanged and sent to Annapolis, Md., where he was discharged by order of the War Department March 5, 1865. While in the army he was brevetted a major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel for meritorious services. Returning to his home in Marietta, he was in 1866 elected by the Republicans to the State Legislature, and subsequently a justice of the peace, which position he still holds.

GEORGE H. ETTLA.

George H. Ettla, of Marietta, son of Conrad and Anna B. Ettla, was born at Hummelstown, Dauphin Co., Pa., Aug. 15, 1832. He served from 1842 to 1850 as deputy collector in the Union Canal collector's office at Middletown, Pa. Came to Marietta in 1854; has resided there ever since, during which time he served four sessions in the Legislature, 1875-78. During the late war was captain of Company B, Two Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment. Has been engaged, while in Marietta, in the lumber trade, fire and life insurance business; at present is postmaster and conducts a general fire insurance agency. His parents died when he was but two years old.

CHAPTER XXXV.

ADAMSTOWN BOROUGH.¹

Location, Railroad, Indians, Water, etc.—The borough of Adamstown is situated in the northern part of Lancaster County, adjoining Berks County line, ten miles from Reading and twenty-one miles from Lancaster, on the old stage route, laid out in 1772, formerly traveled by Eastern members of Congress to and from Washington, D. C.

Its nearest railroad stations are Denver (Union), Reinhold's, and Vinemount, from three to five miles distant on the Reading and Columbia Railroad. The mails are served twice daily, by stage arriving from Denver in the morning at seven o'clock, and in the evening at five o'clock from Reading, thus enabling the citizens to have mail communication with Lancaster, Reading, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and New York.

From old ruins and numerous relics found, in the shape of stone axes, arrow-heads, and ornamental work, it seems to indicate that an Indian village once covered the site of the present town or close by.

The town has always been noted for its abundance of pure sandstone water, which in many places gushes out from the mountain slope on the north side of the town, as also for its general healthfulness, being protected from the cold northwest winds, and unusually free, with rare exceptions, from bronchial or consumptive complaints.

The convenience of and purity of the water makes this place superior to many others for manufacturing purposes. The boilers are kept from sediment, requiring less labor in cleansing, and last much longer.

Pioneer Settlers.—The first settlement dates back prior to the middle of the last century, and in 1761 William Addams, the elder, laid out the town on a general plan, consisting of twenty-eight lots of one acre each, and twenty-nine lots of half an acre each,

and then other lots adjacent, with a street of four perches wide running nearly east and west, and a number of alleys to be fifteen feet wide. This territory occupies ground along the present Main Street, so as to take in the lots of the present owners, to wit: on the north side from Andrew Gottshalk's to Samuel Miller's, and on the south side from Cyrus Miller's to Abram Raudenbush, Sr., inclusive.

After Mr. Addams had laid out the town and made a general plot or draft thereof he called it "Adamsbury," and entered into a written agreement on the 4th day of July, 1761, with the following-named persons as purchasers and occupiers of the several lots therein designated: Frederick Fernsler, Jacob Balde, Balthazer Heining, Christopher Smith, Nicholas Fernsler, Nicholas Seltzinger, Abraham Shonauer, Matthias Abber, Matthias Farntzler, Philip Brendel, John Schwartz, Abraham Kern, John Moore, Peter Freisser, Jacob Freisser, Nicholas Yost, Thomas Kern, George Feiser, Philip Heil, Franz Hahn, Isaac and Philip Moyer, Christian Richard, John George Shoup, John Stall, Conrad Carroll, Jacob Betz, Peter Negeley, Abraham Kern, Jr., Lorents Stephan, Cath. Zwalley, Ludwig Herring, Henry Brendel, Ludwig Twinks, Martin Eicholts, Abraham Addams, Christian Hailing, Philip Breidenstein, Isaac Addams, William Addams, Jr., with whom he stipulated to lay out the town aforesaid into sixty lots, with streets and alleys, subject to a yearly ground-rent of sixteen shillings per acre, Pennsylvania currency.

Lease of Lots in Adamsbury.—Subsequently, in order to carry out the provisions and true intent of the original agreement, and to provide each occupier with proper titles, the said William Addams and Ann, his wife, by indenture, did grant and confirm unto the said purchasers of lots, their heirs and assigns forever, the said certain lot of ground as numbered and described, "situate in (then) Cocalico township, in the county of Lancaster aforesaid, in the town called 'Adamsbury,' with a clause or proviso, called 'Memorandum,' that it is covenanted and agreed upon by and between the two parties hereof that the said (purchaser's name), his heirs and assigns, shall, at his or their own proper cost and charges, make, erect, build, and finish on the said premises, within the term of two years from the date hereof, a good, substantial dwelling-house, twenty by sixteen feet at least, with a good chimney of stone or brick, cemented with lime and sand; and, further, that the said (—), his heirs and assigns, shall pay therefor and thereout unto the said William Addams, his heirs and assigns, at the town of Adamsbury, on the twenty-sixth day of June yearly, forever hereafter, the rent of sixteen shillings (if the lot contained one acre, and eight shillings when it contained but half an acre), lawful money of Pennsylvania: Provided always, nevertheless, that if the said yearly rent, or any part thereof, shall happen to be behind

¹ By Hon. E. Billingsfelt.

and unpaid by the space of sixty days next after any of the days of payment on which the same ought to be paid as aforesaid, that then it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Addams, his heirs and assigns, or any of them, into the said premises with the appurtenances to enter and distrain for the said yearly rent, and the distress and distresses then and there so found to lead, drive, and carry away and impound, and impounded to detain until the said yearly rent be fully paid and satisfied.

"Provided, further, that if no distress can be found upon said premises, that then it shall and may be lawful to and for the said William Addams, his heirs and assigns, into all and singular the hereby granted premises with the appurtenances, or into any part thereof, in the name of the whole, wholly to re-enter, and the same to have again, repossess, and enjoy, as if these presents had never been executed."

The Addams Family.—William Addams, the founder of Adamstown, died in November, 1772, leaving a widow, Anna, and five sons, named Abraham, Samuel, Richard, William, and Isaac, and a daughter married to John Witman. He also left considerable property in and about the vicinity of Adamstown, consisting of a mill and farming lands, as well as the aforesaid town lots. As early as the 1st of August, A.D. 1739, a patent was issued by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania to William Bird, an iron-master, for three hundred and fifty-six acres of land, including what was then known as "Addams' Mill," then as now supposed to contain iron ore, and on March 26, 1747, the said William Bird and Bridget, his wife, sold the same to Christopher Witman. The latter and Barbara, his wife, on the 27th day of April, 1749, sold two hundred and forty-six acres thereof unto the said William Addams, who lived out of the town on a portion thereof, and gave lots to his four sons,—Abraham, Samuel, Richard, and William. To Isaac, the youngest, he gave lots Nos. 31, 32, and 61. The first-named three sons afterwards transferred their rights and title to said lots unto their brother William for three hundred and thirty pounds. Isaac also got the mansion farm and one hundred and thirty-seven acres adjoining the village of Adamstown.

William Addams, the founder, was of English, and his wife, Anna, of German descent. Their descendants are very numerous found in the counties of Lancaster, Berks, Lebanon, Schuylkill, Dauphin, Cumberland, Perry, and other counties in Pennsylvania, as well as in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Oregon.

William Addams, one of the five sons, died in 1774, leaving a widow named Barbara, and a son also named William, who was a minor, to whom he bequeathed the whole of his estate, should he arrive at the age of twenty-one years; but in case of his death before arriving at said age, one-half of his estate should go to his said widow, Barbara, and the remainder to his

four brothers,—Abraham, Samuel, Richard, and Isaac. William, the younger, died in his minority, and Isaac afterwards married Barbara, the widow of his late brother William.

The said Abraham, Samuel, Isaac, and Barbara, on the 19th day of April, A.D. 1810, conveyed all their right, title, and interest in the same unto the said Richard Addams, who died in 1816, leaving a widow named Susannah and eight children, viz.: Mary, intermarried with Rudolph Heberling; Anna, intermarried with Jacob Flickinger; Margaretta, intermarried with Henry Flickinger; Susanna, intermarried with John Fisher; Magdalena, intermarried with John Bechtel; William, who inherited the farm; Catherine, single woman; Elizabeth, intermarried with Peter Musser. To these named seven daughters was bequeathed all the interests in and to the original ground-rents.

To William Addams descended the Addams farm (formerly owned by his uncle, Isaac), and by him owned and occupied until 1852, when he died and left it to his two sons, the Rev. Jacob Addams, deceased, and his brother, Isaac. The latter is still living near Leesport, Berks Co., Pa. The two brothers partitioned the farm, the latter taking the old mansion and part of the land, the former the balance of farm, added to the dwelling he had formerly built for himself as a residence close by.

But few of the descendants of Richard Addams are now living in the borough, the only ones being Mr. John Musser, retired merchant, who is a grandson, his sister, Susannah Musser, Jonathan Flickinger and John Fisher, great-grandsons, and Maggie Billingsfelt (wife of E. Billingsfelt), a great-granddaughter.

Isaac Addams, who was the youngest son of the founder of Adamstown, and brother of Richard Addams, left six sons, viz.: William, who represented Berks County in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Congresses; John, who commanded a brigade of the Pennsylvania militia during the war of 1812; Isaac, Samuel, Peter, and Abraham. The latter's daughter, Ann Eliza Addams, married Jacob Beaver, whose son, Gen. James Addams Beaver, the gallant one-legged Union soldier, was the Republican candidate for Governor during the election campaign of 1882. A combination of circumstances brought three candidates into the field (two Republicans) for the same office, thus rendering the defeat of Gen. Beaver inevitable.

Present Owners of Ground-Rents.—The several lots of ground are still sold and held subject to said yearly ground-rent, which is annually collected and paid to the proprietors, successors, or present owners. By will and divers conveyances the proprietary right became vested in Richard Addams, one of the five sons of the founder, and after his decease, which occurred in 1816, his proprietary right was sold at public sale by his executors, William Addams and Henry

Flickinger, and bought by Rudolph Heberling, a son-in-law, and the interest therein divided among heirs or daughters of said deceased in equal shares. The said shares were owned in 1883 by the following parties: The heirs of Magdalena Bechtel, deceased, who was a daughter of the said Richard Addams, one share; the heirs of Anna Flickinger, deceased, also a daughter, one share; Susan Musser, a granddaughter, three shares; estate of Solomon Regar, deceased, purchaser of Mr. Heberling's interest, one share; and Frederick T. Zeigler, purchaser of the share formerly owned by Henry Flickinger, Sr., deceased, one share.

When incorporated its population numbered three hundred, and in 1880, according to the last census, eight hundred and one.

The territory occupied contains about three hundred acres, and was taken mainly from the township of East Cocalico, the balance from Brecknock township, Lancaster Co.

Incorporation of the Borough.—The borough of Adamstown was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature April 2, 1850, and is embraced in the following survey: Beginning at Adams' Spring, in Berks County, and running N. 59½° W. 95.5 perches to Ruth's Spring; thence S. 55½° W. 192 perches to Good's Spring; thence S. 51¼° W. 157 perches to corner of Heft and Regar's land; thence S. 54° E. 113 perches to a willow-tree standing on the bank of Adamstown Branch of Muddy Run; thence N. 60½° E. 320 perches to Storie and Gehman's line; thence N. 4½° W. 65.2 perches to place of beginning in Berks County.

The act of the Legislature erecting the borough authorized the election of the following borough officers, viz.: One chief burgess, three councilmen, three school directors, one justice of the peace, one constable, one street commissioner, one assessor, two assistant assessors, one auditor, and a board of election officers. Having secured all the powers and privileges of a borough, the people soon became indifferent about borough matters, the authorities having but limited powers, until the spring of 1875, when a new régime was inaugurated; application was made to the proper authorities, when the privileges allowed by the act of the Legislature of 1851, and a supplement in 1871, was extended to Adamstown borough, and six councilmen and six school directors and two justices of the peace, instead of three, were to be elected.

Up to that time, 1875, the borough records give no satisfactory list of officers. Since then they have been as follows:

BURGESS.—1875-76, William A. Neibel; 1877-78 and 1881, Henry R. Stock; 1879, Henry Fitchthorne; 1880, Jacob Fitchthorne; 1882-83, George Hollman.

TOWN COUNCIL.—1875, Jacob Fitchthorne, Benjamin Steffy, Isaac Sowers, Henry Haller, Sr. (only four councilmen this year); 1876, Jacob Fitchthorne, Henry H. Miller, Benjamin Steffy, Edward Regar, George Hollman; 1877, Henry Fitchthorne, William M. Knick, Wil-

liam M. Hyman, Edward Regar, David Landis; 1878, David Landis, Joshua Spaetz, William M. Hyman, Edward Smith, Henry Fitchthorne; 1879, Edward Regar, Samuel Regar, Benjamin Steffy, Andrew M. Gottshall, Edward Smith; 1880, Andrew M. Gottshall, William M. Hyman, William R. Stock, William R. Redjay, Jr., Nathan F. Hartman; 1881, Michael Smith, Sr., William F. Regar, Jr., B. M. Artz, Cyrus Miller, Benjamin Steffy; 1882, Henry Bicher, Samuel S. Shatt, John Zerle, Augustus Rezar, Richard Trostle, Harrison Brundel; 1883, Henry Seifried, Henry Bicher, David Lerah, Augustus Regar, John Zerle, Richard Trostle.

TOWN CLERK.—1875-81, W. W. Feitter; 1882, Franklin Woods; 1883, S. J. Coldren.

In 1883 the assessor for the borough was William Knauer; assistant assessors were Levi C. Schnader and William Bicher; Constable, Cyrus Miller; Auditor, R. M. Hyman; Treasurer, Levi C. Schnader.

Educational.—On the 14th day of February, 1814, John Frymeyer and his wife, Catharine, by their indenture, did grant and confirm unto Henry Flickering and William Addams, and their successors forever, a tract of land situate in Adamstown, "in trust to and for the use and behoof of the inhabitants of Adamstown and its vicinity, and their successors, for a site or place for erecting churches and houses of religious worship, school-houses and almshouses, and burying-grounds, etc., and the said trustees shall, as soon as conveniently may be, at the cost and expense of the neighbors and those who wish to contribute thereto, erect and build, or cause to be erected and built on the said premises, a house or houses suitable and convenient for keeping or teaching a school for the education of children and grown persons of all denominations whatever that may be desirous of being taught there, for which purpose they shall, with the approbation of the neighbors and contributors, and at the expense of those who send children to be taught or choose to be taught themselves, find and provide a good teacher, if such can conveniently be had, to superintend the school, and shall prevent any other use or occupancy to be made of the lot and premises than what is necessary for the school and teachers for the time being; and in case of the death or incapacity of the said trustees to act, the neighbors and contributors shall choose their successors and fill the vacancies that may arise."

In order to avail themselves of the privileges granted in the aforesaid trust, the citizens of Adamstown and vicinity for miles around, by their assistance and contributions, soon thereafter erected a modest one-story stone school-house, the dimensions being about twenty-five by twenty-five feet, employed a teacher, who was so well patronized that at times the capacity of the building was almost too small to hold all the pupils, during the winter months upwards of seventy being regularly in attendance with but one teacher. The lot upon which the school-house was built being well covered with heavy timber, and coal as fuel not then in use, the larger and older boys of the scholars had to fell trees, cut and split wood between hours, which was used as fuel in a large tented stove of the "George Ege pattern."

Of the earliest teachers in the school were Messrs. Stillwell, Yerkes, Spayd, McDowell, Lightner, Proudfoot, Zimmerman, Dewees, McDonough, and others.

In the year 1855 a new two-story stone school-house, thirty by thirty-six feet, was built near the site of the old one, and near the upper end of what is now Broad Street, and two schools established therein. This house gave place in 1878 to a two-story brick structure, which was destroyed by fire early in the morning of Dec. 13, 1881. This building stood a few rods east of its predecessors, and upon the same foundation was erected in 1882 the present beautiful two-story school building, containing four well-arranged and well-ventilated school-rooms, three of which are occupied by the schools of the borough, with Franklin Wood as principal, assisted by H. W. Harrah and Miss Ida V. Scheats.

The first teachers of the borough schools under the free-school system were Christian Lichty, E. Billingfelt, and Abraham Lutz.

The school directors of the borough for 1852 were Henry Miller, Henry Staufer, and Benjamin E. Shirk. Between that time and 1857 the name of Rev. Benjamin Adams appears as one of the school board.

The borough record furnish the following school directors for the borough:

- 1857.—Henry Miller, Benjamin E. Shirk.
 1858-59.—Henry Miller, Benjamin E. Shirk, John Maeser.
 1860-61.—Henry Miller, Benjamin E. Shirk, Henry Fichthorn.
 1862.—Henry Miller, Henry Fichthorn.
 1863-64.—Henry Miller, Henry Staufer, Henry Fichthorn.
 1865-66.—Abraham Lutz, Henry Staufer, Henry Fichthorn.
 1867-74.—Abraham Lutz, Ludwig T. Custer, Henry Fichthorn.
 1875-76.—Abraham Lutz, Ludwig T. Custer, Dr. W. Harvey Hartzell, Richard Regar, Edward H. Coldren, Henry G. Mohn.
 1877.—Abraham Lutz, Ludwig T. Custer, George Bollman, Richard Regar, Edward H. Coldren, Henry G. Mohn.
 1878.—George Bollman, E. H. Coldren, L. T. Custer, R. Regar, A. Lutz, L. C. Schneider. Mr. Bollman removed from the district, when Dr. A. S. Raudenbush was elected to fill vacancy, nearly one year.
 1879.—Henry Seigfried, E. H. Coldren, H. R. Redcay, R. Regar, A. Lutz, L. C. S.neider. Mr. Redcay was elected for two years, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of George Bollman. Mr. Regar resigned, when George Bollman was elected for one year to fill vacancy.
 1880.—W. W. Fetter, E. H. Coldren, H. R. Redcay, Henry Seigfried, Joshua Spatz, L. C. Schneider. Mr. Seigfried resigned, when William K. Munser was elected to fill vacancy.
 1881.—George Bollman, E. H. Coldren, Henry Regar, W. W. Fetter, Joshua Spatz, and Henry A. Shirk for one year.
 1882.—G. Bollman, E. H. Coldren, Henry Regar, W. W. Fetter, Joshua Spatz, Nathan F. Hartman. Mr. Spatz resigned, and H. A. Shirk was elected by the board to fill vacancy. Mr. Regar resigned, when the board elected Cyrus Miller for one year. Mr. Hartman removed from the district, when the board elected William R. Sloot to fill vacancy.
 1883.—G. Bollman, E. H. Coldren, H. R. Redcay, Samuel E. Staufer, William H. Klein, H. Witman.

Church of the Evangelical Association.—In the earlier days of Adamstown religious worship was held in the pioneer school-house by itinerant preachers and others, and about the year 1840 the Evangelical Association sent their ministers to this place, who frequently held divine service in the school-house,

and soon made such a favorable impression upon many of the inhabitants that many converts were gained for their form of service and the doctrines taught by them. Much has been done in the few intervening years to establish true religion in the hearts of many old and young citizens of this town.

This church was organized in 1845, and a stone house of worship erected the same year on a plot of ground on Broad Street, north of Main. Here the congregation continued to worship till 1883, when, on May 31st of that year, the old frame building was taken down and the corner-stone removed.

In 1883 the church and congregation built their present substantial brick edifice, forty-one by eighty feet, on Main Street, at a cost of a little over seven thousand dollars. The corner-stone was laid July 7, 1883, by Rev. — Brown, of Reading, assisted by the pastor. The building committee for the new house of worship was H. G. Mohn, president; D. R. Redcay, secretary; H. R. Stork, assistant secretary; A. C. Snader, treasurer; and Levi Snader, Joshua Spatz, and A. R. Bollman. The following-named persons comprised the board of trustees in 1883: Joshua Spatz, president; H. R. Sloot, secretary; Allen C. Snader, treasurer; and Henry G. Mohn and Levi Snader.

The missionary society of the church was organized in 1882, with the following-named officers: A. R. Bollman, president; H. K. Bucher, vice-president; S. J. Coldren, secretary; and Rev. A. Dilaba, pastor of the church.

The Sunday-school dates with that of the church, and is officered as follows: W. W. Fetter, superintendent; Mrs. Agnes Bollman, assistant superintendent; S. J. Coldren, secretary; A. R. Bollman, assistant secretary; Henry G. Mohn, treasurer; S. R. Sloot, librarian; David R. Redcay, assistant librarian; Sally Bollman, organist; Dora Fichthorn, assistant organist.

The officers of the Sunday-school Missionary Society for 1883 were W. W. Fetter, president; S. J. Coldren, secretary; H. G. Mohn, treasurer.

Burial-Places.—In 1769 a plot of ground in what was in after-years the school land was inclosed to be used as a burial-ground, in which many of the older citizens of this town and vicinity lie buried, including soldiers of the Revolutionary war. After the erection of the Evangelical Church on Broad Street, and a burial-place attached thereto, and the laying out of a new cemetery by Hon. Esaias Billingfelt, adjoining the Evangelical burying-ground, no burials have taken place in the old school-house grounds.

Adamstown Council, No. 60, O. U. A. M., was instituted Nov. 4, 1865, with the following-named charter-members: Henry Echnacht, Samuel Styer, E. H. Coldren, Henry B. Handel, Benjamin Steffy, Henry R. Redcay, Joseph White, A. S. Raudenbush, William Echnacht, Henry Staufer, Edward Smith, Ephraim Haller, Solomon Good, Henry Seigfried, Lewis Lutz, Samuel Prutzman, Jacob Fichthorn,

Abram Lutz, Jacob Beam, Barney Lutz, John Fichtthorn, John Artz, Jonathan Swartz, John Schnader, Jacob Kochel, and Samuel Stork.

The first officers of the council were as follows: Councilor, A. S. Raudenbush; V. C., John Fichtthorn; Rec. Sec., Henry B. Hendel; Asst. Rec. Sec., Edward Coldren; Fin. Sec., Abraham Lutz; Treas., Henry Echtenach; I., Jacob Fichtthorn; Ex., Samuel Styer; I. P., Benjamin Steffy; O. P., Joseph White; Jr. Ex-C., John Artz.

The following-named members were the committee appointed to draft constitution and by-laws, which were adopted Jan. 25, 1866: Abraham Lutz, Henry B. Hendel, Jacob H. Fichtthorn, Samuel Styer, and A. S. Raudenbush, committee.

The regular meetings of the council are held on Thursday evening of each week in its hall, over the store of Feeter & Prutzman. Present membership, eighteen. The present officers (August, 1883) are as follows: C., Samuel R. Sloat; V. C., Henry K. Bucher; R. S., B. M. Artz; F. S., William K. Maurer; Treas., Henry Fichtthorn; I., Jacob Fichtthorn; I. P., Benjamin Steffy; O. P., Richard Trostle; Trustees, Henry Bucher, Benjamin Steffy, and Lewis Lutz.

Post-Office.—Just who the pioneer postmaster was we are unable to say, but probably one of the Addams family. However, in 1835, Henry Flickinger was the postmaster, and kept the office in his store. For several years prior to 1880 the office was kept in the hotel now kept by M. H. Clark. Nov. 29, 1880, Abraham Lutz was appointed postmaster at Adamstown, and at present keeps the office over the store of Snader & Landis.

ABRAHAM LUTZ was born in the village of Reamstown, Lancaster Co., Pa., Aug. 3, 1830, and during his minority he learned the trade of a cabinet-maker in Philadelphia, Pa., and Oct. 9, 1855, he married Miss Fanny Rohrer, of Adamstown borough, Pa., who died in Adamstown, Sept. 27, 1880. From 1852 to 1864 he taught school in Adamstown, and the latter year was appointed an assistant revenue assessor for Lancaster County, in which capacity he served over six years. In 1865 he was elected one of the school directors of Adamstown, and served as such for fifteen years. In 1875 he was elected a justice of the peace, and served one term, five years, after which he was appointed a notary public, which position he resigned to accept the office of postmaster of Adamstown in 1880, which he still holds.

Taverns—Pioneer and Later.—Of old taverns there were three in number, kept many, many years ago. "Redcay's," in early times, was known as Jacob Schwartz's tavern, and kept at present by Morgan H. Clark. "Rogers'" tavern, now occupied by Nathan S. Hartman as a private residence. "Rohrers'" tavern was in the building now owned by Nicholas Redcay, and occupied as tenements. The fourth tavern was started by Elias Redcay, Sr., who died

thirty-five years ago, and is kept at present by S. W. Miller.

Of these old hostleries, "Redcay's" was the favorite for sojourners stopping in town, when on their way from Reading to Lancaster, and among the patrons who never passed here without stopping were the McGrannis', McLane's, McGovern's, and many others.

Among its early proprietors were Jacob Schwartz, Dickinson, Clavenstein, Yerkes; and, in 1820, Elias Redcay bought and kept the same for thirty years, when he sold to Jacob S. Shirk. His brother, Henry Shirk, became the proprietor, and was succeeded by Benjamin E. Shirk, Samuel Styer, L. H. Evans, John R. Clark, and the present proprietor, Morgan H. Clark.

The "Rogers'" tavern was kept in turn by Samuel Breneiser, Jacob Regar, Henry Regar, John Sweigert, Leonard Betz, Mr. Kaiser, Jesse Bitzer, Jacob Spatz, Emanuel Frederick; Edward Stutenroth, Martin L. Weidner, Isaac Coldren, Franklin Knauer, and others. This was an old tavern, and kept as such as early as 1772.

Of "Rohrers'" tavern, kept some sixty years ago, but little is known, and lacked the custom of the traveling public to keep it long in existence.

Stores—Early and Later.—The pioneer store in Adamstown was kept by Samuel Addams, a grandson of the founder of the town, who commenced business here about 1813, in an old log building standing on the corner lot, and occupied by Henry Haller. Mr. Addams subsequently sold his store to Henry Flickinger, Sr., who, in 1820, erected on the same lot a large two-story stone dwelling, and store adjoining, and continued the mercantile business till 1845 (his son, John Flickinger, being a partner during the latter years), when the stock was sold to John Musser. In 1848, Mr. Musser removed the goods into his new building, on the opposite corner (where he at present resides), and kept store there until 1876, when he sold his stock of goods to A. C. Snader and D. H. Landis, who moved the same to the brick building erected by Custer & Zeigler in 1876, where they still continue the mercantile business under the firm-name of Snader & Landis.

In 1818, a Mr. Jones started a store in opposition to Flickinger, in an old house then standing on the site now occupied by the residence of William Redcay, Sr. Mr. Jones kept store but a short time, and was sold out.

On the opposite corner, in 1827, Michael Kegerries, Jr., erected a large two-story stone dwelling, with store attached. Mr. Kegerries died several years after. His father, Michael Kegerries, succeeded his son in the store, and was himself succeeded by John Giegler, Esq. His successors in business have been Abram Kegerries, Henry Stauffer, H. H. Miller, A. S. Raudenbush, William A. Niebel, William Artz, Peter Gerret, William L. Masburger, and Rufus M. Hyman.

Mohn's store-house was built in 187-, when he commenced the mercantile business, and continued till 1881, when he sold his stock to Fetter & Prutzman, who still continue the business of general merchandising.

John Musser, son of Peter Musser, who was also a native of this county, was born in Adamstown borough, June 12, 1815. When Mr. Musser arrived at the age of twenty-two years, he married Miss Keziah Miller, a daughter of Sebastian, one of Adamstown's old and highly respected citizens. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Musser went to Whitehall, now Reinholdsville, where he engaged in the mercantile business, where he remained five years, when he returned to Adamstown, and purchased the stock of goods of Henry and John Flickinger, and continued the mercantile business till 1876, when he sold his stock of goods to Snader & Landis, and retired from active service, having been in trade for a period of thirty-six years continuously. In 1848, having built the residence in which he now lives, he moved his stock of goods into it, where for twenty-eight years he carried on a business in which he gained the love and esteem of all with whom he had dealings. He has three children,—P. M., Kate, and Lizzie, all living.

Hat-Factories.—The principal industry of the town is the manufacture of wool hats. The pioneer hat-maker of Adamstown was the late Jacob Fichthorn, father of William and Philip and grandfather of the older Fichthorns of Adamstown. William Fichthorn and Levi Hendel were among the early hat-makers of this place. All these made their hats by hand. The pioneer machine hat-maker was Absalom Ruth, who operated his machinery by water-power. The first to apply steam in the manufacture of hats in this town were John, Jacob, and William Fichthorn, who built a steam hat-factory on the creek, adjoining the American Hotel property. The factory was subsequently purchased by Levi Hendel, who removed the building and machinery to his hat-factory, at the crossing of the Bowmansville and Lancaster and Reading roads.

The next steam hat-factory in Adamstown was by Esaias Billingsfelt, Isaac Sowers, and Henry Stauffer, who, in 1866, converted the old distillery into a hat-factory, adding one story to its height, and making other additions and improvements to the building. This factory was purchased in 1876 by E. H. Coldren, the present owner. The Hendel hat-factory at the Cross-Roads was sold after Mr. Hendel's decease to Coldren & Prutzman, and subsequently to other parties, and was idle in 1883. The brick hat-factory now standing on Willow Street was built in 1875 by Henry H. Miller, who also built a block of twelve dwellings on Willow Street, and a first-class private residence on Main Street. The Miller factory was idle in 1883.

Bollman's hat-factory was established in 1875 by George Bollman, and in 1879 the buildings were destroyed by fire. In 1880, Mr. Bollman rebuilt, and

in 1883 his mill had a manufacturing capacity of eighty dozen hats per day. An average of fifty persons are given employment annually.

Coldren's hat-factory, located on Main Street, was originally a distillery converted into a hat-factory in 1866, and purchased in 1876 by E. H. Coldren, the present owner and operator. The capacity of this factory is eighty dozen hats per day, and gives employment to an average of fifty persons annually,—S. J. Coldren, foreman and book-keeper.

Fichthorn, Redcay & Co.'s hat-factory was established in 1876 by Samuel Fichthorn, Daniel Redcay, and Ludwig D. Custar, who gave employment to twenty men. At present (1883) there are employed thirty persons in the manufacture of hats, who turn out sixty dozen per day.

Tanneries.—The first tannery in Adamstown was established by George Gensamer about eighty years ago, and in a few years thereafter sold the same to Sebastian Miller, Sr., who in 1822 erected on the premises a large and commodious two-story stone mansion house, wherein he resided and carried on the tannery until the year 1844, the time of his death. His two sons, Sebastian and Henry, then became the owners and carried on the business in copartnership until the year 1866, when Henry moved to Pine Grove and engaged in the same business, leaving Sebastian sole proprietor, who is still engaged in tanning.

A second tannery was established sixty-five years ago, by Peter Bicher, on a lot north of Kegerries' store. He carried on the business till about the year 18—, when he sold the establishment to Sebastian Miller, Sr., by whom it was continued in connection with his other establishment for a number of years, when he discontinued the Bicher tannery.

Distilleries.—In the early part of the present century there were many distilleries for the manufacture of "apple-jack" in the vicinity of Adamstown. All of them, however, have gone out of existence, and the apple crop is being used for better purposes.

In 1800, Michael Kegerries erected a distillery in Adamstown for the manufacture of corn and rye whiskeys on the site now occupied by the extensive wool-hat factory of E. H. Coldren, together with the large stone house and barn adjacent, the latter being built in 1809, and numerous other and necessary out-buildings. Mr. Kegerries was at that time the owner of the "Hill," or woodland, containing many acres, situate to the north of the town, which by him was divided into numerous lots, after having cut off most of the timber, the wood of which he used as fuel in carrying on the distillery. Said lots are now owned by different parties, farmers and others, and are now (1883) covered with a growth of first-class chestnut rail timber.

In 1820, Michael Kegerries and Esther, his wife, sold the distillery property and twenty-six acres of land to his son-in-law, John Echtenach, who continued the business till 1855, when he sold the same

to his step-brother, Henry Echtenach, who continued the business till 1864, when the last gallon of the celebrated "Echtenach Rye Whiskey" was manufactured in Adamstown.

In 1865, Henry Echtenach sold the property there, containing twenty-two acres, fronting on both sides of Main Street, between Mohn's mill and the old ground-rent lots, to E. Billingsfelt.

In 1866, Mr. Billingsfelt sold a two-thirds interest in the "old still-house building" and one-half acre of land, with water privileges, unto Henry Stauffer and Isaac Sowers. The three jointly converted the old distillery into a wool-hat factory with steam-power and modern machinery. The hat-factory has been vested in several owners until 1876, when it was purchased by its present owner, E. H. Coldren.

The balance of the land fronting on Main Street Mr. Billingsfelt divided into building lots, and has sold them to different parties, who erected thereon more than a dozen first-class dwellings, also the steam hat-factory of George Bollman and, in 1883, the new brick Evangelical Church edifice.

Grist-Mill.¹—The grist-mill at what is now Adamstown was built by Daniel Moore on the site of the present mill. It was next owned by his son Daniel, who was succeeded by Jacob Moore, and Moore by Abraham Kappis. The next owners were Sebastian Miller and Philip Vanida. Miller was the father of the present Sebastian Miller, of Adamstown. Vanida was at one time a member of the State Legislature, and had a son named Philip. The mill was subsequently owned by Jacob, a son of Philip Vanida, Sr. The next owner was William Mohn, father of H. G. Mohn, the present owner and operator. During this time the mill was twice rebuilt and enlarged.

Stawfer's Cigar-Factory was established in 1875 by Samuel E. Stawfer, the present proprietor, with a working force of one man and one woman. In 1883 his works had increased to the capacity of a working force of two hundred persons, and a manufacturing capacity of sixty thousand cigars per day.

The oldest cigar-factory in this town is that of C. G. Mohn, who has been in the business about ten years, and at present employs about twenty hands annually. William Arts is also engaged in the business, and employs but few workmen.

Printing.—A job-printing office was established in Adamstown in 1873 by Abraham Lutz, who still continues the business, in connection with his duties as postmaster.

Adamstown, 1883.—In 1883 there were in Adamstown one Evangelical Association Church, two hotels, three stores, Fetter & Prutzman, Snader & Landis, and R. M. Hyman; two physicians, Richard Sweitzer

and W. D. Fink; two blacksmiths, Benjamin Steffy and Jacob Hain; one cabinet-shop, by R. Reihner; three wool-hat factories; three cigar-factories, and post-office, with Abram Lutz as postmaster.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SEBASTIAN MILLER.

Sebastian Miller, the grandfather of Adamstown's well-known citizen of that name, emigrated from Germany to America prior to the Revolution, and settled in Berks County, Pa., near Sinking Spring. There he lived until his death. His son Sebastian (born 1786) was apprenticed to the trade of a tanner at Sinking Spring, and worked some time for his brother John. He married Catharine Ruth, of Berks County, by whom he had eight children, of whom four are living, and shortly after his marriage removed to Adamstown, at which place he had purchased the tannery previously owned and operated by George Gensamer. Mr. Miller was a man of sterling worth, and ranked high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. He was industrious, careful, and thrifty in his business, and became a prosperous manufacturer. He died in 1843, sincerely lamented, leaving his business to his two sons, Sebastian and Henry.

Sebastian Miller (last named) was born March 23, 1814, in Adamstown, upon the place he now occupies as a home, and occupied also for years by his father, before him. His early education was gained in the village school, and when at the proper age he was trained by his father in the business of tanning. Thus early in life he received the valuable lessons that self-reliant industry ever teaches, and so laid the foundation upon firm soil of the sturdy and sterling qualities that gave to him the success that came to him in later years. His close attention to business and ready intelligence pushed him rapidly forward as a skilled tanner, and even when a young man he was an acknowledged master of his calling. Upon the death of his father in 1843, he and his brother Henry came into possession of the tannery, and carried it on together with much success until 1866, when Henry retired and removed to Pine Grove, Schuylkill Co. Since 1866 Sebastian has been the sole proprietor of the tannery, and still conducts it with the same careful management and shrewd judgment that marked his early efforts. In 1840 he married Mary, daughter of Henry Regar, of Adamstown, well and long known in that section as a stock dealer and landlord. Mr. Miller has for twenty years been an active member of the Evangelical Church. Business has ever claimed his closest and most earnest attention, and aside from serving the borough as burgess several years, he has not permitted himself to take any part in public life.

¹ The original grist-mill at Adamstown, built or owned by William Adams, the founder of the town, stood about seventy yards farther up the Assam than the present one, and was removed when the present above-mentioned mill was built.

W. W. FETTER.

W. W. Fetter, leading merchant of Adamstown borough, was born at Hinkletown, Lancaster Co., Sept. 17, 1850. In Lancaster County his ancestry goes back at least a hundred years. Until he reached the age of eighteen he remained at home, obtaining, meanwhile, such educational advantages as the village school afforded. That he improved those advantages is manifest in the declaration that upon ending his career as pupil he became himself a teacher. At Muddy Creek, in East Cocalico township, he taught two years, and for two years thereafter at Adamstown. Oct. 19, 1872, he married Elmira, daughter of Samuel Prutzman, of Adamstown, a well-known woolen hat manufacturer, who died March 5, 1878. After his marriage Mr. Fetter worked at hat-making in Adamstown for three years, and subsequently taught school at Adamstown one year. In 1878 he was brought forward as the people's candidate for borough justice of the peace, and elected by a handsome majority. His determination was to retire to private life upon the conclusion of his term, but the popular voice insisted upon his reacceptance of the office, and against his desires he was again made the citizens' candidate. A sharp contest followed, but his popularity once more asserted itself in his reelection in the spring of 1883. As a warm advocate and earnest worker in the cause of public education, Mr. Fetter has long been in the front rank. In February, 1880, he was chosen a member of the board of borough school directors, and since that time has likewise been secretary of the board. In school matters he is alert and active, and serves with watchful care and zealous fidelity the important interests of that department. In Sunday-school work he has for more than eight years been an important factor and leader. In 1875 he was called to take charge of the Sabbath-school of the Adamstown Evangelical Church, and from that time to this he has been continuously its superintendent. The school has a membership of two hundred scholars, and in its direction Mr. Fetter has displayed administrative ability of no common order, while in the development of harmony and system he has brought the school to a high standard, and made it a model of its kind.

From 1876 to 1882 he served as clerk of the Town Council, and in 1877 was largely instrumental in the adoption of the measure that conferred upon Adamstown the privileges of the act of 1851, whereby the jurisdiction of the borough was enlarged. There was strenuous opposition to the change, but Mr. Fetter took the ground that the popular good demanded it, and he accordingly devoted himself with unflagging energy to what he considered his duty as a citizen. The result proved long ago the wisdom of his course and the value of the work he aimed at. During the existence of the *Adamstown Press* he was its junior editor, and in the service of literature wielded a graceful and trenchant pen, whose work won for him gen-

eral commendation. His opinions were the expression of careful and deliberate thought, and gained additional value because they were known to represent conscientious conviction. In 1876 he represented Adamstown borough in the Republican County Committee, and in that field, as in his other important trusts, marked his course with competent judgment and faithful adherence to his duty. In October, 1881, he formed a partnership with Samuel Prutzman for the purchase and conduct of the store business until then carried on by Cyrus G. Mohn, and by his energetic tact and pushing enterprise has placed the firm in the front rank of Adamstown's merchants. In 1882 he was chosen a director of the Mohnsville Building and Savings Association, and still serves. The record herein briefly sketched tells in plain language the story of an active and useful career. For a young man Mr. Fetter has gained a record that not many of his age can boast. Since the day when he found himself able to take his place among men, he has been not only a *worker* but he has been likewise a *leader*. He has never been content to follow merely, but with a commendable ambition has striven to step out of the beaten track and stand at the front whenever and wherever he felt the public good demanded an earnest advocate. He is a firm apostle of the creed of advanced thought, and believes in the theory of active progression in all matters that tend to show the value of intelligence and enterprise. His aim urges him to occupy a place as a useful citizen, and the common verdict is that none occupy it more fully.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

WASHINGTON BOROUGH.

Site, Limits, and Extent.—Washington borough extends a distance of one mile on the east bank of the Susquehanna River, and is surrounded on its north, east, and south sides by Manor township. It is one mile long from north to south, and one-fourth of a mile wide from east to west, and is situated three miles south of Columbia. A full view is had of Columbia and the river as far north as the bend just south of Marietta, while a fine view is also had of the river to the southward as far as the bend at the upper end of Turkey Hill. There is a large and fertile island in the river opposite Washington, and there are also several small islands. The river is fordable at some points here at certain times. The borough is divided into two wards, corresponding to the two original villages of Washington and Charleston, the former village now comprising the lower or southern ward, and the latter the upper or northern ward. The borough is bounded on the north by William Ortman's land.

On the east are the lands of William Ortman, William Shertzer, William Siple, John Brush, Daniel Kauffman, Levi Haverstick, and Jacob B. Shuman. Isaac Shultz's farm—the old Blue Rock farm—touches the borough line on the south. William Ortman and John Brush own many lots in the borough, and Isaac Shultz also owns several. The Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad, running along the river entirely through the borough, was completed in 1876. The population of Washington is now over nine hundred, about one-half in each ward.

Present Condition.—Washington borough was formed by consolidating the villages of Washington and Charleston, and was legally incorporated by act of Assembly, approved April 13, 1827. Washington village—originally Woodstock—was laid out by Jacob Dritt, first before 1800, and afterward in 1811. Charleston was laid out contemporaneously by Joseph Charles. Years ago it was a flourishing little town, but it has since deteriorated, and only recently began to improve. The principal business features are lumber and fish. The inhabitants are generally an industrious class of people, and many of them earn their livelihood by piloting rafts down the river, and also by farming tobacco. Washington borough has at present two churches, Methodist Episcopal and Church of God; three schools, one graded and two primary; two hotels, one a temperance house; two stores, one blacksmith-shop and edge-tool factory, two cigar factories, one confectionery, one shoemaker-shop, three carpenters, one plasterer, and two stone-masons.

Past History of this Locality.—The upper part of Charleston—that part north of the old Conestoga Manor line now corresponding to the road leading from Charleston to Lancaster—was a part of the tract granted to Chartier, the French Jesuit and Indian trader, about one hundred and seventy-five years ago. All the remainder of the borough territory formed a part of the Conestoga Manor, as surveyed for the Penn family by Jacob Taylor, surveyor-general in 1717-18. The lands on the site of the present borough of Washington were first surveyed in 1737, and in addition to all the northwestern portion of the old Conestoga Manor, in all about three thousand acres, were for some time retained by the Penn family. John Keagy afterward settled in that portion of the Conestoga Manor, and sold much of his land to his son-in-law, Charles Smith Sewell, of Maryland, who sold this tract to other parties, as will presently be seen.

Founding of Washington and Charleston.—On June 1, 1810, Charles Smith Sewell and Ann Catharine, his wife, sold one hundred and ten acres to Jacob Dritt, Esq., of Windsor township, York Co., Pa. There was a spring of water in the corner of this tract. Upon this tract Dritt laid out the town of Washington. He sold lots June 11, 1810, to Jacob Habecker, distiller, and to Joseph Habecker, pump-

maker, one acre and eight perches, in lots which came to the river.

On Jan. 11, 1811, Andrew Kauffman, Esq., of Manor, and Barbara, his wife, and Charles Smith Sewell and George R. Stake, both of the same place, both house and lot at corner of Lots Nos. 6 and 7, Lot No. 4 being a part of the one hundred and ten acres which Charles Smith Sewell and Ann Catharine, his wife, sold to Jacob Dritt, of Windsor township, York Co. Stake sold to Sewell April 11, 1811.

On Sept. 10, 1811, John B. Haldeman, of Donegal, and Ann, his wife, sold to Joseph Charles, of Manor, for six thousand five hundred dollars, a tract of one hundred and thirty-four acres, beginning at the river. This tract was part of four tracts, the one-half part of which Jacob Gish, of Donegal, and Mary, his wife, sold to John B. Haldeman Dec. 17, 1808. By writ of partition the above-named tract was allotted to John B. Haldeman in 1809. John B. Haldeman had married a daughter of John Stehman, who had owned the land.

On the site of Washington the town of Woodstock had been laid out Jan. 8, 1807, as a "free port, situated on the east bank of the Susquehanna River, near the Blue Rock, in Manor township, in Lancaster County." Jacob Dritt, Esq., of Windsor township, York Co., was the proprietor, and he advertised that he had laid out a town containing three hundred lots, exclusive of four appropriated for public worship by the Mennonite, Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Moravian congregations, and one for a market-house. These lots were to be sold by lottery, and were advertised to be drawn Saturday, March 14, 1807, tickets \$—cash. The proprietor agreed to give eight hundred dollars cash to the person who drew No. 16, for the lot one thousand feet front granted to the public on the river for landings. He obtained an act of Assembly for the privilege of erecting a bridge across the Susquehanna River at that place. A ferry was also to be established here.

On July 15, 1811, Jacob Dritt laid out a town "on the east bank of the Susquehanna River, near the Blue Rock, in Manor township, Lancaster Co." This town contained one hundred and twenty-two lots, to be disposed of by lottery, each ticket to draw a lot. This was the town of Woodstock of 1807, and was now named Washington. The lottery took place and all the lots were drawn. Mr. Dritt advertised that he would meet the "adventurers" at the house of Mrs. Jeffries, in Columbia, on the 17th and 18th of May, 1811, and execute the titles for the lots. All who resided in Lancaster or north of that place were privileged to call on Henry Carpenter, surveyor, for their titles after the above date. Jacob Dritt made a will in 1815, and Jesse Roberts and Samuel Bonham were appointed his administrators for the Washington lots. Dritt was drowned while crossing the river in a boat in 1822.

The town of Charleston, now constituting the upper

ward of the borough of Washington, was laid out by Joseph Charles, Jan. 4, 1811. It contained sixteen acres, divided into forty-seven lots, sixty feet front, with a spring at the south side. This town was in Manor township, seven hundred feet along the east banks of the Susquehanna River, three miles south of Columbia. The lots were laid out by Joseph Charles, and were sixty by one hundred and eighty feet. The wedge-shaped tract of land to the north of Charleston, separating that village from that of Fairview, was owned by a man named Scott, who afterwards sold his land to the late Henry Ortman, and it is now owned by the latter's son, William Ortman.

Joseph Charles had bought the lower part of the tract upon which Charleston was built from John Stehman. He had bought the upper part from John B. Haldeman, of Donegal, who had married a daughter of Stehman, the previous owner of that tract. That part of Charleston north of Lancaster Street was laid out first. Joseph Charles advertised lots Jan. 4 and Aug. 16, 1811. The lots were drawn by lottery Sept. 6, 1811, and were assigned to lot-holders Sept. 27, 1811. On Oct. 6, 1811, one hundred and forty-three parchment deeds were ordered. Joseph Charles died in 1814. The bulk of Charles' lots were drawn by Chester County people,—the Greenses, the Micheners, the Robertses, and the Mendenhalls.

Early Progress—Washington Borough.—In the several decades after their foundation, the villages of Washington and Charleston made considerable progress, and many new buildings were erected. There was great speculation in building and in buying and selling lots from 1811 to 1820. This speculation was prosperous for a time, and lots brought from twelve hundred to fourteen hundred dollars; but eventually disaster came, and many were reduced to bankruptcy and ruin. The villages of Washington and Charleston were incorporated as the borough of Washington by act of Assembly, approved April 13, 1827. There were not many new buildings from 1820 to 1860, and there was a stagnation of about thirty years until about the time of the breaking out of the late war. There has been some progress of late in building, and the most substantial and costly buildings have been erected in recent years. The best buildings have been erected since 1860. There have been more new buildings erected in the last five or six years than in twenty years before.

Washington, Past and Present.—In the earlier days of Washington—in the days of its prosperity—its leading business men were Jesse Roberts, lumberman; John Herr, George Brush, Joseph Green, Rhinehart Michener, store-keepers; Joseph Shock, and others. Dr. Benjamin Green was a physician in Charleston about 1820. There were then from twelve to fourteen hotels in the town. The river was at that time, each spring, lined with rafts for four miles, and these hotels were required for the accommodation of the raftsmen. In the days of Washington's prosper-

ity there were a great number of coopers in the town, where none are now to be found.

William Ortman, Isaac Shultz, and John Brush, the latter two now residing outside the borough limits, are the chief tobacco-growers. The Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad, which runs through the town, along the river, was finished in 1876. The population of the borough is now over nine hundred. Washington at present pays fifty dollars per month to each of its three teachers, employing only such teachers as hold permanent certificates or diplomas from normal schools, and has a school term of six months in each year. The present burgess of Washington is George Roberts. The justices of the peace are Harvey Brush, son of John Brush, and S. B. Urban. Joseph Miller, store-keeper, is at present (1883) postmaster. The leading citizens of Washington borough in recent years have been William Ortman, tobacco farmer and owner of a large property in and north of the borough; John Brush, justice of the peace for a long time, and also school director and a large property-owner in and out of the borough, now living just east of the borough limits, on the road from Charleston to Lancaster.

Present Business Men and Tradesmen.—John Brush and William Ortman are large property-owners in the borough. Drs. Binkley and Grey are practicing physicians. Andrew Kane keeps a hotel in the Lower Ward, and Henry Wertz keeps a temperance hotel and summer resort in the Upper Ward. The business men and mechanics are Joseph Miller, store-keeper and postmaster, and Charles Doerstler, store-keepers; William Mann, confectioner and tailor; George Evans, shoemaker; Lewis Green, Abram Killard, and Henry Kise, carpenters; Emanuel Fishel, plasterer; John D. Baker and Uriah Douglas, stonemasons; Henry Mellinger, blacksmith and edge-tool manufacturer; A. G. Kise and Brown & Wilson, cigar manufacturers. Levi Haverstick has a lumber-yard and a saw- and planing-mill just north of the borough limits, and Joseph K. Shultz & Brother have a coal- and lumber-yard just south of the borough, on the Blue Rock farm, owned by his father, Isaac Shultz.

Lumber, Fishing, and Tobacco-Farming.—In the old prosperous days of rafting the lumber trade was the most active line of business in Washington, and there were large lumber-yards in the place. In the earlier days of this town Jesse Roberts was a large lumber dealer. Afterwards Louis Urban had a large lumber-yard. Other lumbermen were Washington Wrighter, Daniel Neff, and House & Shuman. From about 1860 to 1875, Julius L. Shuman, who was elected a member of the Legislature in 1873, had an extensive lumber yard here. At present, Joseph K. Shultz & Brother have a lumber and coal-yard on their father's Blue Rock farm, just south of the borough limits. Levi Haverstick has a steam saw- and planing-mill, and a lumber-yard just north of the borough limits. Fishing has also been one of the means of earning a

livelihood by many residents of this place. Great quantities of bass are caught, and they supply the markets of Columbia, Lancaster, and the surrounding country. As rafting began to decline, tobacco-farming became a means of support for many of the citizens of this town. The most successful tobacco-growers have been Isaac Shultz and his sons, William Ortman, and John Brush, who have realized large profits from the sale of their crops.

Rafting.—For a considerable period half a century ago, when rafting was at its height on the Susquehanna, Washington was an enterprising little town, and was noted as a stopping-place for raftsmen. There were then from twelve to fourteen hotels in the place. The river in the vicinity was lined with rafts for three or four miles. Timber and lumber were brought down the river in rafts. Boards, shingles, and laths were brought down the river in arks, as were also wheat, oats, coal, and pig-iron. After 1840 rafting gradually declined, and within the last ten years very little has been done in that line of business, once so conducive to the prosperity of Washington borough, many of whose inhabitants earned their livelihood by this occupation. Some of the raftsmen took their horses and mules along on the rafts for the purpose of riding back to their homes, while many walked when they returned.

Great Freshets.—Washington borough has suffered at various times in the past from the destructive effects of ice and water-freshets. A water-freshet in 1832 took away Jacob Manning's distillery. The streets were covered with water sufficiently deep to admit the sailing of boats. The ice freshet of 1873 also came up into the streets and caused considerable damage.

Churches.—There are at present only two church congregations in Washington borough,—Methodist Episcopal and Church of God. There were at one time in the past four denominations in the place,—Methodist Episcopal, Church of God, Evangelical, and Presbyterian. But the latter two congregations have gradually dwindled down and ceased to exist. The old Blue Presbyterian Church was built about 1826, the building being put up by Israel Cooper. For a long time the Presbyterians of Washington borough worshiped in this building. The congregation of the Church of God in Washington at a later period rented the church from the Presbyterians. The building was bought by Mr. John Brush, and torn down by him in 1861, after having for some time been used as a tobacco-house. The Evangelical congregation in Washington borough built a frame edifice for worship about 1833, the work being done by Joseph Stoner. The Evangelical congregation gradually dwindling down, this building was also purchased by John Brush, and has likewise been used as a tobacco-house. The Methodists of Washington erected a frame edifice for religious service about 1837, the building being put up by John

Steiner. This building was torn down in 1848, and a brick edifice was erected in its stead. It was rebuilt in 1872. The congregation of the Church of God in Washington erected a house of worship in 1845, the work being done by Jacob Manning. The old edifice was torn down when the present one was built.

General Character of Washington.—Washington and Charleston were regularly laid out in streets and alleys, and these remain as they were originally laid out. The borough limits are mainly confined within tracts laid out by Dritt and Charles in 1811. The old buildings of the town are mostly frame structures, but there have been some new substantial brick buildings erected in recent years.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

STRASBURG BOROUGH.¹

THE borough of Strasburg is located about nine miles southeast of Lancaster City, with which it is connected by an excellent turnpike road. It is situated on an elevated ridge of the richest limestone soil, its greatest length from east to west being nearly two miles, while its greatest width from north to south is less than one-fourth of a mile. On account of its peculiar situation the drainage of the town is naturally very good, and the place is very healthy.

The history of Strasburg, owing to want of records previous to its incorporation, must of necessity remain hidden beneath the veil of obscurity. Tradition tells us that the first dwelling in the town was built in or about the year 1733 by one Hoffman, and that it soon became considerable of a village, frequently passing under the name of *Bettlehausen* (*Beggar-houses*).

By an act of Assembly passed March 13, 1816, the town of Strasburg was erected into the "Borough of Strasburg, bounded and limited as follows, viz.: Beginning at a stone the corner of Widow Herr's land, thence along lands of George Lefever and John Howerly south seventy-four degrees west two hundred and six perches and eight-tenths of a perch to a stone; thence along lands of John Howerly north sixteen degrees west forty-nine perches and a half of a perch to a stone; thence along lands of John Kindig, Widow Longenecker, Tobias Herr, and Henry Breckbill south seventy-four degrees west two hundred and seventy-six perches and one-half of a perch to a post; thence along lands of John Kindig and John Breckbill south fifteen degrees and one-quarter of a degree east one hundred and thirty perches to a stone; thence along lands of Jacob Fritz and John Funk north

¹ Hy H. G. Book, Esq.

seventy-four degrees east two hundred and thirty-nine perches and one-third of a perch to a stone; thence along lands of said John Funk south seventeen degrees east thirty-nine perches and one-half of a perch to a stone; thence along Abraham Grall's land north seventy-five degrees and three-fourths of a degree east two hundred and forty perches and one-half of a perch to a stone; thence along lands of Widow Herr north fifteen degrees west one hundred and twenty-nine perches and one-half of a perch to the place of beginning."

According to the provisions of the second section of the charter the qualified voters of the borough were directed to meet at the public-house of Thomas Crawford, in said borough, on the first Tuesday in April next following, "and then and there, between the hours of one and six o'clock in the afternoon, elect by ballot one citizen residing therein, who shall be styled the chief burgess, and one other citizen who shall be styled the assistant burgess, and seven citizens who shall be styled a Town Council, and one citizen who shall be styled the high constable, all of whom shall be residents of said borough."

From the minutes of the Council it is learned that at said election the following officers were elected: Chief Burgess, James Whitehill; Assistant Burgess, Jacob Miller; Town Council, Nathaniel W. Sample, Thomas Crawford, John Connelly, Robert Spencer, Peter Holl, Samuel Miller, and William Hauge; High Constable, John Markley. At the first meeting of the Council, George Hoffman was treasurer, and Martin Fouts clerk.

The minutes of the Council as kept by the clerk, Mr. Fouts, are a marvel of neatness and legibility.

The Council held its regular meetings at the public-house of Thomas Crawford, on the northwest corner of Centre Square, which has since been greatly enlarged, and has for many years been occupied as a dwelling and general store by C. Rowe, who several years ago was succeeded by D. K. Landis, and is one of the largest and best-conducted country stores in the county.

Soon after the incorporation the Town Council turned its attention to the improvement of the streets and pavements, and the former were macadamized with stone and the latter were paved with pine plank, which were soon found to be rather unsatisfactory on account of the frequent repairs which were needed. Wooden pavements were, however, made until about ten years ago, when the Town Council by resolution prohibited their construction, and directed that all pavements thereafter made should be made of brick or stone. This resolution seemed to stop all paving for several years, and the wooden pavements continued to wear out, until in many cases, they were worse than none at all, and what seemed to aggravate the pavement trouble was the fact that a large portion of the town was paved on only one side of the street. Finally, in 1881, some of the more enterprising

of the citizens interested themselves in the election of borough officers who would enforce the resolution of the previous Councils, and were successful at the polls, and the following year succeeded in re-electing the same officers, and as a result the old wooden pavements have nearly all disappeared, and the town is now paved throughout its entire length with substantial brick pavements, and it is thought it may be called one of the best paved towns in the State.

The business interests of the town are represented by one national bank, with a capital of \$80,000, represented by eighty shares of a par value of \$100, which are now selling at \$145 per share (Joseph McClure is the president, and George W. Hensel, Jr., is the cashier); seven general stores, one hardware-store, three hotels, one restaurant, one jewelry-store, one drug-store, one saddlery, three confectioneries, three tin-shops, two wagon-maker shops, three blacksmith-shops, two furniture manufactories, one shoe-store, one extensive bakery, a printing-office, five cigar manufactories working from five to thirty hands, one livery-stable, and various other smaller enterprises.

Strasburg, too, has its railroad, connecting it with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Leaman Place. The charter for this road was procured about the year 1832, and work was commenced upon it, but about the time the grading was finished the funds became exhausted and the enterprise seemed about to fail; but after years of waiting and hoping new life was infused into the enterprise, and the road was completed and put in running order in 1851. About ten years later it met with its second financial embarrassment, and the whole concern went into the hands of the sheriff and was sold by him, the stockholders receiving about seven dollars on each share of one hundred dollars. At the sheriff's sale it was purchased by Hon. Ferree Brinton, in trust for himself and Henry Brackbill, Cyrus N. Herr, John F. Herr, John E. Girvin, Henry Musselman, Hon. Thomas E. Franklin, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, John S. Kenegy, Davis Gyger, Henry Musser, Hon. O. J. Dickey, Robert M. Girvin, John Musselman, John Miller, D. G. Eshleman, Abram Eshleman, Samuel Kenegy, Bower & Holl, Jacob Bachman, John Bachman, and B. B. Gonder, for the sum of thirteen thousand dollars.

The partners one after another sold out their respective interests in the same to John F. Herr and Cyrus N. Herr, until they owned the whole road jointly. In 1866 they took into the partnership A. M. Herr, and the business was carried on under the name of Herr & Co. About this time they connected with the railroad depot a large steam flouring-mill, and a few years after attached a large planing-mill and machine-shop, in which a large business was done until Jan. 16, 1871, when the whole building was destroyed by fire, entailing immense loss upon the enterprising owners. On the return of spring they commenced rebuilding, and erected a very fine

railroad depot, machine-shop, and planing-mill, but did not rebuild the merchant flouring-mill.

Unfortunately for the business interests of the community, and the town of Strasburg in particular, the firm never recovered from their loss, and the financial crash and business depression of 1873 coming so closely upon the heels of their disaster, the firm were compelled to make an assignment in April, 1875, to Isaac Phenegar, who at the time served them in the capacity of book-keeper. At the assignee's sale the road, depot, and rolling-stock was purchased by Thomas and Henry Baumgardner, of Lancaster City, for the sum of twelve thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars, and they have since leased the road to Isaac Phenegar, who has operated it since April 1, 1876, at a paying profit.

Many years ago, when all the freighting between Philadelphia and the interior towns was done by Conestoga wagons, Strasburg was one of the principal stopping stations, and the town contained sometimes as many as eight and ten hotels, and about as many stores, but since better modes of communication and travel have been devised many people do much of their purchasing in the larger cities of Lancaster and Philadelphia.

Education.—From its earliest days Strasburg has given much attention to education, and has taken a leading position in educational matters. Prior to the nineteenth century teaching was mostly done by itinerant teachers going from house to house. About 1808 a brick building now standing was built on the east side of North Jackson Street by private contribution, which was incorporated by an act of the Legislature a few years after. This school was taught in its best days by a William Mackey, assisted by his sister, and was largely attended by pupils from the town and surrounding country. Another brick building of about the same dimensions and similar in general appearance stands about fifty yards from the south side of East Main Street, which was built some time after the enactment of the free school system; both are now occupied as dwellings.

The statement may be startling that the Pennsylvania free school system is a Strasburg idea. In January, 1831, discussion arose in the store of George Hoffman, Esq., one of the most prominent residents of the borough, of whom more will be said hereafter, which led to a call for a public meeting in Jackson Street school-house, at which George Dittenbaugh acted as chairman, and James McPhail, Esq., as secretary. This meeting sent the first petition to the Legislature in favor of general education, resulting in the passage of the act of 1831, appropriating certain moneys towards the establishment of public schools at some future time. The citizens of Strasburg, and particularly those who attended this meeting, never lost sight of the measure until the free school system of Pennsylvania was formally established in 1835.

Strasburg Academy.—In 1836 was founded the Strasburg Academy, with Rev. David McCarter, A.M., as principal. The school was established on the premises now occupied by Daniel Greiner, on East Main Street, to which was attached the academy proper by Richard B. Groff, now a resident of the State of Iowa. This school was very largely attended by young men from all parts of the United States and even from the West Indies. After a prosperous existence of about twenty years it began to decline. About this time Mr. McCarter resigned or sold out, and a new high school building had been erected, which circumstances drew largely upon its patronage, and the institution became non-paying. In 1864 or 1865 it was converted into a Soldiers' Orphans' School for a short time; after that time it was occupied by the Misses Girvin as a private school for a few years. In 1873 it was torn down and converted into a dwelling.

In the year 1856 was erected on North Jackson Street the Strasburg High School building, which was considered a fine building and large enough for the accommodation of the children of the borough. Previous to this, or rather at the time of the enactment of the free school system, the Strasburg borough school district had come into possession of the two buildings above alluded to by purchase. These three buildings were sufficient for the educational requirements of the borough until 1870, when a large and imposing two-story brick structure was erected on the south side of Franklin Street, west of Fulton.

This building accommodates all the schools of the borough, divided into first and primary, grammar and high school, each having a separate teacher, with a superintendent or principal who has charge of the whole.

The Strasburg High School has been in charge of Professor Charles B. Keller since 1872, and ranks as one of the best in the State, being almost self-sustaining from tuition fees of pupils attending from without the district.

In the school building is a very excellent reference library, placed there at a cost of more than a thousand dollars. Since 1876 from five to eight young ladies and gentlemen have graduated from the high school annually, most of whom have since taught very acceptably throughout the county. The annual attendance at all the schools of the borough is about two hundred and twenty-five.

Religion and Churches.—While it is probable that the people of Strasburg as a rule were not an irreligious or godless people, yet it is the fact that there are no well authenticated church records of the borough before 1812, when the Lutheran Church on East Main Street was built. The donor of the ground upon which this church stands lies buried beneath the sidewalk in front of the church.

The church was built by lottery, and one old man now living says that he drew the sum of fifty dollars at the drawing upon a ticket purchased by his father,

he being but six years old at the time. It is a large two-story brick structure, with gallery and organ-loft, in which is a pipe-organ made by one Michael Withers, residing in the neighborhood. Rev. J. J. Strine was its pastor from the time of its erection until the time of his death. It was also occupied by the Methodists at the time of its erection, but the noise made by them at the time of their revivals was too much for their Lutheran brethren, and they were obliged to seek other quarters. A large brick steeple had at one time been erected at the east end of the church, but when it had reached a few feet above the roof of the church proper the funds were exhausted, and in a few years after it was torn down and the material was used for the construction of the Strasburg Academy.

About 1815 the "Old Methodist Church," as it is now called, was erected at the south end of South Decatur Street, which was occupied by the congregation until 1839, when a new and larger edifice was erected on West Main Street. In 1868 this was found to be too small, and an attachment was built to it, and it was otherwise renovated and improved in the interior.

The Presbyterians likewise held their first meetings in the Lutheran Church, and for some years acted without any regular organization. In 1832, November 21st, a meeting was held which resulted in the election and final ordination of William Russel and David Shirk as ruling elders, and the church edifice now standing on the corner of South Decatur and Franklin Streets was soon afterwards erected upon land purchased of David Shirk. The pastors who have served the church are Revs. Joseph Barr, David McCarter, Solomon McNair, J. M. Rittenhouse, John B. Kugler, John McNair, D. D. Henry, E. Spayd, R. K. M. Baynum, and Ezra Haney, the present incumbent. The present trustees are Josiah A. Martin, D.D.S., William Spencer, Martin Drulinger, Jacob Bachman, and John Girvin.

In 1871 the United Brethren in Christ purchased the old Methodist Church and renovated it, and held services in it until 1881, when debts had accumulated upon them to such an extent that they were obliged to sell it, the Good Templars becoming the purchasers, who converted it into a temperance hall by enlarging and otherwise improving it.

In 1870, when the school board sold the Jackson Street school buildings, they were purchased by Dr. Benjamin Musser, who afterwards conveyed the high school building to the Reformed Mennonite Church, that has since held services therein.

Public Hall.—In the northeast corner of Centre Square stands Massasoit Hall, a large three-story brick building, the third story of which is occupied by two secret beneficial societies,—the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

In 1870, George B. Eager commenced publishing

the *Strasburg Free Press*, a weekly paper, and continued as editor until Jan. 1, 1879, when he sold the concern to J. W. Sandoe, who continued the paper until December, 1881, when it was sold by the sheriff to A. G. Sutton. The office remained closed until March, 1882, when George B. Eager again purchased it, and has since been doing only a job business.

Literary and debating societies have at various times flourished here, and have been largely attended, probably the most successful seasons being those of 1880, 1881, and 1882, when meetings were held in Massasoit Hall, which has at times been densely packed by spectators. There also existed at one time many years ago a scientific society, but its records, if ever there were any, are lost.

Burying-Places.—Within the borough limits there are no less than five burying-places, namely, one Lutheran, one Presbyterian, two Methodist, and the Strasburg Cemetery, inclosing about two and one-half acres, which is by far the largest and best regulated. Several large and costly monuments adorn its inclosure, and in the early season, when trees bedeck themselves in living green and flowers bloom their prettiest, it is a beautiful place.

Noteworthy People.—Among noteworthy individuals of Strasburg borough may be mentioned Thomas H. Burrowes, who was born Nov. 16, 1805, in a small house, a few doors west of Centre Square, which was torn down about the year 1870 by David Reese, on the site of which stands the house now owned by Christian Kreider. He received a liberal education at Quebec and Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, where his parents resided for some years. In 1831 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and was re-elected in 1832. Being a Whig, and that party being in the minority in the House, he did not attain to any leading distinction. In 1835, when his party came into power by the election of Joseph Ritner as Governor, he was called to the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth, to which the superintendency of common schools was then *ex officio* attached. From this time Mr. Burrowes made the work of popular education a most careful study, and prepared a revised school bill, which was adopted by the Legislature in 1836, and from that time bent all his energies to the execution of the law. In 1837 he published a plan and drawing for the improvement of school-houses and furniture which was widely used.

In 1839, upon the retirement of Governor Ritner and the advent of a different administration, the superintendency of common schools passed into other hands, and Mr. Burrowes returned to Lancaster and devoted the next seven years of his life to agricultural pursuits on his farm near Lancaster. Owing to pecuniary losses he was obliged to sell this in 1845, and he returned to his profession as a lawyer.

In January, 1850, at the convention of the friends of education, held at Harrisburg, he was temporary chairman, and acted as chairman of the committee

"to consider the best means of invigorating the general superintendence of the common school system, harmonizing its local operations and spreading the knowledge of its true nature" and benefits, its progress and necessities, the report of which committee recommended the establishment of a separate State department of education and the publication of a monthly educational State journal for the dissemination of matters pertaining to the interests of education among the friends of the cause in all parts of the commonwealth. The report was unanimously adopted by the convention. In 1851 a number of teachers of Lancaster County met in convention and chose Mr. Burrowes as their chairman, and measures were adopted for the promotion of a permanent educational association in the county. At this meeting resolutions were adopted authorizing the chairman to commence the publication "of a monthly paper devoted exclusively to the spread of information relative to education."

This was the origin of the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, a work which until a few years before his death occupied much of the time and attention of Mr. Burrowes.

By the act of 1855 the *Pennsylvania School Journal* was made the organ of the school department, and one copy was directed to be sent to each school district in the State, at the expense of the State. In 1854, Mr. Burrowes prepared for the State descriptive matter for "Pennsylvania School Architecture," a volume of two hundred and seventy-six pages. After having written nearly all the important school bills passed by the Legislature after 1836, probably the crowning act of his life was the drafting of the Normal School law, which is regarded by its friends as being unsurpassed by any legislation on this subject either in America or Europe.

In 1858, Mr. Burrowes was elected mayor of Lancaster City, which office he held for one year. In 1860 he was again called upon to administer the school system of the State. In 1864 he was appointed by Governor Curtin superintendent of soldiers' orphans' schools, and established these institutions in different parts of the State. In 1869 he was elected president of the Agricultural College, a position which he held at the time of his death.

To Thomas H. Burrowes probably more than to any one else belongs the honor of being the father of the Pennsylvania free school system. He did more than any other one man to place it upon a permanent basis, and in its establishment he has erected for himself a monument more enduring than stone. He died March 25, 1871.

George Hoffman was born in Strasburg, March 9, 1784. He obtained the first rudiments of education from an old German schoolmaster named Buch, of whom very little is known, but who, according to Mr. Hoffman's recollections of him, must have been a man of considerable knowledge. Of Mr. Hoffman's

parents but little is known. When George was fifteen years old he was placed in the store of James Whitehill, then the most extensive of Strasburg's merchants. Here he remained until he was twenty-one years old. During the next eight or ten years he served as clerk in other stores in the place. In 1809 he was married to Barbara Maynard, of Safe Harbor, and went into business on his own account. About five years later he moved to Strasburg, where he continued to reside and keep store until the time of his death. In 1816 he was appointed by Governor Snyder the first justice of the peace for Strasburg borough after its incorporation, which office he held until the winter of 1827-28, when he was elected to the Legislature.

As a magistrate he is said to have been one of the most useful and upright men who ever filled that office, his aim ever being not to make money for himself, but to do good to those around him. No civil case that could be adjusted amicably did he ever push onward to a suit for the sake of making costs for himself or the constables. He was emphatically a peacemaker, and many had cause to bless him for his efforts in that direction. He possessed the rare faculty of making persons who were wrong and angry perceive their error and the folly of their ill temper, and this he could do without giving them the least offense. He seemed to know by intuition how to treat every person with whom he came in contact, and in all cases without departing in the least from his habitual dignity.

His friendship for the young was at all times remarkable. No man ever took a greater interest than he in those who fell in his way. To them he was like a father. His interest in a certain poor, deserving boy led to a remark by him in his store, in the presence of some of his friends, which resulted in the meeting in the Jackson Street school-house, above referred to, and to the day of his death he never lost his interest in our free school system.

He was at all times a firm believer in the rights of man, without distinction of race, nationality, or color. He was one of the few who stood by Charles Burleigh when he delivered his anti-slavery lecture in Strasburg, and was always a decided abolitionist. He died in 1845 of typhoid fever, leaving four children, —Barbara (who was married to Jacob Erb, of Conestoga township), Ann (the wife of B. B. Gonder), Jesse Hoffman, and Margaret Warren (wife of William S. Warren). Mrs. Gonder and Jesse Hoffman are still living in Strasburg.

Rev. George Duffield was born in Strasburg, July 4, 1796, in the house long occupied by James McPhail, and now owned by the heirs of Dr. Benjamin Musser, deceased. His father, also named George, was a merchant, and for nine years was register and comptroller-general under Governor McKean. His grandfather, also named George, was chaplain of the Continental Congress.

The subject of this sketch graduated at the early

age of sixteen at the University of Pennsylvania. He read theology, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Philadelphia on the 29th day of April, 1815. In 1817 he married Miss Isabelle Bethune, a daughter of a well-known merchant and a sister of Rev. George Bethune, D.D.

In 1837 he was called to the Broadway Tabernacle as the successor of the Rev. Charles G. Finney. In 1838 he was called to the First Presbyterian Church of Detroit, a position which he at once accepted, and continued its sole pastor until April 27, 1865. In ability and learning he is said to have ranked with such men as Drs. Lyman Beecher, Sprague, and others. He died at Detroit, June 26, 1868.

Stephen Russel, a man of whom very little is known by the greater portion of the people of Strasburg to-day, was born about the year 1820 in the house adjoining the Duffield house on the east, now owned by two Weaver sisters. His father, William Russel, was one of the two first ruling elders of the Presbyterian Church of Strasburg. Not very much is known of the family at the present day. From one of Stephen's schoolmates it is learned that an older son of William Russel worked his way by some means into a commercial house in Philadelphia, and through his influence Stephen also obtained a situation as a clerk in a store. From here he worked his way into the custom-house. While here he read law during his leisure hours, and was admitted to the bar. He then drifted to New York, and practiced his profession, and dealt in stocks in a small way, and figured in politics to some extent. His practice soon became paying, and then became lucrative. He was at one time corporation counsel for the city of New York at a salary of sixteen thousand dollars per annum.

Some time after he left this place his father died, leaving a wife and an imbecile son to be cared for by his sons. For some time they rented quarters, Stephen paying the rent. When he came to be in easy circumstances, he returned to Strasburg, purchased a lot of ground, built a large and comfortable two-story brick house for her use, moved her and his brothers into it, and provided for them as long as they lived. The house is now owned and occupied by Mrs. Harriet Leche. It is said that Mr. Russel's wealth to-day is counted by millions.

Borough Officers.—The burgesses in the borough of Strasburg have been as follows:

1818, James Whitehill.	1841, George Duffenbaugh.
1817, George Duffenbaugh.	1845-48, Joseph Bowman.
1818, John Connelly.	1849-50, Andrew Charles.
1819, John Gyger.	1851-53, Joseph Bowman.
1820-21, Archibald McAllister.	1854, Jacob Hildebrand.
1822-23, Jacob Moore.	1855-58, James McPhail.
1824, Archibald McAllister.	1859, Alexander McGray.
1825, Francis Burrows.	1859-64, Joseph Bowman.
1826, Hugh McChung.	1865, Henry N. B.
1827, John Connelly.	1866, Jacob Hildebrand.
1828-29, Andrew Charles.	1867, Michael Book.
1830, David Shirk.	1868, William Robinson.
1831, John Connelly.	1869, J. A. Martin.
1832-43, Abraham Smith.	1870, Joseph H. Lefevre.

1872, Harvey Brackbill.
1871, W. T. McPhail.
1871, Adam Hall.
1873, Christian Bachman.

1876-80, Jacob Hildebrand.
1881-82, H. G. Book.
1883, Christian Rowe.

The assistant burgesses have been:

1816-18, Jacob Miller.
1820-21, George Duffenbaugh.
1822, James Adams.
1823-24, John Lutz.
1825, Philip Wentzel.
1826, John Caldwell.
1827, Robert Wallace.
1828-29, John McAllister.
1830-31, Jacob Hoover.
1832, William Book.
1833, Joseph Bowman.
1834, David Shirk.
1835, Isaac Irwin.
1836, John McAllister.
1837-38, Joseph Bowman.
1839, John Connelly.
1840-43, Joseph Bowman.
1844, John R. Stacey.
1845-49, Samuel Taggart.

1850-51, Francis Coughly.
1852, Edward Steacy.
1853, John Wertz.
1854, Andrew Charles.
1855, William Black.
1856-57, Robert Spencer.
1858, Adam Ross Black.
1859, Henry Bear.
1860-62, James Linvill.
1863, Michael Book.
1864, A. H. Book.
1865, William Smith.
1866-67, Henry Spielman.
1868-75, Jacob Hildebrand.
1876-78, C. Bachman.
1879, Joseph Bowman.
1880, Joseph Hall.
1881-82, A. M. Herr.
1883, George W. Hensel.

The following have been members of the borough Council:

Nathaniel Samps, Thomas Crawford, John Connelly, Robert Spencer, Peter Hall, Samuel Hall, William Hange, Michael Johnston, Andrew Charles, Peter Hall, Jr., George Miller, James Adams, John Gandy, William Russell, Caleb Evans, Archibald McAllister, William Black, Robert Wallace, Philip Wentzel, Henry Spielman, George Duffenbaugh, John Lutz, John Funk, Jacob Bear, John Caldwell, John Barr, John Mackley, William Echterman, John Cramo, William Besset, Hugh McChung, James McChesney, William Glass, Samuel Shroy, William Smith, Francis S. Burrows, James Lytle, Jacob Hoover, Daniel Miller, James Blair, George Fundersticht, David Lutz, Robert Seaman, John Miller, George Kessler, David Wiley, John Steacy, William Guiles, David Gyger, Adam L. Rogy, James Whitehill, John Barr, Amos Gilbert, Joseph Bowman, Isaac Girvin, John Fullmer, John McAllister, Isaac Bazy, David Eberly, George Hoffman, Jacob Boyer, Joseph Burk, James Linvill, James McPhail, William Russell, Joseph Gonder, David Shirk, Jr., Daniel Potts, John Groff, John Murdoch, John Moore, Jacob Fritz, William Fritsch, James Warren, Henry Aument, William F. Mackey, Samuel Taggart, George Houghman, Samuel Shroy, Daniel Meier, Robert Evans, William Giles, Elias Khoner, Samuel Bower, John Stoll, Jacob Khoner, William P. Robinson, Alexander Saultz, Levi Waudley, John Wertz, W. J. S. Warren, Samuel Kenagy, Joseph Hall, Joseph Martin, Charles Foulk, Jacob Hoffman, John Kuttars, Jacob B. Kwalter, Michael Book, Rudolph Shuby, John Smith, A. M. Herr, Christ Bachman, Reuben Follenbaum, George Macdonald, Frederick Myers, Miller Foulk, J. G. Weaver, Isaac Hall, Daniel Potts, Christ Rowe, James Frew, J. P. Shultz, F. R. Muesel, Henry Hall, I. K. Witmer, Joseph D. Gonder, Harvey Brackbill, Joseph M. Potts, William O. Barr, Isaac Groff, Elam Moneys, Jacob Carpenter.

The clerks have been:

1816, Martin Fouts.
1817-19, Joseph Cramer.
1820-25, George Miller.
1826-28, J. McPhail.
1829-30, T. H. Valentine.
1830-38, Jacob Bower.
1839, Samuel P. Bower.
1840-57, Jacob Bower.
1858-62, Jacob Hildebrand.
1863-83, Isaac Walker.

The treasurers have been:

1816-28, George H. Hinn.
1829-30, Isaac Gyger.
1831, David Shirk.
1832-44, George Hoffman.
1845-46, Samuel Bower.
1847-50, D. S. Warren, J. Wertz.
1851-55, John Wertz.
1856-58, William Spencer.
1859-81, Christian Rowe.
1882-88, D. K. Landis.

The high constables have been :

1816, John Markley.
1817, Daniel Miller.
1818, Henry Myers.
1819-21, Michael Shindle.
1822, William Cummins.
1823-30, Daniel Wenditz.
1831-33, Thomas Eager.
1834-41, Daniel Wenditz.
1842-52, Thomas Eager.
1853-56, William Cummins.
1857-58, Thomas Eager.
1859, Henry Waldley.

1860-61, Thomas Eager.
1862, William Findley.
1863, Robert Wiggins.
1864, Joseph Work.
1865-72, William Findley.
1873, Samuel Kartz.
1874, George Lockwood.
1875-77, William Findley.
1878, John Winters.
1879, Christian Herr.
1880-83, John F. Hull.

The following have been the justices of the peace since the incorporation of the borough :

George Hoffman, from 1816 to 1827.
John Markley, from 1821 to 1834.
George McKinney, elected in 1872;
term of service not known.
James M. Phil, from 1830 to 1872.
John Gorman and John Stacey,
election and term not known.
Samuel P. Bower, from 1840 to 1860.
Jacob Hildebrand, from 1860 to the
present time.
Henry G. Book, from 1873 till the
present time.

The past growth of the borough of Strasburg has been rather slow but sure, and while the number of houses has been increasing very slowly, those which are erected are of a superior order. The taxes of the place, while not low, are certainly not high, compared with other corporations, and considering the fine educational and social advantages which the inhabitants enjoy. The number of inhabitants has stood at about eleven hundred for a number of years, but there are changes now being made which certainly must increase the number very materially. The great need of the place is better railroad facilities, which are likely to be afforded at no distant day. In closing it is proper to say that the past history of the town has been rather uneventful, and it is probably safe to predict a prosperous future.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HENRY G. BOOK.

The Book family is of German descent. Michael, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, emigrated from Wittenberg to this country near the

close of the eighteenth century. He was a shoemaker by trade, but located in East Lampeter township, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. His wife was Barbara Book. David Book, the oldest son of the emigrant, was also a shoemaker by trade, and was born Nov. 2, 1771. He married Catharine (born 1769), daughter of Adam Hoak, and had a large family of children, viz., Daniel, born Feb. 10, 1793; David, Sept. 29, 1794; Catharine, Sept. 30, 1796; Mary, Oct. 8, 1798; Elizabeth, May 17, 1801; John, Jan. 30, 1804; George, April 11, 1806; Michael, Jan. 23, 1811; Magdalena, April 5, 1813.

George Book learned the trade of a shoemaker with his father, but spent his days in farming. In 1868 he purchased a small farm about one mile east of Stras-

burg village, which he occupied until his death, in 1879. He was no aspirant for public position, but lead a strictly moral, correct, and modest life. His wife was Harriet (born March 11, 1814), daughter of Philip and Barbara Geist, of Strasburg township, and a representative of one of the early families of Lancaster County, also of German origin.

Philip Geist, born March 7, 1763, was the ancestor of the family in this country, and left his native land to avoid compulsory military service. The children of George and Harriet Book are six in number, viz.: Mary, wife of John F. Wiggins, of Providence; Jacob G., an extensive farmer in White-side County, Ill.; Henry G.; Levi L., principal of the high school at Al-

toona, Pa.; Benjamin F., a teacher in Strasburg borough; and Amanda, wife of Aldus Weaver, who occupies the homestead farm with her mother.

Henry G. Book was born in West Lampeter township, on Feb. 20, 1843. His earlier years were passed in farming pursuits, and in attendance upon the district schools of his locality. He subsequently enjoyed the benefits of academic instruction at the Millersville State Normal School for two sessions. Immediately after leaving school he engaged in teaching for six years in Strasburg township, and subsequently adopted the profession of a surveyor and conveyancer, which has continued to occupy his time and attention ever since. He has transacted a large amount of business in the drafting and execution of papers, and



H. G. Book



Robert Hildbrant

has surveyed many tracts of land in this section of Lancaster County.

His services are in constant demand, and he is one of the active, busy residents of a borough that is remarkable for its quiet, rural simplicity. He was elected justice of the peace in 1873, and has since performed in a competent and satisfactory manner the various duties of that office. He has acted as executor, administrator, and guardian in many cases. He was elected chief burgess of Strasburg borough in 1881, and re-elected in 1882. He has always taken a deep interest in local and township affairs, supporting, with a liberal and progressive spirit, all movements tending to promote the interests of his locality. He married, Dec. 15, 1870, Annie, daughter of Adam and Susan Mowery, of Strasburg township, and has three children living at the present writing, viz., Lillian M., Charles Edgar, and Elsie G. Book.

JACOB HILDEBRAND.

Jacob Hildebrand was born in East Hempfield township, Lancaster Co., on Nov. 16, 1822. His father was Jacob Hildebrand, a butcher by occupation, who passed his active business life in East Lampeter and Paradise townships. His mother's maiden name was Mary Heiny, and the children who compose the family are: John, a merchant at New Providence; Jacob; Elizabeth, wife of John Wiker, of Muscatine, Iowa; Henry D., who is in trade at Baltimore, Md.; G. James, an innkeeper at Quarryville, Lancaster Co.; Susan, wife of Dr. Kendig, of Conestoga Centre; Hoover H., a farmer at Muscatine, Iowa; Louisa, wife of John P. Eager, of Strasburg; and Ella, wife of Samuel Kendig, of Lancaster.

The subject of this sketch was thrown upon his own resources at the early age of eight years, when he left his home and began the labors of life by working upon a farm in Paradise (then Strasburg) township for his board and clothes. Between the ages of thirteen and twenty he worked for Benjamin Herr, of the same township, and derived from him what little education he received, as well as habits of study and investigation which proved useful to him in all his subsequent career. He attended the district school of the township for a few seasons only, four days in each week.

At the age of twenty-one he entered the cabinet-shop of Joel Rice, of Strasburg, for the purpose of learning the trade of a cabinet-maker, and remained in his employ for two years. At the expiration of that time he embarked in business for himself in Strasburg, and engaged in cabinet-making and carpentering until 1852, when he established a store in the lower end of the village and entered upon the life of a merchant. Two years later he removed to the east end of the village, and, forming a partnership

with William S. Warren, engaged in trade for two years longer as Warren & Hildebrand, terminating that connection, however, and pursuing the occupation of a contractor and carpenter until 1862. In 1860 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, and immediately began to familiarize himself with the higher duties of the station, discouraging petty and vexatious litigation, and applying himself to the study of surveying, conveyancing, and the drafting of wills and other papers. He has continued to hold the office of justice ever since. In 1871 he was elected county surveyor of Lancaster County on the Republican ticket, and held that office for three years and a half. During that period he prepared, with great labor and careful research, connected drafts of the land originally derived by patent in the present townships of Strasburg, Paradise, East and West Lampeter, Bart, Eden, and Providence, and in portions of Salisbury, Sadsbury, Martic, Drumore, and Colerain.

Squire Hildebrand, as he is more familiarly known, is recognized as one of the most substantial and useful of the citizens of Strasburg. From a small beginning, with scarcely any educational advantages, by patient industry and study, he advanced to a position of honor and trust in the community, and has transacted a large amount of important business, acting as executor, administrator, and guardian in many cases. He has surveyed a large portion of the county, and is familiar with the metes and bounds of many important tracts of land. He served as chief burgess of Strasburg from 1875 to 1880, and has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of that borough since 1861, holding an official relation to that body for many years. He has always taken a deep interest in all movements tending to develop and strengthen the institutions of his locality, and has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows since 1849, and a Master Mason since 1851. He was a member of the building committee in the erection of the town hall, and has participated in other local improvements.

From 1863-71 he owned and operated an excellent job-office in the borough, which he purchased to prevent its being removed from town, and succeeded in making it a permanent and successful integer in the industries of the borough. He was married on Nov. 16, 1847, to Elizabeth Spiehlman, who died in 1866, leaving children as follows: Elizabeth A., wife of Finn Elliott, of Lancaster; Mary E., wife of William Journey, of Lancaster; William W., a cigar-manufacturer in Strasburg; Millard F., a brickmaker in the same place; Ellie S., wife of Samuel Dougherty, of Columbia; John R., residing at home; Ole I., wife of D. Miller Aument, of Strasburg; Laura K., living at home; Sallie B., wife of J. N. Goodman, of Strasburg; and James R. Hildebrand, residing at home. On Nov. 21, 1866, he married Eliza Kendig, widow of John Pennell, of Strasburg, who is his present wife.

William W. and James R. Hildebrand, his sons, and John N. Goodman, his son-in-law, are engaged extensively in the manufacture of cigars at Strasburg, under the firm-name of Hildebrand & Co.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

BART TOWNSHIP.¹

At the November session of the court in Lancaster County, 1743, the citizens of Sadsbury petitioned for a division of that township, and the court appointed Calvin Cooper, George Leonard, Sr., Samuel Ramsey, Robert Wilson, and James Miller, citizens of that township, to divide it. They accomplished their work in the spring of 1744. The name of the township was derived from the titular appendage to the name of Sir William Keith (Baronet, abbreviated to Bart.), who was Governor of the province from 1717 to 1726, in which time the township was settled.

The first settlers were mostly Presbyterians from Scotland and from the north of Ireland, the latter known by the name of Scotch-Irish. They emigrated by thousands to Pennsylvania, and many of them settled among the Friends in "Old Sadsbury," where the principles of civil and religious liberty were in full operation. A historian has truly testified "that a more intelligent, virtuous, and resolute class of men never settled any country." They have ever been the staunch friends of liberty, and of everything else that could elevate the character or promote the welfare of society. They were the most efficient supporters of the American cause during the great struggle for independence, and they have comparatively done as much for the support of learning, morality, and religion as any other class of people. In these respects their descendants, who still inhabit this township, are not excelled by the people in any other section of the county.

Eden was set off from Bart in 1855. The boundaries of the township as at present constituted are Paradise on the north, Sadsbury on the east, Cole-rain on the south, and Eden on the west. It has a length of five miles, an average width of three and one-fourth miles, and an area of ten thousand seven hundred and sixty acres.

A short distance south from the middle of this township the great Chester Valley crosses it from east to west. North and south from this valley the surface is rolling, like that of the other townships in the southern part of the county. The soil, especially in the Chester Valley, is fertile and well adapted to the production of the cereals that flourish in this latitude or to grazing.

Nickel-Mine Run and Meeting-House Run, with their affluents, water the northern and middle portions of the township. They unite toward the southern boundary to form one fork of the west branch of the Octorara. These streams not only water the farms through which they pass, but afford excellent water-power.

The State road between McCall's Ferry and Parkersburg, which passes through the Chester Valley, is the most important thoroughfare in this township, and prior to the advent of railroads its importance was much greater than at present. North and south from this road the township is crossed from east to west by roads, and two principal highways pass through it from north to south, though the easternmost one is somewhat tortuous.

Iron.—Near the Green-Tree tavern, on the farm of William Kakestraw, an iron-mine was opened some years since by the Phoenixville Iron Company. It was worked by this company during several years, and the ore was taken in wagons to Christiana, from which point it was carried by rail to the company's works near Philadelphia. The expense of transportation to Christiana made the production of ore unprofitable, and the mines consequently ceased to be worked.

Nickel-Mines.²—According to authentic history, the Gap mines had been worked for their copper prior to the year 1744, and from traditions of the neighborhood they were first discovered about 1718. For eighty or ninety years after their discovery they were worked at intervals by four or five different companies; but none of those companies ever found sufficient copper to pay expenses, and consequently they would work them at a loss for a time and then let them stand idle till new parties would start them up again.

In 1849, after the mines had been idle thirty or forty years, a stock-company was formed under the name of the Gap Mining Company to work them again for copper. They operated on a rather larger scale than the previous companies; put up a twenty-five horse-power steam-engine for pumping and hoisting, employed a number of miners and laborers, and found considerable copper ore, which they sold to copper smelters in Boston and Baltimore, but there was not nearly enough to pay the expenses of working the mines. Nothing was then known here of nickel, although in mining copper large quantities of nickel ores were mined along with it and thrown away as worthless. It was called by the miners mundie (sulphuret of iron), a very plentiful and nearly worthless mineral.

In the beginning of 1852 the present superintendent of these works came to the Gap mines to work as a mines. He immediately discovered that what was termed mundie, and thrown away as worthless, was not mundie, but some other mineral,—what mineral he could not tell. This led to samples of it

¹ Acknowledgments to Joseph McClure, Esq.

² By Capt. Charles Doble, superintendent.

being sent to Boston and Baltimore, but the analysis at these places was not satisfactory. Finally, in the latter part of 1852 or the beginning of 1853, a sample was sent to Professor F. A. Genth, a celebrated chemist of Philadelphia, who made an analysis of it, and pronounced it nickel, and gave the percentage of pure nickel in the ore.

At this point the Gap copper mines changed to Gap nickel mines. The Gap Mining Company mined the nickel ore, and sold it to a separate company, which smelted the ore during a time in Philadelphia. A year or two later another separate company erected smelting-works about three-quarters of a mile north of the mines. They bought the ore from the Gap Mining Company, and smelted it there, but the smelting of nickel proved unprofitable, consequently the smelting-works changed hands several times, with considerable loss to the owners. In 1859 the Gap Mining Company bought these smelting-works, and smelted their own ore, but in 1860, finding that neither mining, nor smelting, nor both together would come near paying expenses, they closed the whole concern, mines, smelting-works, and all.

This finished the Gap Mining Company's operations; they never worked it again. It remained idle two years; the mines filled with water, which ran out at the top of the shafts, engines and other machinery rusting out, furnaces and stocks which were nearly worn out before now decaying and crumbling to the ground. Such was the condition of things when the present proprietor, Joseph Wharton, Esq., a Philadelphia Quaker, took hold of it in November, 1862. He at that time bought of the Gap Mining Company one-half of the concern, and leased the other half for a term of years; but shortly afterwards he bought the other half also, thus becoming the owner of the whole concern, mines, smelting-works, machinery and all. He immediately commenced repairing the machinery, pumped the water out of the mines, rebuilt the furnaces and stacks, and by May, 1862, got into operation the mining and refining of nickel. It should be stated here that at the time Mr. Wharton bought the mines and furnaces he also purchased a large manufacturing establishment in Camden, N. J., and fitted it up for a nickel refinery; for he remembered that when the metal leaves Gap Furnaces it is not nearly pure, only a part of the dross or worthless matter has been taken out; in that condition it is called *matte*, and is shipped to the refinery at Camden, where it goes through many processes, requiring much time, labor, and skill to bring out the pure nickel. In fact, the processes are so tedious and complicated that many months elapse after the ore is mined before finished nickel is produced therefrom. By his perseverance Mr. Wharton has overcome all obstacles, built up one of the most nearly complete nickel establishments in the world, and by energy and economy was made the mining and making of nickel in America a successful industry, thus bringing

many thousands of dollars monthly into Lancaster County.

The establishment is now "Gap Nickel-Mines and Furnaces," owned and worked by Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia, Capt. Charles Doble, superintendent. The mines are situated in Bart township, and the smelting-works are about three-quarters of a mile north from them in Paradise township. The mine tract in Bart township contains four hundred and fifty acres,¹ and the furnace tract in Paradise ninety acres. There are on these properties a large mansion-house at the mines, where the superintendent of the works resides, a large store and dwelling (White Hall store) near the mines, twenty-three tenant-houses, occupied by the workmen, five barns, stables, sheds, etc. A township school-house is near the mines, and a commodious Episcopal Church, erected in 1857, stands within the limits of the mine tract, the site for the church and cemetery having been donated by the Gap Mining Company.

When in full operation about one hundred and fifty hands are employed in the mines, fifty at the furnaces, and one hundred in the refinery. The mines are opened out on the vein in length, by shafts and tunnels, about two thousand feet, and the deepest point attained is two hundred and thirty-five feet. There are six shafts ranging from one hundred to two hundred and thirty-five feet in depth, and a few others from sixty to eighty feet deep. All these shafts are vertical. The ore is rarely found in paying quantities nearer than sixty feet to the surface. There are two steam-engines at the mines, one a low-pressure Cornish pumping-engine of one hundred horse-power, for pumping water out of the mines, the other a twenty-five horse-power, for hoisting the ore and rubbish out of the mines.

The veinstone, or rock matter, mixed with the ore, is a dark-colored, highly crystalline hornblende, considerable quantities of which are mined and hoisted with the ore. After it is mined the ore is brought through the tunnels to the hoisting shafts in small cars carrying about a ton each. It is then hoisted to the surface in large iron buckets carrying about one thousand pounds each, or in square wooden boxes ("skips") carrying each double that quantity. After the ore is brought to the surface it is prepared for the smelting-works by breaking the large lumps with heavy sledges and picking out the rock or refuse matter, washing and hand-picking the middle size, and "jigging" (a process of separating the rock matter from the ore by the difference in their specific gravity) the finer particles. After it is thus prepared it is taken to the smelting-works and broken by machinery, then put in large roasting kilns and set on fire to drive off a portion of the sulphur it contains. When once on fire it burns four or five weeks without fuel. It is next put into the smelting-furnaces and melted. This

¹ In 1756 the mine tract contained seven hundred acres.

smelting brings out a kind of concentrated ore called matte, which comes from the furnaces in a liquid state and is cast in sand moulds into pigs, like pig-iron from an iron-furnace. This pig-matte is next reduced by machinery to a coarse powder, then put into barrels (one thousand pounds in a barrel) and shipped to the refinery in Camden.

There are twenty-five horse-power steam-engines at the smelting-works. One drives the blast-cylinders which give air to the furnaces, and the other drives the rock-breaker and Cornish crusher. There are four blast-furnaces, but only two in blast at a time. There are also a cooper-shop, a blacksmith-shop, and a wagon-shop. Seven hundred tons of ore per month are mined and smelted at these works.

Downing Mill.—About one mile below the Green Tree Inn, on the west branch of Octorara Creek, is still standing a house on the end of which is the date of its erection, 1747. Near this house stand the blackened walls of a grist-mill that was built in the same year by Samuel Downing, who was then the owner of the land there. The mill was the property of Mr. Downing till his death, after which the Hurfords purchased it, and in 1830 rebuilt it. From them it passed to Eli Kerns, and subsequently it became the property of his son, Horatio Kerns, from whom it passed to the Heyburgers, who owned it when it was burned, in 1877, and who still own the property.

A mile and a half below this mill, on the same stream, another was built early in the present century by Gen. James Caldwell. It was subsequently burned, and was rebuilt by Maris Kerns, who had become the owner. It is now owned and operated by David Jackson. It is a framed structure, with two runs of stones.

A saw-mill is attached to this mill.

Georgetown Mill.—In 1765, Felix Baughman purchased from the proprietaries of the province the land on which this mill stands, about half a mile southeast from Georgetown, on the west branch of Octorara Creek. In the latter part of the last century a saw-mill was erected at this point either by Felix Baughman or George Baughman, his son, and not long afterward a small grinding-mill was added to it. To this, in 1817, an addition was made, and two runs of burr-stones for grinding wheat were put in it. In 1803 the property passed into the hands of James Baxter, and it was sold by the sheriff to James Downing in 1816, by him to William Downing in 1826, and by him to Morris Cooper in 1834. In 1842, Mr. Cooper erected the present grist- and saw-mill a short distance farther down the stream, and demolished the original mill, which was built mostly of stone. This mill has remained without material alteration till the present time. It is a large stone building, and it has three runs of stones and all the necessary machinery for merchant and grist work. It is worthy of remark that the original overshot water-wheels which were placed in this mill when it was

built are still there in a good state of preservation, without even the buckets having been removed. In 1855 the mill became the property of Jeremiah Cooper, the son of Morris, and it was purchased by Harvey Clendenning, the present owner, in 1883.

Woolen-Factory.—In 1842, William P. Cooper, a brother of Morris Cooper, built a woolen-mill on West Branch, one-fourth of a mile down the stream from Georgetown mill. It was built of stone, and had two sets of machinery for the manufacture of woolen cloth and satinet. Mr. Cooper operated this mill till 1862, when the wood-work and machinery were destroyed by fire. It was at once rebuilt by Mr. Cooper and sold to James Bond, who placed in it modern machinery and operated it till 1876, since when it has not been in use. It is now the property of Jeremiah Cooper.

Schools.—In 1834, soon after the enactment of the school law, its provisions were accepted by the township of Bart, and excellent schools have since been maintained. The township now consists of six sub-districts, named as follows: Nickel Mines, in the northern part; the Georgetown District, in the central portion; Mount Pleasant, in the western part; Mars Hill, in the southwest; the Brick School-House District, in the south; and Harmony, in the southern central part. In the Nickel Mines District the school-house is a wooden building. In the Georgetown District are two houses, one of which is of stone. The Mount Pleasant District has a stone house. All the others are of brick, and all are furnished with modern improved desks and fixtures. The average yearly term of the schools is seven months.

In 1870 a private school was established near Green Tree by Mrs. William H. Good. In this school all branches were taught, and particular attention was given to the preparation of teachers. The school was quite prosperous, and was kept up till the removal of Mr. and Mrs. Good from the locality in 1881.

Octorara United Presbyterian Church.¹—The congregation of the Octorara United Presbyterian Church in Bart has a house of worship on a plat of ground that is on the Valley road, one mile from the village of Georgetown, and that was deeded for church purposes by the heirs of William Penn.

The society was organized Oct. 20, 1754. There are no records of the names of members, etc., until Rev. Easton took charge of this congregation, in connection with the congregations of Oxford and Muddy Run, in 1827. At that time there were thirty-seven members. This congregation originally belonged to the Associate Church of Scotland, better known by some as Seceders. It became United Presbyterian when that body originated, in 1858. It had the same pastor for fifty-two years. In April, 1880, the congregation called its present pastor, Rev. David Anderson. The membership is now seventy-three. In

¹ By Rev. D. Anderson

1882 a parsonage was erected at a cost of nearly two thousand five hundred dollars, and to this a few acres of ground are attached, making a comfortable home and surroundings for the pastor. The church edifice is of stone, built about thirty-five years since, with a seating capacity of two hundred. There is also a small session house attached, altogether worth about five hundred dollars.

A graveyard began to be used here about 1800, the earliest members having been buried in the graveyard of the church, just across the road, that holds the bulk of the land deeded. In this cemetery lie the body of Rev. Robert Annan, one of the pioneer missionaries from Scotland, who died in December, 1819; also that of Rev. William Easton, D.D., with his two wives and his son, Dr. Easton, who died while quite young in his practice. These grounds of course hold many honored dead, among them ministers of the gospel who spent their early years among this people.

Middle Octorara Presbyterian Church.¹—From about 1715 to 1775, a great number of people for various reasons emigrated to America from the north of Ireland, and quite a large part of these landed at Philadelphia, Pa., and at New Castle, Del. From these points they spread north and west into and beyond what is now Lancaster County. Part of these settled in the section of the county in which Middle Octorara Church is now located. The portion of these adhering to the Presbyterian Church were probably first ministered to occasionally by Rev. David Evans, who preached for a time as a supply at Upper Octorara, where a church was organized about 1720. The section of country now occupied by the Middle Octorara Church was then within the bounds of the Upper Octorara Church. In 1724, Rev. Adam Boyd was ordained and installed first regular pastor at Upper Octorara Church. About 1727 the families on the west side of Octorara Creek sought an organization, and hence Middle Octorara Church was organized. They asked for one-third of Mr. Boyd's time, promising towards his salary fifty pounds, but on account of the distance and the demand for his services elsewhere he was directed to spend every sixth Sabbath at Middle Octorara. This Mr. Boyd did, as a supply, until about 1730. Who preached for several years after Mr. Boyd ceased the writer has not been able to learn. On Nov. 18, 1735, Rev. Alexander Craighead was ordained and installed as the first regular pastor of this church. What was the length of his pastorate or who immediately succeeded him the writer has not been able to learn, as he has no records of the church for forty years. Mr. Craighead died in 1766, but he had left this church years before.

In 1780, Rev. Nathaniel W. Sample became pastor of Middle Octorara, in connection with the church at Lancaster and Leacock, dividing his time equally

between the three churches. He remained pastor about forty years, or until 1821, and was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Barr, who was elected pastor of Leacock and Middle Octorara, May, 1822, and installed May 6, 1823. This pastorate continued until Sept. 17, 1844, when it was dissolved by the Presbytery of Donegal, on account of the health of Mr. Barr.

The next pastor was Rev. Solomon McNair, who was ordained and installed May 8, 1846. He was released by Presbytery in 1853 (?), and in November, 1853, Rev. Joseph M. Rittenhouse was ordained and installed pastor. He continued in this relation until Sept. 23, 1873. He was followed by Rev. W. J. Henderson, who was installed Oct. 9, 1874, and continued as pastor until Oct. 6, 1876, when, at his own request, on account of his health, he was released.

Rev. W. G. Cairnes, the present pastor, entered upon his ministry among this people April, 1877, and was regularly installed pastor May 3, 1878.

During the pastorate of the Rev. Alexander Craighead a tract of land containing about one hundred acres was conveyed by a deed dated June 29, 1738, by John, Thomas, and Richard Penn to Henry Work, Alexander Craighead, Robert Matthews, and Hugh Barclay, "for the use of the Presbyterian congregation dwelling near the same." This tract of land is still in possession of the Middle Octorara Church, except six acres, upon which the United Presbyterian Church and parsonage now stand, which was conveyed to that church for that purpose.

The present church building, which is a stone structure, and was erected before the beginning of the present century, stands on this tract of land. It is capable of seating about three hundred people. A parsonage also was erected near by the church during the time Rev. Mr. McNair was pastor. A dwelling for the former was erected in 1882.

An extensive graveyard is connected with the church, to which additions have been made from time to time as there was need. In it many of those who have resided in the neighborhood have been buried, some who in their generation were prominent in the church and community. In the older part of the yard very few of the graves have stones with inscriptions. The stone bearing the oldest date is that erected to the grave of William Barclay. The full inscription is, "Here lies the bodies of William Barclay and Mary, his wife. He departed this life October, 1732, aged sixty-three years, and she October, 1757, aged eighty-eight years."

Beneath a marble slab (which is now, 1883, in a broken condition) lie the remains of Rev. John Cuthbertson, the first Reformed Presbyterian minister who preached in America. He was a Scotchman, and landed Aug. 5, 1751, at New Castle, Del. He preached his first sermon in America at the house of a Mr. Joseph Ross, who is thought to have resided near the Pennsylvania and Maryland line, on Aug. 9, 1751, from the text, Jonah ii. 8. He made his

¹ By Rev. W. G. Cairnes, pastor.

home, after his settlement in this country, about two miles from the Octorara Church. He preached at Octorara, Muddy Run, Pequea, in Lancaster County, and also extended his labors into Dauphin, Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, and York Counties, and made a visit to the western part of the State, and to New York State. The gravestone bears the following inscription:

"Here lies the Body of the
Rev John Cuthbertson,

Who, after a labor of about 49 years in the ministry of the Gospel among the Dissenting Covenanters of America, departed this life 10th of March, 1791, in the 75 year of his age

"Psalm cxlii. 6—"The righteous shall bein everlasting remembrance"

Among the other old stones are the following names and dates:

William Barclay, Jr., who died May 23, 1757, aged forty-eight years.

John Cunningham, who died Sept. 10, 1757, aged thirty-one years.

John Barclay, who departed this life Jan. 4, 1765, aged sixty-five years.

Mary McClure, who died Oct. 12, 1758, aged sixty-three years.

William McClure, who died 1768, aged seventy years.

Samuel Anderson, Esq., who died Sept. 10, 1764, aged sixty-four years.

The following persons, who served in the Revolutionary war, are known to have been buried in this yard:

John Caghey, Sr., Joseph Tweed, Robert Bailey, James Thompson, and John McClure.

Also the following, who served in the 1812 war:

John Caghey, Jr., William McCray, Henry Byre, William Sampson, James McCord, William Boone, Andrew Thompson, and William McClure.

Also the following, who served in the late civil war:

Capt. Samuel Boone, George W. Good, Lewis Findley, Lewis Kaughman, Benjamin Young, and Jacob Ritz.

Also Edwin M. Martin, M.D., who served as an assistant surgeon in the United States navy from April 12, 1875, until the time of his death, Aug. 20, 1878.

There are no sessional records of Middle Octorara Church previous to the settlement of the Rev. Joseph Barr, in 1823, known to the writer, and hence no definite information can be ascertained in regard to the elders previous to that date. When Mr. Barr entered on his ministry the following were elders: John Patterson, Francis McKnight, Alexander Morrison, James Steel, Robert Patterson, Samuel Morrison, and Samuel Paxton. On Sept. 11, 1831, Cornelius Collins, Thomas Morgan, Stephen Heard, Francis Caghey, and Alexander W. Morrison were ordained elders. In 1846, John A. Love, Benjamin Fite, Jacob Ritz, and Robert Ferguson were added to the session; also the following at various times: William Boone, Thomas Ferguson, Adam Draucker, Peter Baugh-

man, Samuel Ressler, William McElwain, Lewis H. Linville, Hervey Baughman, and Milton Heidlebaugh.

Methodist Episcopal Church at Georgetown.¹—

A society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was in existence at Georgetown as early as 1830, and services were regularly held at private residences. Among the first active members were George Rockey, Solomon Hamar, and Adam Hess, who was the class-leader.

At a meeting of the Quarterly Conference, held at Columbia, Nov. 24, 1832, for Strasburg and Columbia Circuit, Christopher Masters, Solomon Hamar, and Charles Bender were appointed a committee to estimate the expense of building a house of worship on James Caldwell's land, near Georgetown.

They proceeded to erect the church, which was completed and dedicated in 1833. It was a stone structure, with a seating capacity of two hundred and forty. The dedicatory services were performed by Thomas Miller, who was preacher in charge. It was named Salem Methodist Episcopal Church. They made a graveyard on this church lot. This house continued in use until 1876, when it was taken down, and the present church edifice was erected on its site. This is a frame building forty-five by sixty-five feet, including two convenient class-rooms. It cost about four thousand dollars.

This society has always been a circuit appointment. The circuits to which it has belonged have been altered from time to time as changing circumstances have required. In 1830 it was under the charge of Strasburg Circuit, and the circuit preachers were David Best and Nathaniel Chew; in 1831-32 it was included in Strasburg and Columbia Circuit, and the circuit preachers were Thomas Miller, Eliphalet Reed, Richard Thomas, Robert E. Morrison, and John Edwards; in 1833 it was connected with Soudersburg Circuit, and the circuit preachers Thomas Miller and William Ryder. Ministers have since served this society, viz.: Revs. John Lednum, R. E. Morrison, John Edwards, J. A. Watson, R. Anderson, Dallas D. Lore, E. R. Williams, G. Oram, Valentine Gray, Jonas Bissey, Samuel Grace, G. D. Carrow, Henry Sutton, Allen John, William Rink, J. B. Dennison, Charles Harsner, G. W. Lybrand, W. W. Michael, B. T. String, J. C. Wood, Alex. Wiggins, J. Aspril, William Downey, J. Anthor, J. A. Cooper, E. C. Yerkes, L. D. McClintock.

This society is now associated with the churches of Gap and Christiana. These three constitute Georgetown and Gap Circuit, and have for their minister Rev. L. D. McClintock. This church has generally been prosperous. Its membership at present is one hundred and twenty. There is a flourishing Sunday-school, of which Johnson Ryan is superintendent. The trustees are Peter Pickel, William Phenegar,

¹Prepared by Rev. L. D. McClintock.

Jesse McAllister, Seth Thomas, David L. Keiser, Samuel H. Townsend, John F. Leech, Samuel Helu, Thomas Williams.

Protestant Episcopal Church at Gap Mines.—May 4, 1856, on invitation from Capt. John Williams, Capt. Charles Doble, and others, Rev. Dr. B. B. Killikely, rector of All Saints' Church, Paradise, and Christ Church, Leacock, Lancaster Co., Pa., held evening service, and preached in the carpenter-shop at Gap Mines. This and subsequent meetings for divine worship in the carpenter-shop led to and resulted in a business meeting, held Aug. 26, 1856, at the residence of Capt. Williams, when it was announced that the Gap Mining Company had offered to donate a lot of two acres of land, eligibly situated for a church and graveyard; and it was then decided that Gap Mining Company's offer be accepted, and that trustees be appointed to solicit subscriptions for the building of the said church, whereupon the following-named persons were duly appointed, viz., Dr. B. B. Killikely, of Paradise; James Hopkins, of Gap; Adam K. Witmer, of Paradise; Francis Lytle, of Bart; John Showaker, of Bart; and Capt. Williams, of Gap Mines.

At a meeting of the trustees, held Aug. 26, 1856, Capt. Williams was elected president, and Francis Lytle, secretary; and at the same meeting Dr. Killikely and John Showaker were added to the number of trustees, to form with them a building committee.

The building committee, encouraged by the favor the enterprise met with, concluded to build the church of stone, thirty by sixty feet, after the early English pointed style.

On Sept. 14, 1857, the corner-stone was laid in the presence of about five hundred persons; and on Dec. 25, 1857, the building, although uncompleted, was so far advanced as to allow of divine service being celebrated in it, which was accordingly done by the Rev. Dr. Killikely.

On April 5, 1858, Easter Monday, the organization of a parish, according to the rites and usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of North America, to be known as the parish of Grace Free Church, Gap Mines, Lancaster Co., Pa., was completed, and the following seven persons were duly elected vestrymen, to serve one year from that time, viz., John Showaker, John Williams, Francis Lytle, William W. Withers, George Pogson, David Simpson, and James Martin. John Showaker and John Williams were elected church wardens, and James Martin secretary of the vestry. On the same day the vestry duly elected the Rev. Dr. B. B. Killikely rector of the church and parish.

On Sept. 27, 1858, the church being completed and furnished, was dedicated by the Right Rev. Samuel Bowman, D.D., assistant bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania, the wardens and vestry assuming the

outstanding debts against the church so that the church could be consecrated. Those debts were soon after paid off.

John Showaker, a vestryman and warden, who had been so instrumental in the building of the church, was the first to be laid in the new graveyard. He was buried there on Dec. 1, 1859.

On Nov. 10, 1860, a charter for the church was obtained from the Lancaster County court.

Besides the before-named vestrymen the following-named persons of the neighborhood have been vestrymen at some period since the organization of the parish, viz.: Levi A. Fogle, E. W. Coffin, John Heyberger, Esq., James Greer, Joseph Donoghue, William Nelson, William C. Lytle, Leonard Pickel, J. William Showaker, Isaac Smith, John Leech, Jr., and John M. Rutter.

The original members were Capt. John Williams and wife, Davis Simpson and wife, John Showaker, Miss Jane Gossner, James Martin, William W. Withers, Miss Ann Withers, Mrs. Francis Lytle, George Pogson and wife, and possibly one or two others.

The following have been the rectors: Rev. Dr. B. B. Killikely (from the beginning to 1863), Rev. William A. White, Rev. Mr. Ash, Rev. Mr. Brouse (from 1872 to 1875), Mr. Burrows (from 1875 to 1879), Rev. Henry C. Pastorius, and from 1879 to the present time, Rev. J. McAlpine Harding.

The present vestrymen are John Hocking, Henry Conner, Samuel A. Hughes, Esq., Thomas H. Webb, Christian J. Rapp, John B. Murray, and Capt. Charles Doble. The wardens are Christian J. Rapp and Capt. Doble; Secretary, John Hocking; Treasurer, Capt. Doble.

The church was built by voluntary contributions, and it is free of debt. Seating capacity, two hundred. Pews free. Value, two thousand dollars. Services, alternate Sundays in the afternoon. Sunday-school is held in the church six months in each year; average attendance, eighty. Officers of the Sunday-school, John Hocking, superintendent; Thomas H. Webb, librarian; and Capt. Doble, secretary and treasurer.

Settlers in Bart.—The following were inhabitants of Bart from 1751 to 1758 inclusive:

Arthur Andrews.	Samuel Coulter.
John Brown.	John Common.
James Broadley.	William Downing.
Felix Buchanan.	Samuel Dindap.
William Brown.	William Denny.
Hugh Bartley.	George Deuen.
Jacob Bayor.	Robert Dunkin.
John Bayen.	William Eakon.
Robert Bonasdo.	Robert Henning.
John Coulter.	Thomas Feling.
Nathaniel Coulter.	Matthew Gray.
Hugh Coulter.	John Gray.
John Cunkle.	James Gray.
John Carr.	David Hunch.
Neal Cammel.	Hieronymus Heckman ²
Francis Casey.	Henry Heideblough.

¹ By Capt. Charles Doble.

² Who married a daughter of old Matthias Slaymaker.

Henry Heckman.
James Henry.
Patrick Henry.
Jacob Hickman.
James Harvey.
James Huston.
Gabriel Holmes.
Richard Ivers.
Samuel Jenkins.
Samuel Kyle.
Daaniken Kaman.
Thomas Kanady.
Daniel Kanady.
Thomas Lackey.
Lawrence Laskey.
George Leonard.
Jacob Loez.
James Laskey.
William McClure.
Archibald McDowell.
James McClure.
William Mailing.
John McCarter.
Moses McCarter.
Abraham McWilliams.
Jacob Mire.
Martin Moura.
Mike More.
Alexander Mays.
Martin Miller.
Isaiah McBride.
George Morrow.
James Miller.
Samuel Moore.
James McEwen.

Patrick McTira.
Henry Miller.
Patty McCherry.
John McCarter.
Francis McBride.
Francis Neall.
Henry Null.
William Noble.
Owen O'Neil.
Samuel Paxton.
Andrew Paxton.
John Paxton.
John Pal.
Samuel Ramsey.
Robert Ramsey.
Thomas Ramsey.
Robert Ramsey (maltster).
Daniel Reed.
William Richardson.
John Richardson.
Andrew Russel.
Henry Rokey.
David Shearer.
Peter Shearer.
Peter Sides.
Peter Shurtles.
Thomas Smith.
William Stuart.
John Shannon.
Matthew Sooy.
Widow Scott.
Michael Trout.
Robert Tompkins.
Thomas Toppin.

entee of six hundred acres around Georgetown; William McClure, the great-grandfather of Joseph McClure, near Green Tree inn, 1750; John Noble, William Laughlin, Josiah Kern, Alexander McDowell, Alexander Works, William Brasson, Thomas Smith, James Laughlin, Alexander Gallutly, Joseph Miller, James Miller, Henry Eckman, Jacob Eckman, 1753; Abraham Behn, Jacob Behn, 1757; Benjamin Graf, 1768; Samuel Johnson, 1769; Patrick Ewing, a justice of the peace in 1777, and in 1784 elected a councilor; Gottlieb Hartman, Rev. John Smith, John Culbertson, 1780; William Richardson, Andrew Miller, 1790; Robert Risk, George Millart, 1807.

The following is a list of non-associators that were assessed three pounds ten shillings each in 1777:

Jacob Beare.	Robert Hall.
Martin Beare.	James Hammah.
Jacob Beare, Jr.	George Outman.
Henry Kunkle.	John Rusel.
George Kunkle.	John Sheaver.
Ernest Kiskaer.	Robert Stewart.
Samuel Downing.	Peter Sykes.
John Griffith.	James Turner.
Adam Gussanger.	Henry Work.
David Wan.	John McClure.
Henry Hoke.	David Sterat.

Taxables in 1782 were as follows:

Jacob Beare (three stills).	Conrad Freeman.
Martin Beare (two stills).	James Fulton.
John Beare.	Stoppel Fraxley.
Jacob Beryton (two stills).	John Glass.
Abraham Beare (one still).	James Green.
Felix Baughman.	Simon Ghost.
William Brown.	Leonard Ghost.
Peter Berkman.	Joseph Griffith.
Martin Bood.	Adam Gussinger.
Stoppel Berkey.	Henry Hoke.
Henry Bartholomew.	David Hair.
George Baughman.	Robert Hall.
Henry Baughman.	John Hood.
Christ Black.	Henry Hersh.
Nathan Culter (one still).	Henry Hedlebaugh.
Yost Cramer (one still).	Caleb Hartman.
John Cruckle.	James Haney.
Francis Coughley.	William Hassel.
Hugh Coulter.	Henry Keen.
William McChian.	John McKee.
Ernest Cusker.	William Keeley.
John Carr.	Widow Latta.
John Caldwell.	John Lageta.
William McClure.	Jacob Lottman.
John E. Cuthbertson.	Michael Langerfield.
John Clark.	James Leach.
Martin Cocherspire.	James McGarry.
Don Cosen.	James Miller.
Mark McCord.	John Mahen.
William McConall.	Anna Moor.
John Dowlin.	Dennis Mackey.
Archibald McDowell.	Milfinger Michor.
Walter Davis.	Francis McKnight.
William Downing.	Henry Nool.
James Duncan.	Henry Nool, Jr.
Samuel M. Dowell.	Peter Outman (two stills).
John McGrath.	John Paxton.
Hieronymus Eckman.	Daniel McCready.
Robert Edwin.	Colomon Ritz.
Adam Johnston.	John Ramsey.
John Erwin.	Henry Rocky, Jr.
Andrew Franck.	James Rihery and Brother.
Robert Falls.	Joseph Ross.

Andrew Work, Esq., was elected county commissioner in 1744, and sheriff in 1749-50. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1756, and he commanded a company of associators in the French and Indian war. He was a magistrate till 1793. He was probably well advanced in years at the time of the Revolutionary war, or he would have taken a more active part in the struggle. Samuel Ramsey, of Bart, was his lieutenant in 1756, and John McCarter, of the same township, was his ensign. In 1758 there were also Samuel, John, and Alexander Work, probably brothers of Andrew, George Warfel, David Wales, John Witmore, Joseph Walker, Conrad Waltz, Jacob Waggoner, George White, James Willson, David Watson, James Wilson, Matthew Young.

In 1750, James Snodgrass died, leaving children,—William, Ann, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary, James. The same year Alexander Snodgrass left children,—William, James, Robert, Alexander, and Thomas.

In 1784, Hieronymus Eckman left children,—John Martin, Barbara, Eve, Jacob, Hieronymus, Magdalena, and Esther.

In 1787, James Miller left children, Eleanor and Andrew.

In addition to these it appears that the following were residents of the township, or owned land therein: John Kyle, prior to 1730; Samuel Kyle, 1742; Leonard File, James Money, Thomas Cooper, Calvin Cooper, Samuel Tatta, William Slaymaker, 1744; William Downing, before 1747, in which year he built a mill; Felix Baughman, the original pat-

Henry Rockey.
John Ramsey.
Agness Richardson & Son.
Archibald McReady.
Robert Ramsey & Son.
Widow Ramsey.
George Rockey.
John Russell.
Conrad Reese.
John Richards.
George Rickorts.
David Shaver.
Peter Sides.

John Speare.
John Smith.
Frederick Still.
John Shannon.
Patrick Sloan.
Peter Shirts.
Widow Thompson.
Jacob Whistler.
James Wilson.
Henry Warfield.
Andrew Work.
Edward Walinz.
Jacob Young.

Freeman

William Hunkle.
George Hunkle.
William Ramsey.
John Thompson.
Henry Eckman.
Peter Sides.
William Speare.
Alexander McBride.
Samuel Shannon.

Andrew Hall.
Joseph Whiech.
Francis Leland.
Samuel Downing.
John Canble.
Samuel McCartney.
Robert Wilson.
James Thompson.
John Cochran.

The justices of the peace elected in the township of Bart since 1840 have been:

1840. John Kidd. James Caldwell.	1865. John M. Heyberger. William S. Ferree.
1845. John Kidd. James Caldwell.	1867. George Whitson.
1850. James Caldwell.	1870. Samuel A. Hughes.
1861. Robert Evans.	1872. George Whitson.
1855. William S. Ferree. Isaac Sharp.	1875. Samuel A. Hughes.
1860. John M. Heyberger. William S. Ferree.	1877. Henry Baughman.
	1880. Samuel A. Hughes.
	1882. Harvey Baughman.

Georgetown.¹—This town was laid out in 1819 by Samuel Ferguson, who was then the owner of three hundred acres of land here, thirty of which he laid out in town lots, which he disposed of by lottery. The shares or tickets in this lottery were sold at sixty dollars each, and there were no blanks to be drawn. The two grand prizes were the tavern-house and lot, valued at three thousand dollars, and a lot on the opposite corner, where now is the residence of James P. Russel, on which there was a blacksmith-shop, valued at three hundred dollars.

There were then in the town nine dwellings, three of which were hotels or licensed taverns, and two stores. The place bore the undesirable and inelegant name of Hardscrabble, by which it was known during many years. The Hardscrabble Fair was at that time a great institution, usually commencing on the first Thursday in August and continuing three days.

The town has had a gradual steady growth, and it now has forty dwelling-houses, some of them double, forty-nine families, and one hundred and ninety inhabitants.

The following are the business establishments in the town: Atkins & Palmer, general merchandise and drugs; William S. Ferree, general merchandise; James P. Russel, variety and confectionery-store; Benjamin Fritz, hotel; Charles Quigley and William Starret, blacksmiths; Joseph Scott, wagon-maker;

Solomon Hamer and George Pogson, shoemakers; Rea Chamberlin, saddler; Ellis P. Moore, dentist and printer; John Martin and Jerome Keeley, physicians; Jesse McColester, tailor; Samuel A. Hughes, justice of the peace. The town has two well-kept schools, and it is a pleasant country village.

Nickel-Mines.—This hamlet, one and a half miles north from Georgetown, has been spoken of in the history of the mines. Bartville, in the southern part, near the line between Bart and Colerain, has a store and a few houses. Nine Points, so named from the convergence of several roads at that point, is in the southeastern part, and in addition to a collection of dwellings, there is a store there. Mount Pleasant is, as its name indicates, a pleasant and thriving hamlet.

Green Tree.—When and by whom Green Tree Inn was built is not certainly known. The first patentee of the land at that time was George Leonard, who on the 6th of November, 1739, took up one hundred and four acres. This he sold to James McConnell Nov. 12, 1742. It afterward became the property of John McCarter, who sold a part of it, with other parcels of land, to James Parry. In 1763 Mr. Parry sold to Thomas and William Smith. These gentlemen, who had been the owners of Martie furnace, laid out a town here called, after them, Smithsburg. The town included nineteen acres, and was shaped like a boot, with the toe pointing up along the east side of the run at that place. James Fulton, a son-in-law of Mr. Smith, and afterward the father of the famous Robert Fulton, became a purchaser from Mr. Smith, and in 1764 he sold to Robert Thompson, of Bart, a shopkeeper, after whom it was for a time called Thompsonstown. No vestige of the town is to be seen, but the old inn remains with but little change, a veritable relic of the long ago. The quaint old sign-board, with the original device, a tree in full foliage, painted thereon, still invites the weary wayfarer to rest beneath the roof that has been a shelter for travelers during probably a century and a half. One or two mechanic shops are near the inn, and the township elections have long been held there.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JAMES JACKSON.

James Jackson was born in Londonderry township, Chester Co., Pa., on the 16th of the fourth month (April), 1805. He was the descendant, in the sixth generation, from first, Anthony Jackson, who was born in Ecclestone, parish of St. Michael, Lancashire, England, about the beginning of the second quarter of the seventeenth century, settled with an elder brother, Richard, in 1649, in Lurgan, Province of Ulster, Ireland.

¹ By William S. Ferree, Esq.

Second, Isaac Jackson, born in 1665, married Ann, daughter of Rowland Evans, County of Wicklow, Feb. 29, 1696 (O. S.), emigrated to America in 1725, settled at Harmony Grove Farm, near West Grove village, Chester Co., and died in 1759, aged eighty-six years. Isaac and Ann Jackson had ten children, viz.: Rebecca, Thomas, Isaac (1st), Alice, William, Mary, James, Isaac (2d), John, and Isaac (3d).

Third, William Jackson, fifth child above, born Feb. 24, 1705, married, Sept. 9, 1733, Katharine, daughter of James and Katharine Miller, members of Tunahoe Meeting of Friends in Ireland. William died Nov. 24, 1785, aged eighty years. His wife died April 12, 1781. He is described as a man of "industry, frugality, and unswerving integrity."

Fourth, James Jackson, born Nov. 3, 1736, married Mary, daughter of Joseph and Susanna (Miller) Jackson, June 19, 1760, who was born March 27, 1738, died Aug. 30, 1812. James died April 11, 1817.

Fifth, Josiah Jackson, born Jan. 17, 1773, married Mary, daughter of Caleb and Ruhaney Sharpless, of Christiana Hundred, Del., Jan. 30, 1799, who was born Aug. 26, 1777, and died March 26, 1817.

Sixth, James Jackson, subject of this sketch. On his mother's side he was a lineal descendant of John and Ann Sharpless, who left England on account of religious persecution, being followers of George Fox, as were also the Jacksons. They landed at Upland, now Chester, Pa., on the 14th of sixth month, 1682 (O. S.). Taking their few effects, they wended their way up Ridley Creek about a mile and a half, and built their cabin in the wilderness, against a large rock. He took up a large tract of land, most of which after the lapse of two hundred years is still owned by the Sharpless family. Josiah Jackson, father of James, died when the latter was but twelve years of age. His mother being a woman of energy and perseverance, took upon herself the charge of the homestead, somewhat encumbered with debt, kept her boys at work, sending them to school only a few weeks in the winter season, and as they arrived at what she thought a suitable age, had them apprenticed to learn trades, much, however, against the wishes of her son James, whose strong inclination and desire was to study law, with a view eventually of following that profession; but being overruled in his wishes by his mother, he was sent to Dupont's Bank to learn the trade of a fuller, or woollen manufacturer. The society into which he was thus thrown would have wrecked many characters, as it was one in which hard drink was the custom; but his "Jackson firmness" preserved him, and after serving his time as an apprentice, and remaining a short time as a journeyman, he visited home for a few months, and returned again to the factory, but not to tarry long, for scarcely had he commenced work, when he was called upon to furnish money to treat all the hands in the mill. Giving the money, he left his loom and resigned his place, where-

upon the foreman said to him, "Jackson, I know what is the matter, I cannot keep a sober man in the mill."

After this he bought a part of his mother's farm, and erected thereon a small factory, in which he carried on business a few years, during which time he married Abigail Rakestraw, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Lippincott) Rakestraw, 8th month 20th, 1829. Her father was the grandson of Anthony Rakestraw, who emigrated from Wales. Her mother was of English extraction, her ancestry being traced back to the Lippincotts, who were also Friends and left England hoping to find religious liberty in the colony of Massachusetts; but during the terrible persecutions of the Friends there they returned to the mother-country, but afterwards tried their fortunes in the New World in New Jersey, about the time of the settlement of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Jackson continued to carry on the factory about two years after his marriage, but it not agreeing with his health to work in the mill, he sold his small farm and factory, and bought a much larger farm adjoining, where he pursued the business of agriculture until 1841, when he moved to Bart township, Lancaster County, settling on the farm now owned by his son, James J. Jackson. Here for a number of years he carried on the lime business, also improved his farm, and erected thereon a full set of farm buildings.

In the year 1872 he built for himself a new house on the part of his farm now owned by his daughter, Lydia F. Jackson, where he lived till his death, 4th month 6th, 1881. His wife died 9th month 3d, 1881. They were buried at the Bart Meeting-House burying-ground.

He was a recommended minister in the Society of Friends, was very liberal in his belief, subscribed to no creeds, dogmas, or traditions inconsistent with reason or philosophy. His was an every-day religion, such as Jesus taught, consisting rather in good works than in mysterious theories, that the profoundest intellect cannot unravel. He was one of the early abolitionists, and his door was always open to the flying fugitive, whom he would help on his way to a place of safety. In 1852, during the excitement attending the "Christiana Riot," he was indicted for high treason, though he was not on the ground during the fight, but went there after hearing the reports of the guns. Through the leniency of the marshal, Anthony B. Roberts, he was never arrested, but his family suffered great annoyances, the house being twice searched by bands of roughts who were hunting for colored men he had had in his employ, and they often knew that spies were watching them. He was opposed to all war, was a strong advocate of temperance, not much of a politician, but, if he did vote, he was first a Whig and afterwards a Republican. As a money-lender he was cautious, but very conscientious, never taking a bonus from any one, but often loaning his money below the legal rate. No man in his



James Jackson

neighborhood was more uniformly respected. As a religious teacher he was most highly esteemed in the Society of Friends, and his memory is greatly revered, not only by his large family of children and grandchildren, but by the entire community in which he spent a long and useful life.

The children of James and Abigail Jackson are as follows: Mary R., born July 4, 1830, wife of Joseph H. Brosius, a farmer in Sadsbury township (three children, Ella, Idella, and Anna Mary); Thomas R., born Nov. 28, 1832, drowned Aug. 28, 1834; Eliza, born May 7, 1834, wife of Thomas Baker, farmer in Coleraine township (five children living,—Abbie, Allison, James Eugene, Xanthus, and Lewis); Edith Ann, born July 22, 1835, died Dec. 13, 1842; Lydia T., born April 7, 1837, lived with her father and mother until their death, at present time with her brother, James J.; William L., born March 15, 1839, married Lydia W., daughter of George and Hannah Walton, born Dec. 26, 1842, farmer in Sadsbury township (five children, Hannah B., James H., Mary F., Elsie Louisa, and Jessie W.); Thomas Elwood, born Sept. 5, 1842, farmer in Bart township, married Annetta Lucilla, daughter of Owen and Sarah Ann Williams, who was born May 14, 1841 (children, James Norwood and Thomas Baker); James Josiah, born Nov. 4, 1845, owning and occupying the homestead farm, married Josephine, daughter of Abner and Abbie (Andrews) Davis, who was born March 16, 1849 (children, Abner Davis, Abbie, Attey Elwood, Bertha Kirkwood, and Ralph Garfield).

CHAPTER XXXIX.

BRECKNOCK TOWNSHIP.¹

THIS was not one of the original townships erected in 1729. Careful research in the Quarter Sessions records fails to show that any petition was presented or any action of the court taken in reference to the organization of a township by this name. The first record of the county commissioners contains the assessments of the different townships, but the name of Brecknock does not appear until Jan. 10, 1740, when the township is mentioned with an assessed valuation of £2 2s. Leonard Prideston was the collector. The lack of a record of the organization of Brecknock renders it difficult to determine from what township it was taken or what was the extent of its territory. In 1752, when Berks County was erected, the northeast portion of the township became a part of that county, and retained the name of Brecknock in the new organization. Since that time the territory of the township has remained unchanged.

¹ By John B. Good.

The name Brecknock, as well as that of the adjoining township of Caernarvon, is of Welsh origin. There were early settlers, immigrants from Wales, who sought and found homes along the head-waters of the Conestoga. It was but natural for them to transplant names familiar and dear to them in the old country to their new homes on this side of the ocean.

The surface of this township is diversified by hills, generally rocky and wooded, and valleys traversed by streams of clear water. From the summits of some of the hills situated in its northern portion, the Furnace Ridge, spurs of the Blue Mountains, are descried towards the north, rearing their blue, misty forms in the dim distance. Its south and west borders are formed by branches of Muddy Creek, which, with one or two other branches that traverse the interior, combine to form the Big Muddy Creek, which falls into the Conestoga at Hinkletown. On the northeast it is bounded on Berks County by a line running northwest and southeast through a very rough and mountainous country, where in some localities unwieldy iron rocks are piled on each other in huge pyramids. Here the magnetic needle, attracted by ferruginous matter in the earth, deviates in some places ten to twelve degrees from its true position.

There are traditions that Swiss emigrants settled here because they thought the face of the country resembled the rugged scenery of their old homes. Among others there was a family named Mosser, who owned a large tract of this mountainous territory, which was generally known in the neighborhood as "Die Schweiz." There are several places here that almost deserve the title of natural curiosities. One is known as "The Devil's Cave," a collection of large boulders piled on each other in confusion. It appears as if the earth had been gradually washed away from between these rocks, leaving large openings wide enough for a human being to enter to a considerable distance and in various directions. Another is called "The Rock Cellar." This is an apartment of considerable dimensions, of regular shape, formed in the solid rocks, easy of access, with light through the crevices of the walls. Here it is well known that drafted militiamen during the Revolutionary war, preferring the lives of hermits to the dangers of the Continental army in the tented field, found a comparatively safe retreat from the pursuit of the provost-marshal's guard. One of these refugees was a cooper by trade, and in these mountain solitudes followed his occupation, where, no doubt, there was a plentiful supply of wood for staves and hoop-poles.

The first settlements seem to have been made in the valleys of the Black Muddy Creek and that branch on which Good's mill was erected. The earliest warrants issued out of the land-office bear date in 1737. On Jan. 9, 1737, a warrant was obtained by Robert Warburton, in pursuance of which a tract of one hun-

dred and seventy-seven acres and the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads was surveyed. This tract extended across Black Muddy Creek into Earl township. The title to it, by mesne conveyances, having become vested in William Morris, he obtained a patent for it dated Jan. 21, 1768.

In pursuance of another warrant dated Dec. 21, 1737, a tract of two hundred and thirty-one acres and allowance was surveyed on May 13, 1738, and also patented to said William Morris, Oct. 12, 1742. This tract adjoins the above and also extended into Earl township.

The name of William Morris stands prominent among the early settlers of Brecknock. Who he was and where he came from is not known, but the orthography of his name indicates rather Welsh than Teutonic extraction. He purchased extensive tracts of land from the Penns, who were the proprietors of the soil, and some time afterwards, on having sold a part of said land to Jacob Schneider, erected substantial sandstones, with the initials of his name legibly engraved thereon, as landmarks to designate the boundaries of his estate.

From one to two miles farther north, on another branch of Muddy Creek, near the site of the present village of Bowmansville, Jacob Good¹ and Christian Good, two brothers, with their brother-in-law, John Musselman, with their respective families, settled about the same time. These emigrants were Mennonites from the Palatinate. As the adjoining township of Earl and the valley of the Conestoga in general had been settled at an earlier period, principally by emigrants from the same country and of like religious faith, they received considerable friendly assistance from that quarter. Jacob Good, arriving at the spot chosen for the erection of his new home, on the right bank of the stream, a short distance below the confluence of the two forks of the middle branch of Muddy Creek, about a mile below Bowmansville, took lodging under the inviting shelter of a patriarchal white-oak tree, where he deposited such household goods as he had brought along with him, and with the assistance of his friends, the Zimmermans, from Earl, commenced the erection of such a house as the times and circumstances would permit. He at once purchased the ground on which he had settled with his family. The deed, which is from John Penn, is dated in 1738, and embraced a tract of six hundred and twenty-eight acres and the usual allowance.

This new home was completely isolated from the rest of the civilized world. Its inmates were ignorant of the existence of any neighbors until one day the clarion voice of a cock greeted the ears of the *paterfamilias* while wandering through the woods at some distance from his house. This led to the joyous discovery that other settlers had also come to the same neighborhood. Then their immediate surroundings

were anything but assuring and calculated to inspire them with confidence. The country was a wilderness, one vast forest, inhabited by wild beasts and Indians. As yet there were no roads, no houses, gardens, fields, or orchards.

Jacob Good had but two children, both sons, named respectively Peter and Jacob. He divided the ample paternal domain equally between them. Peter with his family afterwards removed to Cumberland County. The younger Jacob was twice married, and had five sons and one daughter with his first and four sons and one daughter with his second wife. With his last wife and her children he emigrated to Virginia. His descendants by his first wife are still residing in the neighborhood, some of them on part of the original tract.

Half a mile higher up on the south fork of said branch of Muddy Creek, and about a quarter of a mile south from Bowmansville, Christian Good, brother of Jacob Good, the elder, settled, and erected the first grist-mill in the township, occupying the spot where the large flouring-mill of Mr. Henry Von Neida is now situated. The original tract on which this brother settled was bounded on the north by a line running nearly due east and west through the present village of Bowmansville; on the west by the stream forming the boundary between him and his brother Jacob until its confluence with the mill-stream, thence southerly to Casper Messner's land, which adjoined it on the south. On the east its boundaries are not definitely known. While this tract included a large area, it is believed that it was still considerably smaller than the extensive territory of his brother.

Whether the mill was built originally of wood or stone is not known, but tradition says that the mill and the dwelling were all under one roof. Later a stone mill and separate stone dwelling-houses were erected, which were removed to make places for more modern structures within the memory of many persons now living. In one of these dwellings religious services were held before the erection of a separate meeting-house. It is possible that there was a time when the same building simultaneously served the purposes of a mill, dwelling-house, and church.

Christian Good raised a family of seventeen children,—six sons and eleven daughters. One of the sons, named Jacob, was the grandfather of the compiler of these memoirs. His will remains on file among the old and musty papers in the register's office at Lancaster. It is dated Muddy Creek, Aug. 11, 1757. There is a paper filed with it which serves but a poor apology for a translation. A memorandum of its probate in Will-Book B, page 184, states that the will, being in German, could not be recorded. The will commences with a quotation from Hebrew ix. 17: "A testament is of force after men are dead," and provides that the widow (named Magdalena) and children should continue the family till the youngest was fourteen years old. The executors were Marks

¹ The names originally were Gutu and Moseman.

Groff (believed to be a son of the famous Hans) and John Good, the oldest son, and concludes with an exhortation to the latter to be a proper example to his younger brothers and sisters, while they in turn are admonished to be obedient and subject to him.

At the same time (1737) John Musselman located on a tract of land about one mile north from the mill, and along the north fork of said branch of Muddy Creek, where until lately some of his lineal descendants resided, who used to relate the sayings of their great-grandfathers, that when he wished to earn a regular day's wages he could not obtain work nearer home than in the neighborhood of New Holland, a distance of over eight miles. Between the Christian Good and John Musselman tracts a farm of one hundred and thirty acres was located, which at the time of the Revolution and afterwards belonged to Ullrich Burkholder, of whom more will be said hereafter.

About one mile farther north from Musselman's place Francis Diller, a Swiss, erected the first distillery in Brecknock, on land which until recently belonged to the Steffys. Farther south from the place where the Goods first settled, on both sides of the creek, Francis Eckert took up the tract of land afterwards owned by the Messners, and east of the Goods' settlement Hermann Deis settled on a tract afterwards owned by the Kern family.

Another tract of land containing two hundred and seventy acres and allowance was surveyed in pursuance of a warrant issued to Casper Mason, which was the Anglicized name of Messner, dated June 15, 1748, afterwards patented to him Dec. 11, 1760, the patent being recorded at Philadelphia, in Patent-Book AA, vol. ii. page 118. This tract adjoined the hereinbefore named Jacob Good and Christian Good and others.

Probably about the date of this patent the dwelling-house, which still remains standing and continues to be used as a farm-house, was erected on this tract. It is a two-story stone building, with high peaked roof, resting on extraordinary heavy framework, the main rafters of which are over a foot in thickness. There are still some outbuildings in the yard covered with tile which in all probability once formed a part of the roof of this house. There are only two apartments on the first floor, a kitchen and a room with an enormously large stone chimney between them, containing a proportionately capacious fireplace on the first floor in the kitchen, and a smaller fireplace on the second floor, the chimney being double from the second floor upwards. The window-sashes, originally of lead, have long ago been changed into wooden sash, except a small remnant of the old relic which still remains in one of the kitchen windows.

Tradition says that at the period of its erection a two-story stone dwelling of such size and character was an object of wonder and curiosity, and that numbers of visitors from the valley of the Conestoga came to behold the architectural skill and splendor displayed

in the erection of this, in their eyes, so magnificent a structure.

Jacob Schneider, a man remarkable in the early history of Brecknock township, on account of the advanced age to which he lived and the extensive tracts of land he owned in his time, purchased this property for his son, Baltzer Schneider, who moved on it April 15, 1796. He in turn sold it to Christian Pleam, who died in the old house March 13, 1877.

It appears that Jacob Schneider must have been born about the time these early settlers first came into the township, for he died on his old homestead, near Centre Church, July 9, 1829, at the age of ninety-four years. He had been married at the age of seventy-five years to a woman named Kafroth. It is related of him that he was displeased with his son Baltzer because he had married a poor girl named Kitzmiller, but ultimately relented and purchased the plantation above mentioned for him.

The original mansion on the William Marris tract, near Centre Church, in East Earl township, in which the aged patriarch, Jacob Schneider, died, though changed and modernized, has its old walls still standing, and is occupied and used as a farm-house.

About one mile south of Bowmansville a man named John Boehm commenced the erection of a large two-story stone dwelling-house. The breaking out of the war of the Revolution and the consequent dispersion of the workmen, who either volunteered or were drafted into the patriot army, interrupted the progress of the building, and the structure remained incomplete until the close of the war. This dwelling-house is peculiar in its arrangement. The kitchen, with a large fireplace, is built in front of the main dwelling and attached to it. There are fireplaces arranged for burning wood on each side of the house. The house is well and substantially built, and is still in a good state of preservation.

John Boehm, the proprietor of this mansion, was a man of courage and resolution. During the Revolutionary war some evil-disposed persons took advantage of the non-resistant principles of the Mennonite settlers in the neighborhood. These iniquitous fellows pretended to be government officers, commissioned to impress horses, grain, and other valuable military stores, which they fraudulently appropriated to their own use. One Sunday it happened that while Mr. Boehm attended divine worship, then held by the Mennonite society in a private house, Good's mill, one of these men made a raid into the neighborhood, and had already captured several valuable horses and was about to carry them off, when Mr. Boehm was informed of the matter. He at once left the house where the religious service was held, pursued the robber, and when he overtook him attacked him so vigorously with a piece of broken fence-rail that he surrendered at discretion, and the victor returned in triumph with his trophy and restored the horses to their owners.

There was a very large two-story stone dwelling-house, with stone kitchen attached, built in the valley of the Black Muddy Creek, on a portion of the land originally purchased from the proprietaries by the before-named William Morris. It was erected in 1795, by Christian Schneider. The carpenter employed in its construction was Henry Good, who, it seems, was also the architect of a number of other buildings completed about that period. The front is of regular cut brown sandstone, which has remained in almost perfect preservation to the present day. Another, perhaps yet larger, dwelling of similar architectural style was erected in the same neighborhood by Peter Boehm in 1802. There is a hall in the middle of the building, with rooms containing old-fashioned fireplaces, and the kitchen, with large fireplace on either side and brick or mortar floor, attached in the rear.

About the year 1740 the township was organized, and a tax amounting to one pound twelve shillings was assessed on its inhabitants. Leonard Pridenstow was appointed tax-collector. Part of the original territory of Brecknock, as also of that of the adjoining township of Caernarvon, extended into the present county of Berks. In 1752, Berks being erected into a separate county, the division line cut off portions of both these townships, which now are known as Brecknock and Caernarvon townships, in Berks County.

Two important roads, laid out prior to 1762, traverse the township north and south nearly parallel to each other. One leads from the Blue Ball through the village of Bowmansville, since 1833 known as the State road; the other leads from the present village of Fairville (Terre Hill P. O.), past the Dry Tavern (Muddy Creek P. O.), to Adamstown. Both these ancient roads are crossed—the former at Bowmansville and the latter at the Dry Tavern—by another old thoroughfare leading from the Plow Tavern to Reamstown.

At the close of the Revolutionary war the following were the principal land-owners in the township:

	Acres.
Christopher Heist, captain	128
Philip Heist, farmer	130
Henry H. Hines, shoemaker	170
Henry Kern, farmer	170
Peter Kern, farmer	150
Christian Kern, farmer	140
John Less, farmer	170
Joseph Less, farmer	127
Christian Messert, Sr., farmer	261
Michael Messert, farmer	125
Andrew Messert, farmer	150
Henry Messert, farmer	150
Matthew Messertman, farmer	150
Leonard Minna, farmer	140
Abraham Martin, farmer	144
Samuel Martin, dealer in goods and saw-mill	141
Martin May, farmer	100
Harsh Olden, farmer	170
Jack Ratto, farmer	250
Christian Schneider, farmer	150
William Seabler, the bol	100
John Stogdole, farmer	140
John Stogdole, farmer	140
John Steiner, collector	184
George Story, collector	140
John T. Lundy, assessor	140
Henry Wolf, shoemaker	100
Peter Wolf, farmer	100
Adam Weber, smith	140
Henry W. H. Lancaster	100
John Zeller, farmer	171
Anthony Zimmerman, smith	119

Of the mill appearing in this list as the property of Jacob Foniada (whose right name was Von Nieda) it may be observed that the mill is situate on that branch of Muddy Creek forming the western boundary line of the township, about one mile south of Adamstown. Peter Sharp died in 1764, the owner of this property, consisting then of one hundred and seventy acres. In 1780 it became the property of John Shaup, who in 1785 sold it to Jacob Von Nieda, who in 1814 sold the mill with twenty-nine and a quarter acres to his son, Philip Von Nieda, after whose death, in 1847, it became the property of his youngest son, William Von Nieda, Esq., from whom it passed into the hands of its present owner, Andrew Ennert.

About two miles lower down the same stream is the mill property in above list mentioned as belonging to Martin Frey. In 1830 the present mill, whose site is about a quarter of a mile lower down the stream, was erected by Ephraim Shober, after whose death it passed into the hands of his son, Reuben E. Shober, Esq., who now runs it.

Another mill existed from early times on Muddy Creek, in the southwestern part of the township, in the above list mentioned as belonging to Dr. Samuel Martin. Since that time it has been known as Luppold's mill, Overholzer's mill, and Sensenig's mill. Samuel Sensenig is its present owner.

Another mill, not appearing on above list, is situate on Muddy Creek, a short distance below the Dry Tavern, where the saw-mill of Abraham Bixler, Esq., who died there in 1847, was situate. After his death George Martin built the present grist- and saw-mill, now owned by Peter B. Good.

From the list it appears that at that time Peter Good was the proprietor of a saw-mill and hemp-mill. This latter was a machine for preparing the fibre of hemp for spinning. A large stone, in the shape of the frustum of a cone, was made to roll by machinery

	Acres.
Jacob Breidenstein, farmer	140
Adam Braun, smith	260
Henry Braunweller, mason	100
George Becker, farmer	100
Casper Becker, farmer	100
Rich. Bruchholder, smith	150
Philip Bruchholder	100
Abraham Bruch, farmer	250
Christian Beschlimas, farmer	100
Jacob Foniada, miller, grist- and saw-mill	250
John Frey, farmer	150
Martin Frey, miller, grist- and saw-mill	250
George Frittelberg	120
Rudolf Frey, farmer (saw-mill)	200
Christian Franklingner, farmer	250
Peter Frankhauser, assessor	120
Peter Fank, farmer	140
Widow George	140
Peter Good, miller, saw- and lamp-mill	140
Henry Good, assessor	250
Jacob Good, farmer	250
Hans Good, miller, grist-mill	100
Peter Good, farmer	100
Christian Good, farmer	250
Samuel Good, farmer	150
Jacob Good, weaver and farmer	150
Nicholas Hadler, farmer	117

propelled by water-power on the hemp spread out on a circular floor prepared for the purpose.

At that time all the grist-mills spoken of had special machinery adapted to the hulling of spelt (*Triticum Spelta*, a cereal resembling wheat, but covered with thick husks), which had been brought by the early immigrants from their old homes across the water. It was also called "German wheat." But the cultivation of hemp and spelt has long since been abandoned, and mills of that kind are no longer in use.

The only physician who flourished in these primitive times in Brecknock was the above-named Dr. Samuel Martin, who owned the mill and farm spoken of before. This man did not pretend to have any scientific knowledge of medicine, but practiced uroscopy and incantations or powwows in connection with the use of home-made salves and nostrums. Among these may prominently be mentioned brand-pulver (mortification powders), blutreinigung (blood purifier), and a salve to heal fractured bones. Among his cabalistic feats the stanching of bleeding wounds was his grand forte. Patients in danger of bleeding to death, whom the doctor never saw and who were miles away, were by him instantly cured. Children and grown persons suffering from the infernal arts of witches were promptly relieved by this wonderful doctor. Such is the tradition.

From his experience he became skilled in some degree in certain special departments of his profession, and if tradition can be trusted to any extent he performed astonishing cures in cases of fractured bones and by the application of his specific medicines. After his death his son, Peter Martin, continued the practice of his father's profession. His practice increased and extended, not only into the neighboring townships but also into Berks County. He acquired some property by his business. Since his death, about 1856, his son, Dr. Samuel Martin, has continued the business, residing still near the old place.

Since the year 1845 the village of Bowmansville has been almost constantly the residence of a practicing physician. Dr. A. H. Kissinger, who now resides there, is an old practitioner of experience and extensive practice.

For a considerable length of time the people, not having any houses specially dedicated to Divine worship, those of them of the Mennonite faith held their meetings in private dwellings. As has already been remarked, the plain, one-story stone dwelling-house, which stood near Good's mill, on land originally taken up by Christian Good, near Bowmansville, while occupied by the Good family, was used for this purpose.

About the beginning of the present century, or a few years earlier (1794), a meeting-house was built on ground now occupied by the village of Bowmansville. It was a plain, one-story structure, built of stone, similar in plan and arrangement to other

Mennonite meeting-houses so common in Lancaster County. About four or five feet above the ground there was an offset of about three or four inches on the outside of the wall, that is, from that height the wall was three or four inches thinner than below that point. Tradition says that, while the walls were thus in course of construction, some zealous brother objected that this was a violation of the law of plainness and simplicity of style of building. Whereupon Henry Good, the chief carpenter, remarked that after all the building was not by any means as ornate or imposing as the temple built by Solomon.

The burying-ground, the sacred "Gottes Acker," was and is still located half-way between Good's mill and the Cross-Roads, where a grove of lofty pine-trees has, probably for a century, been sighing a solemn requiem over the graves of the dead. The oldest monuments here date back to 1767. These are mere rude sandstones, with initials and date. Imagination may busy itself in guessing who were first interred here. It is probable that it was some member of the Good family, who came into this neighborhood in 1737,—a conjecture that seems warranted by the initials that are still legible on the moss-grown stones.

Of the earlier ministers, who served these primitive congregations, nothing, not even their names, is known. Those of them whose names have come down to our time, probably flourished during the latter part of the last and the beginning of the present century. Their names were Daniel Gehman¹ and Ulric Burkholder, both natives of Switzerland. The former had a wonderful reputation for a species of clairvoyance, by means of which the courses of subterranean streams of water were as familiar to him as those flowing on the surface are to ordinary persons. His services were solicited by well-diggers from far and near to direct them where to find water. Tradition says his predictions were always reliable, and his utterances infallible. Moreover, it was also currently reported, and generally believed, that his knowledge of the mysterious was not confined to the hidden streams of water flowing underground, but that he also knew of rich deposits of ore of the precious metals; of gold mines vast and boundless, like those read of in fairy tales. Unfortunately for the lovers of mammon, he was a scrupulously plain man, whose conscience would not permit him to divulge the secret, for fear that the discovery of such fabulous wealth might stimulate a taste for luxury and pride, and thus the secret was buried with him.

Tradition has also handed down to our times the following saying of his: "In that part of Switzerland in which he resided, prior to his emigration, there occurred a summer during which no rain fell at all, and yet such heavy dews descended on the earth that

¹ The old house in which he resided, close to the Berks County line, near Adams-town, is still standing. It was built originally by a man named Fry, but when it is not now known.

the water thereof filled the wagon ruts in such abundance that sheep could drink out of them." He was the father of Christian Gehman, who served these congregations as a preacher more than a quarter of a century afterwards.

Of Ulric, or contracted Uli Burkholder, hardly anything is known at this time, except that he was a blunt, plain-spoken man, and was the father of a number of sons, who like the sons of Eli the old Jewish priest, and the sons of many modern preachers, were not particularly shining lights, or models of moral perfection. One story of his son, Peter, has been handed down to posterity, which may serve as a sample of the customs and manners of the time: The old man and his family resided near the present village of Bowmansville, immediately north of it. A stream of water, one of the branches of Muddy Creek, flowed a short distance west of their dwelling. Here some of the neighbors, owners of the soil through which the stream flowed, set fish-nets in the spring of the year, and in those early times fish being abundant, secured heavy draughts. Peter Burkholder knew all about this, and probably believing that fish were common property, which belong equally to all, early one morning before breakfast, raised some of these nets and appropriated their contents. When he came home his father had just got out of bed, and when he saw his son with such a fine mess of fish, he congratulated him on his good luck, kindly invited him to come into the house and partake of a treat of whiskey, which at that time seems to have been constantly kept on hand in every farm-house.

Peter kept quiet until breakfast, when the family was seated around the rude board, with a smoking dish of nice fish in their midst. The patriarch of the household was doing full justice to the dainty bill of fare. This was too much for Peter, who broke out in a fit of immoderate laughter, and exclaimed in his vernacular: "Gelt, Vater, die g'stohlene Fish sin' doch gut?" (Well, father! don't the stolen fish taste nicely?) Whether or not Peter had to suffer the penalty justly due him for his crime, tradition does not inform us.

The bishop, or "Volle Diener," contemporaneous with the two ministers just mentioned, was Henry Martin, who resided in the Conestoga Valley at Weaverland. After these came another trio of ministers, who served the congregations that used to worship in that plain meeting-house from about the year 1825, and afterwards, who are much better remembered, though all dead for more than a quarter of a century.

The first was Christian Good, a grandson of the original Christian, who resided a short distance south-east of Good's mill. He was a man of considerable natural parts, and, for his time and opportunities, of respectable information. He had read some books, and had an intelligent comprehension of their contents. He was the author of a German hymn in

the form of an acrostic, which he composed during his last illness, while confined to his room by a lingering consumption. Its execution shows that he had some knowledge of metrical composition. He was for all that, however, a strict constructionist of the strict conditions of his faith. When by reason of careless and unskillful cultivation the farms of the whole neighborhood had become exhausted, and many of his neighbors began to use lime as a fertilizer, he opposed the innovation on principles of morality, contending that it was the spirit of discontent and an inordinate desire after worldly riches that prompted them in their endeavors to improve the productiveness of their farms. In his delivery he was slow, calm, and deliberate, wholly unimpassioned. In person he was rather tall and slim. In dress, of course, scrupulously plain.

The second was Christian Gehman, a man of quite a different stamp. His manner was ardent and his address earnest and impassioned. His style of preaching was hortatory, in point of intelligence and general information vastly inferior to his colleague, but calculated to impress an audience much more profoundly than his more thoughtful and methodical brother. He resided near Adamstown, just across the line in Berks County.

Then there was Jacob Zimmerman, who was the bishop or "Volle Diener" of the district, whose residence was in the Conestoga Valley some four miles from Bowmansville. He came around twice each year, in the spring and fall, to administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and to perform the rite of baptism. In person he was a short, thick-set man, who wore his hair long, parted in the middle. His face was round and fat. His coat was of the plainest style. He was easily overcome by his emotion, and shed many tears during almost every sermon he preached.

These preachers, who had been selected from among their brethren by lot, had never received any other than the merest rudiments of an education. The only training they received for their calling was their experience in the exercise of their sacred office. And yet in their discourses they generally manifested a wonderful acquaintance with the Scripture, often quoting passage after passage, and generally correctly. In their exegesis they were mystical; every passage of Scripture almost had for them a secondary, spiritual, or allegorical meaning.

The Mennonite meeting-house spoken of constituted the only building in the township dedicated to the public worship of God. Those of other denominations residing within its borders assisted to erect and maintain United Lutheran and Reformed Churches in locations outside of its limits. Of these there were originally two,—Allegheny Church in Brecknock township, Berks Co., and Muddy Creek Church in Cocalico township, Lancaster Co. The land on which the latter was built was, by the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, by warrant issued May 8, 1744, to Henry

Haller and Peter Fry, given to the use of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations worshipping at that place. Afterwards Centre Church, in Earl township, was erected near the tract (if not part of it) which was originally granted to the hereinbefore-mentioned William Morris. Of the ministers who served these several charges prior to the last half-century nothing definite is known; but within the last half-century there were two ministers who served these churches whose memory has come down to the present generation. They were both native Americans, though they preached exclusively in the German language. One of them was Rev. Daniel Hertz, who was pastor of the German Reformed wing of these congregations. He resided near Ephrata, and for a great many years served the churches at Muddy Creek and Centre, as well as some others at the same time. In person he was tall and commanding, and had a strong and rather agreeable voice. In the management of church matters he generally displayed shrewdness and tact, and an intimate acquaintance with human nature.

The other was Rev. Samuel Trumbauer, who was a Lutheran in faith, and also for a long series of years served his brethren of like faith who worshiped at the two churches above named, but for a longer period at Centre than at Muddy Creek. In person he was but slightly built and rather below the medium height. He was an earnest man, zealous in the discharge of his pastoral duties, and was by many of his flock much beloved and highly esteemed. He resided in Mechanicsburg, on the Lancaster and New Holland turnpike, at a distance of more than a dozen miles from his congregations. Both these clergymen have been dead for many years.

A certain kind of astrology was assiduously studied by some of these primitive agriculturists. The ascending and descending nodes of the moon were supposed to exert a general influence on the products of the field, and more especially the garden. The signs of the zodiac, as set out in Billmeyer's Almanac (the predecessor of Baer's) had to be consulted before sowing, planting, or reaping the several crops. Neglect or mistake in the observance of these rules was believed to work great harm to the crops that were about to be committed to the earth. One can scarcely contemplate this belief in signs and times so prevalent among our ancestors without coming to the conclusion that they are remnants of the old mythology that prevailed among the light-haired and blue-eyed Teutons while they still worshiped Odin and Thor in the dense forests bordering on the Rhine and Elbe.

In regard to the methods of tilling the soil, it appears evident that the first settlers of Brecknock pursued the same careless and unthrifty course that is now so prevalent in new settlements in the Western States. Shallow and often unseasonable plowing, improvidence in the preparation and application of manures, and general unskillful farming, without any attention to a regular rotation of crops or the prop-

selection of seeds, gradually but surely exhausted the virgin strength of the soil.

During the decade preceding the commencement of the present century and a few years later the prosperity of these colonists must have been considerable. This is evident from the style of the dwellings that were built about that period. These houses, in point of architectural pretensions, as well as size and character, have not been surpassed, if equaled, anywhere in the township since. The native strength of the virgin soil had not as yet been exhausted, and these farms, or large portions of them, having been but recently cleared, were probably highly productive. But the suicidal policy of these primitive farmers ruined the fertility of their soil, and having run through the disastrous rotation of crops from wheat to rye, and from rye to buckwheat, left their fields barren and their exchequers impoverished.

About the years from 1830 to 1840 the farmers of Brecknock township reached an important crisis in their history. Their sandy soil, naturally requiring careful farming, was giving out. Their wheat harvests for successive years had been failures. About 1835 the failure of the wheat crop was so general throughout the country that breadstuffs had to be imported from Europe to supply the actual wants of the people. Resort was had to cornmeal, mashed potatoes, and other ingredients, which were mixed with wheat flour, of which bread was baked.

But their impoverished fields would no longer produce the bare necessities of life. Some emigrated West, which then meant the State of Ohio. After these had settled in their far Western homes, correspondence was opened between them and their relatives and friends who remained behind. Visits were also interchanged between them, although the distance seemed long and the road wound around precipitous mountains and through dense forests.

These visitors when they returned, as well as the letters of correspondents, brought strangest stories from these Western settlements into the old homesteads. They told of houses that were built in one day, of which the foundations had been laid in the morning, the logs cut in the forest, the walls of the cabin raised, the clapboards split, the roof and chimney all built in the same day, so that the weary emigrant, with his wife and little ones, slept the first night securely sheltered under its rude roof. But perhaps the strangest thing of all were the "Yankees," who had farms without barns, and with whom the men did all the work, even milked the cows and attended to the dairy, while the women had nothing to do but to attend to dress and make and receive social calls, even during the busy season of haying and harvest, when all hands on the farm, men, women, and children, ought to be busy from early morn till dewy eve.

But not all of these emigrants moved West. Some went north and settled in the British province of Canada. There seems to have existed a special mo-

tive for the Mennonites to go to Canada. The British government, they thought, was more friendly towards them than the new democracy just established in the United States. William Penn, a Quaker, professing religious principles almost identical with theirs, had inspired them with love and confidence towards the British Crown. During the Revolutionary struggle they had generally remained loyal to their old government. This was from motives radically different from those which inspired the ordinary Tory. With the one they sprang from religious and conscientious convictions of duty, while with the latter they were merely political questions to be settled by the dictates of self-interest.

But whatever the motives were, a number of these excellent people emigrated and sought their fortunes in better and richer soil. As early as the year 1816, Rev. Joseph Bauman, a Mennonite preacher, who resided on a farm in the Allegheny Valley, in Berks County, Pa., about four miles northeast from Bowersville, had moved to Waterloo, then part of Haldon County, Upper Canada, and settled there. This year is memorable on account of its unprecedentedly cold summer, not one month of which was exempt from frost, even in Lancaster County. Upper Canada, surrounded by lakes and in a higher latitude, was, of course, proportionally colder. These new settlers thought their home almost a Siberia, and were consequently much alarmed on account of the coldness of the climate, till their fears were allayed by milder seasons in subsequent years.

But, of course, all could not leave their old neighborhood, and those that remained behind on their worn-out farms had no alternative left but to attempt the improvement of the impoverished soil these emigrants had left behind. To effect this object the application of lime as a fertilizer was generally resorted to. Numerous limekilns were constructed throughout the country, in which limestone, brought from the adjoining townships of Earl and Cocalico, distances from three to five miles, were burned into lime. Wood, being plenty and cheap, was at that time exclusively used for this purpose. The happy effects of the application of lime as a fertilizer soon manifested themselves in the more luxuriant crops of the farmer.

When the agriculturist once had his attention directed to the improvement of the soil, he was not satisfied with using only one means to accomplish his object. Other means and methods were tried and adopted. Improved varieties of grain and grass-seeds were procured, the proper times for planting and the most advantageous rotations of crops were studied. The introduction of improved breeds of horses, cattle, and other animals on the farm naturally followed in the march of the other improvements. These changes, however, were, of course, introduced only gradually, and were not effected without much opposition. The agricultural commu-

nity became divided into two classes of parties, such as every revolution produces, the progressive and conservative. The former included the younger and more enterprising portion of the community, while the latter was composed of those everywhere styled "old fogies."

Politics, in its ordinary sense, did not much disturb this secluded community in the even tenor of their way. When the Anti-Masonic party was organized, and the story of the abduction and murder of William Morgan was assiduously circulated, most of them became Anti-Masons and supported the election of Joseph Ritner for Governor. It is not known that any citizen of Brecknock township ever held a county or State office prior to about 1838, when Philip Von Niede was elected to the Legislature of the State, to which office he was re-elected for a second term. About 1855, Daniel Bowman was elected a director of the poor, and in 1857 Anthony Good was elected recorder of deeds of the county of Lancaster.

Nearly all the newspapers that were read were printed in the German language. *Der Readinger Adler*, sometimes called "Berks County Bible," was the organ of those who professed the Democratic faith, while *Der Volksfreund*, edited by John Baer, of Lancaster, was read by the members of the Whig party. There was more party feeling then than there is now, and editors presumed more on the ignorance of the masses than they dare to do at this day. Then it was quite common to appeal to farmers, laborers, etc., as a class against capitalists and office-holders as a class.

In relation to matters of education, these people were too much engrossed in procuring their material subsistence to pay attention to the cultivation of their minds. They were isolated from the great world, both by locality and their language. As yet there was no system of education by public schools, and these farmers, who had a hand-to-hand struggle to obtain their daily bread, had neither time, means, nor taste for the establishment of private schools.

The Mennonite meeting-house near Good's Mill was each winter, up to about the year 1832, used as school-house. At Stovyr's, near Adamstown, at the Dry Tavern, about two miles southwest from Bowersville, at Boehm's, a short distance southeast of Good's mill, and at Schlebach's, quite at the southern end of the township, were log huts which were used as school-houses for a few weeks or months during the inclement season of the winter, when the cold weather prevented work on the farm. That no teacher of competent qualifications came to these secluded parts to engage in his occupation must be at once apparent. Men engaged in teaching because they could not get anything better to do, or because they were physically disabled for the performance of ordinary manual labor.

Of the teachers who first taught the children of the schools in Brecknock township, the names of

only two or three have descended to our times. One of them, named Altsdorf, was a German, who wrote a very beautiful hand, and who understood drawing and vocal music. As far as known, he never taught within the limits of the township, but some of the children attended his school, kept in the adjoining township of Earl. Then there was another German teacher named Grimm, but who was not by any means as eminent a grammarian or lexicographer as his modern namesake. He was either from Hesse or Brunswick, and came over during the Revolutionary war, along with the other mercenaries of the British king. There are no traditions of his literary proficiency, but the reminiscences of the severe flagellations he administered to his scholars have been faithfully handed down to posterity.

There was another German pedagogue named John Peter Hoefer, of whose memory nothing survives, except that he had a famous controversial correspondence with Samuel Bowman, Esq., when the latter was still quite young and just entering on his career as a teacher. In this new teacher, who about 1821 taught at the Mennonite meeting-house, and some years later at the Dry Tavern, the rising generation enjoyed a superior grade of instruction.

Later, about 1830, James Stilwell taught several winters at the Dry Tavern, and about 1833 a man named Henry Bowers kept the school at Schleichbach's for several winters.

At this time most of the boys attempted to learn to read and write both the English and German languages. This state of things made it necessary for the teacher to be proficient in both tongues. Few of them were able to teach both correctly. The pupils labored under great disadvantages in more than one respect. As a rule, they understood only the Pennsylvania German dialect. The school-books were either in English or High German, either of which they understood but imperfectly. Add to this drawback the short term the school usually continued, the irregular attendance of the scholars, and the very imperfect methods of instruction ordinarily employed, and it is not difficult to form a correct estimate of the mental culture and literary capacity of the population of Brecknock township of those days. Their imperfect acquaintance with the language of their text-books was especially trying in the study of arithmetic. The pupil was very much embarrassed in attempting to solve a problem, the enunciation of which was set forth in an unknown tongue.

As a rule, the girls were not taught further than to read, and that mostly only in German. Very few were so fortunate as to be taught to write. The boys, in view of their prospective lines of business, were generally taught to read and write both languages, and some of them were taught arithmetic so far as the rule of the three; but there were many men whose education in the science of numbers was almost totally neglected.

The common school system was first introduced into Pennsylvania under the provisions of the act of Assembly passed April 1, A.D. 1834, in which the preamble declares that the education of the people was enjoined by the Constitution as a solemn duty which could not be neglected without disregard of the moral and political safety of the people. The supplementary act of April 15, A.D. 1835, provided that "where any township or district in any school division votes in the negative on the question of accepting the law to which this is a supplement, said township or district shall not be compelled to accept the same."

The doctrine that "the education of the people by this school system was a solemn duty which could not be safely neglected" was not believed to be sound by the great majority of the people of Brecknock township. They did not feel that there was any necessity for improvement or progress in education. In fact, many well-meaning people honestly believed that the education of the masses was not merely useless but dangerous. They stated their argument about as follows: "Advanced education is unnecessary in the ordinary affairs of life. Past generations, from time immemorial, have lived and made their way honestly through the world without the aid of the free school system, and succeeding generations cannot have any greater need of it than the present or past. To spend time over books is time wasted, which every able-bodied person is in duty bound to employ in useful manual labor." These prejudices were carried to such an extent that a young man suspected of pursuing his studies with a view of qualifying himself for the business of teaching was in some circles severely ostracized, and was by no means a popular character among the honest farmers of the community.

These honest but misguided people rejoiced over their privilege annually to vote down the hated school law which was about to insinuate itself into their midst, fraught with all its attendant evils. Who then can imagine their indignation when this was changed by act of Assembly of April 11, 1848? This act provided that the "common school system from and after the passage of that act should be deemed held and taken to be adopted by the several school districts of the commonwealth."

When the passage of this law became generally known the neighborhood of Bowmansville was stirred into a ferment resembling that of Boston occasioned by the passage of the British Stamp Act of 1765. The citizens generally resented the enactment of this statute as a wanton invasion of their most sacred rights and the assumption by the Legislature of unwarranted powers. They protested that this law inflicted a final and fatal stab on their cherished liberty to vote down the hated free school. They now spoke of American liberty as a thing of the past, and of the right to vote and the boasted privilege of the ballot as a mockery. The term "free schools" applied to

the schools thus established by compulsory legislation was especially inveighed against as utterly inappropriate. These schools, forced on them by the tyranny of unjust legislation against their will, repeatedly expressed at the ballot-box, ought to be designated "Zwing Schulen" (forced schools). It was the almost unanimous opinion, honestly and conscientiously entertained, that it was their solemn duty to resist the execution of this iniquitous law by all the means in their power.

At this period there were five or six school-houses in the township to furnish accommodations for a population of thirteen hundred and sixty-six souls, according to the census of 1850. These buildings were mostly log cabins, rudely constructed, without furniture and without ventilation, excepting the pure air that clandestinely intruded through the crevices of the unplastered walls. They were generally situated in out of the way places along the wayside or at the cross-roads in the woods.

The most important school in the district, perhaps, was the one situated in Bowmansville, which village at that time contained as yet no hotel, but consisted of a store, containing the post-office, and three or four private dwellings. The neighborhood embraced the most densely populated and probably the wealthiest portion of the township. Here an attempt was made soon after the passage of the act of April 11, 1848, to put the school system into operation. A tax was laid by the school directors, but the opposition aroused by the proceeding was such that the idea of collecting the same was soon abandoned, and no further efforts in that direction were made in that year.

On April 7, 1849, an act of Assembly was passed for the regulation and continuance of a system of education by common schools, of which the eighth section provides that if all the members of any board of directors shall refuse or neglect to perform their duties by laying the tax required by law, and to put or keep the schools in operation so far as the means of the district will admit, the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county shall, upon complaint in writing by any six taxable citizens of the district and on due proof thereof, declare their seats vacant and appoint others in their stead until the next election. Under this provision of the law the school directors of Brecknock township were ousted from their offices upon the petition of several taxable citizens of said township, among whom Daniel Sensenig appeared at the head and front. This man had been born and raised in the adjoining township of Earl; had in his earlier history been engaged as a teamster between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, at a time when railroads had not yet been heard of. He was a farmer, residing in Brecknock township. Above all others he felt interested in the establishment of the common schools in his adopted township, and he bent all his energies, regardless of opposition, to the successful accomplishment of his project.

When the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, at their sessions in November, 1849, came to appoint a new board to fill the places made vacant by the removal of the old delinquent directors, the name of Daniel Sensenig appeared at the head of the list. It was evident to him and his friends that he was encountering the most violent opposition, but he did not shrink from the assumption of every responsibility connected with his darling project, and he at once set about organizing the board and to employ teachers for the several schools in the district.

At this time a man named Frederick Leinbach was teaching school at Bowmansville under the old system. This man's principal fitness for the business of teaching, consisted in his utter unfitness for anything else. He was a quiet, unoffending being, whose mental and physical weakness effectually put him under bonds to keep the peace with everybody. Being poor and incapable of earning his bread by manual labor, his friends thought it would be no disgrace for him to "keep school." So the thing was all properly arranged, and Frederick was duly installed as schoolmaster, and was now actually swaying the pedagogical sceptre with all the awful dignity of his august calling, when Mr. Sensenig and his colleagues were engaged in employing teachers under the new system for the several schools of Brecknock district.

A young man named Samuel L. Herts was appointed teacher for the Bowmansville school. He was the son of a clergyman of the German Reformed Church, who was at that time, and had been for years, the pastor of several congregations in the neighborhood, including Muddy Creek and Centre Churches. It required a good deal of tact to install the new incumbent. Mr. Sensenig tried soft words and persuasion, and, to the surprise and chagrin of Leinbach's friends, he vacated the school-house and young Hertz took possession. Before the anti-school men were fairly aware of the state of affairs the free school had been inaugurated in Bowmansville, and, what seemed strange, the number of pupils in attendance was, under the circumstances, quite creditable.

But now the revolt commenced. As the lowering thunder-clouds gather on the distant horizon and spread their ominous masses over the darkened sky, ready to discharge their angry bolts, so the storm of popular indignation gathered over the village of Bowmansville, which was destined to break on its devoted head on the 8th of January, 1850, which day, by some strange coincidence, happened to be the anniversary of the famous battle of New Orleans. On that day there was a general gathering of the anti-school men in Bowmansville. On every face sat excitement and anger. At first, as the neighbors assembled, they formed themselves into groups for earnest discussion. In the mean time several of the few school men of the neighborhood also arrived. Towards noon the anti-school men made a rush towards the school-house and several entered it. Some

altercation between the two hostile parties ensued. Blows were threatened, if none were actually struck. The children, affrighted, fled from the school-house. The teacher was ejected, and the anti-school men locked the door, took possession of the key, and retreated, claiming to have achieved a complete victory over Mr. Sensenig and his friends. But the school men, and especially Mr. Sensenig, were not dismayed in their efforts to establish the schools. Criminal prosecutions were promptly instituted against the rioters, as they were now generally termed, and after a hearing before John S. Stager, Esq., of New Holland, they were all bound over to appear at the approaching January term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, to be held in Lancaster, to answer the charge brought against them.

When court day came, Brecknock township sent a larger delegation to the criminal court of the county than had ever been witnessed before or since that time. The day was inclement, with snow and sleet overhead and frozen snow and ice under foot. The defendants, to a man, made their way—a distance of over twenty miles—on foot. Among them were some of the sires and grandsires of the neighborhood. Most of the school men of the vicinity were subpoenaed as witnesses on the part of the commonwealth. These traveled in carriages. On the road the carriages overtook the pedestrians, and the meeting was said to have been neither cordial nor pleasant. Arrived at Lancaster they all attended court. The first day of the criminal court week was spent in the usual routine of constables' returns and other current business. When the shades of evening descended on Lancaster City most of the rioters, never accustomed to be away from home, and some of whom had never before been in the county-seat, ardently longed to return to their homes and families. They were informed, however, that they could not depart until they had been tried for the charge which had been brought against them. With heavy hearts and longing desires for their far-away homes in Brecknock, they retired to their lodgings, no doubt heartily tired of their situation. They, however, held out until Wednesday, when negotiations were opened with Mr. Sensenig which eventually resulted in a settlement of the prosecution. The defendants agreed to pay all the costs, and promised to properly conduct themselves in the future, and especially to obey the school laws, and not to show malice or ill will against any one on account of the recent unpleasantness in school matters.

But these promises were much easier made than kept. It is seldom that a more bitter and implacable resentment is cherished by any man or set of men than by those halled anti-school men. Not only were those who had actually taken part against them in the late troubles relentlessly proscribed and ostracized in business and social intercourse, but also others who, on account of their social position or known in-

erary tastes, were suspected of sympathizing with the cause of education were made to suffer their hate and vengeance.

There were, besides Mr. Sensenig, especially two objects of their spleen that deserve notice. These were Samuel Bowman, Esq., the original founder of the village, who was then postmaster and engaged in the mercantile business at that place, and Rev. Daniel Hertz, the father of the young school-teacher who had been mobbed and expelled on the day of the famous riot. There was not a particle of proof of any kind that these venerable and respectable gentlemen had done, or even said, anything as partisans in the cause of free schools. Nor was it pretended that they had been aiding or even counseling the late prosecutions against them. But by some intuitive instinct they thought these men must sympathize with the cause of education, and to be suspected of such an enormity was for them sufficient cause to resort to harsh measures. Many families residing in the immediate neighborhood of Bowmansville that had been accustomed for a series of long years to trade off their farm produce for store-goods in their own village now passed that store, to deal with other merchants miles away. Some of these same persons were members of the churches of whom Rev. Hertz was pastor, and these raised or strenuously tried to raise dissensions and destroy the peace in these congregations. And Daniel Sensenig, who belonged to the Mennonite communion, had to suffer the application of their strict discipline, which positively forbids the invocation of the strong arm of the municipal law in the vindication of public or private rights.

Among the rioters who assembled in Bowmansville on that memorable 8th of January, 1850, was a character that stood forth in prominent and bold relief. His conduct on that day had attracted the attention of some of the citizens, who had dubbed him "the general" or "commander-in-chief." This man was Elias Leinbach, the father of Frederick, the schoolmaster. He was now far advanced in years, well known in the neighborhood as a skillful brushmaker and repairer of clocks. But he was still more famous as a believer in witches and hobgoblins and as one who frequently dug after concealed buried treasures. He, as a champion of his son, the schoolmaster, had become a violent and demonstrative anti-school partisan. He had also been indicted with the rest of the rioters, and had been among them when the prosecution was compromised, and his proportionate share of the costs had either been paid by him or by some of his friends for him. But as for him, he was unwilling to let the matter rest there. If the iniquitous free school system was to be introduced into Brecknock township, with a high hand and against the earnest opposition and protests of its honest yeomanry,—if liberty was to be trampled into the dust by the iron hand of oppression,—he, for one, at least would not stand idly by without seeking to be avenged on these presumptu-

ous tyrants who thus wantonly assailed his dearest rights.

In taking a survey of the whole field of action he found no fitter subject for his vengeance than Daniel Sensenig. For the purpose of finding the proper method of proceeding eminent legal counsel were consulted. It was determined that a suit against Mr. Sensenig for malicious prosecution was the best means that could be adopted to obtain the desired end. Whether the experienced counsel he employed really believed that he could recover damages in the case is, of course, impossible to tell. At this distance of time, in passing judgment on that point, great allowance should be made for the intense feeling that existed at that period. But, be that as it may, the suit was brought, and on the 12th day of February, 1851, the summons was issued and the writ duly served on the defendant.

Subsequently a rule was taken by the plaintiff to have arbitrators chosen to whom the controversy should be referred, and on the 20th of June, 1851, the parties and their attorneys appeared in the prothonotary's office at Lancaster, and chose David Witmer, Christian Hoffman, Jr., and John Styer arbitrators, and the time and place of meeting were fixed in the village of New Holland, on Thursday, the 7th day of August, 1851, at one o'clock P.M.

This suit attracted almost as much attention as the original prosecution of the rioters. Numbers of witnesses on both sides were in attendance. Besides the parties, arbitrators, counsel, and witnesses, there were crowds of excited spectators. The witnesses on the side of the plaintiff were ready and willing to testify, and under cross-examination attempted to be impertinent and witty. The result was, as is almost invariably the case under similar circumstances, that the tact and experience of the trained advocate proves an overmatch for the witness, and turns the laugh of the crowd against the pseudo wit. This was especially the fate of one of plaintiff's witnesses, who made up by a superabundance of pluck what he lacked in stature. On account of his diminutive size, he was by the counsel for the defendant called the "Bantam-cock," an appellation that was remembered by some of the spectators as long as he lived.

At last the evidence was closed, the counsel proceeded to argue the case before the arbitrators, and then submitted it to their decision. The arbitrators came from the retirement of their room, where they had been secluded during their consultations, and announced their award to be "No cause for action." This report was fully filed in the prothonotary's office at Lancaster on the 8th day of August, 1851.

It might perhaps be expected that with this last scene in this "strange, eventful history" the curtain should finally drop, and the tale should end here. But there was still another act to follow, and when the curtain rises again we behold the chief executive officer of the court in hot pursuit of the venerable

form of Elias Leinbach, the plaintiff in the late suit, with a *capias ad satisfaciendum* for the costs incurred in the action which had just been determined.

The poor old man now experienced the glorious uncertainty of the law. He had instituted this legal proceeding with the object of being revenged on Daniel Sensenig, and now—could he trust his senses?—here were the stern officers of the law inexorably demanding from him a sum of money quite beyond his pecuniary ability to pay, and in default of payment threatened to quarter him in limbo. Were these the sweet waters he had hoped to drink from the cup of revenge and retaliation? Had he really dug a pit and fallen into it? But these reflections were interrupted by the rude arrest made by the sheriff, who started him on his way for a second involuntary trip to Lancaster. Arrived there, he hastened to consult his counsel, who at once applied to the Court of Common Pleas for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the State. His sons did not forsake their old and distressed father in his extremity, but procured for him the necessary sureties. His bond was then filed for his release under the insolvent laws, and he was set at liberty. After having in this manner regained his freedom, he proceeded on his way homeward, a wiser though probably a sadder man than he had been previous to his experience in the glorious uncertainty of the law.

Highly discreditable as the events just detailed appear in the light of present surroundings, it is gratifying to every true friend of popular education that a radical change for the better has since been effected, and that a new era of marked improvement, not only in education but also in agriculture and general prosperity, dates from these days of strife and commotion in Brecknock.

By reference to the reports of the county superintendent it appears that in 1858 the number of school-houses had increased to seven, and the total receipts for school purposes were fourteen hundred and fifty-two dollars and ninety-five cents. These figures in 1880 had increased to nine school-houses, and total receipts to five thousand one hundred and seven dollars and nineteen cents, of which sum, however, a large portion was used for the erection of new school-houses. This process of building has been carried on till all the old school-houses have been replaced by substantial structures built of sandstone, of which large supplies are nearly everywhere at hand.

At the present time not only the school-houses, with their furniture and apparatus, will bear a favorable comparison with those of other districts which heretofore were generally considered as more advanced, but some of the young men and women of this township, embracing probably lineal descendants of the rioters of 1850, are engaged in the laudable employment of instructing the youths of the district according to the most approved methods of modern

times. At the annual examinations the native teachers of the district exhibit abundant proof of their mental capacity, their industry and creditable acquirements.

A few of her youths have even aspired to higher education than what the common schools afford. While some have creditably mastered the mysteries of medical science and the healing art, another has lately graduated from Franklin and Marshall College with the highest honors at the head of his class.

Nor has the progress of the township in material prosperity been less rapid or marked. Farms whose fields were once exhausted and sterile have been vastly improved, and their barns, though capacious, often prove too contracted to contain their prolific produce. The improvements in the methods of agriculture hold even pace with the general advancement. All the modern labor-saving machines and approved implements of agriculture are now found in use among the farmers of this district.

The improved condition of the roads will strike every traveler. Thirty years ago the roads were mostly deep ravines, rudely plowed with ruts. At other places the weary wayfarer had to climb over huge rocks of sandstone or iron boulders. All this is changed. Well-formed drains on either side of the road now protect them against the formation of ruts. Rocks and stones have been removed from the road-beds, while large quantities of small sandstone, gathered by cleaning the fields, have been hauled on the roads, and long distances of excellent turnpikes have thus been constructed.

The justices of the peace who held jurisdiction over this township from 1777 to 1840 will be found in the civil list of the county in District No. 5, of which it composed a part with Caernarvon. It was also a part of District No. 6, with Coalco.

The names of the justices who served from 1840¹ to the present time are here given:

Jacob Stiner, April 14, 1840.	William Vaneida, April 15, 1862.
Abraham Saxler, April 14, 1840.	H. B. Becker, April 12, 1864.
Andrew Shrimp, April 9, 1844.	Henry E. Shrimp, April, 1867.
John B. Good, April 13, 1847, to April 13, 1852.	Reuben Shober, April, 1869.
Henry S. Michael, April 13, 1852.	H. B. Becker, April, 1870.
John B. Good, April 14, 1857.	S. G. Seifert, April, 1874.
William Vaneida, April 14, 1857.	R. G. Shober, April, 1874, to 1879.
Henry B. Becker, May 3, 1859.	S. G. Seifert, April, 1880.

Bowmansville is situated in the valley formed by two branches of Muddy Creek, issuing from the rocky hills along the Berks County line, which form the watershed between the Delaware and the Susquehanna. The State road from Blue Ball to Reading here crosses the Reamstown and Plow Tavern road. The land on the south side of the latter road is part of the large tract surveyed in 1737 to Christian Good, embracing the mill a quarter of a mile to the south. On the other, on north side of the road, the soil is

part of the Ulrich Burkholder tract. On each of these tracts one-story log farm-houses were erected at an early date, both near the site of the village, that on the Good tract really within its borders. About 1794 the Mennonites, forming the principal part of the surrounding population, built a sandstone meeting-house on the southwest corner of the cross-roads, near the last-mentioned farm-house. At this time what few store goods the people needed were supplied either from Reading, twelve miles to the northeast, or from Adamstown, four miles northwest from this place. No nearer store was in existence then.

Samuel Bowman, Esq., after whom the place was named, was born Dec. 1, 1789. He was a lineal descendant of Wendell Bowman, who about 1707 immigrated to Germantown and thence to Lancaster County. One of his descendants, named Christian, settled in the Allegheny Valley, now Berks County, four miles east from Bowmansville, where in 1749 he built a log house which is still standing. Young Samuel by industry and perseverance acquired a respectable education. As a young man he had for several winters taught school in the Mennonite meeting-house and other places in the neighborhood. In 1820 he built the large two-story sandstone dwelling and store-house still standing on the southeast corner of the cross-roads, and commenced the business of country store-keeper, surveyor, and conveyancer. He prospered in business, and, being skillful as a surveyor and scrivener, was appointed a justice of the peace. He accepted his commission solely for the purpose of taking acknowledgments of the many deeds of conveyance and other instruments of writing he prepared. On the 1st of April, the general settlement day, his store was crowded. Deeds were executed and delivered, the purchase money counted and paid over, and the settlements of the surrounding neighborhood were made there.

About 1830 another dwelling-house with cooper-shop was erected in the village by Martin Bowman, on land for which he paid one hundred dollars an acre. This was then thought an enormous price. In 1832 a stone school-house was built in the village opposite the store, and after that the meeting-house was no longer used for school purposes. On the advent of the new administration following the Presidential election of 1840, a post-office with mail supply from Blue Ball was established in this infant village, which as yet had not received a name. But Samuel Bowman, Esq., having received the appointment of post-master, the post-office and place were after him named Bowmansville.

On account of the two offices being incompatible, this appointment deprived him of his justice's commission. The neighborhood felt this vacancy as a serious inconvenience, which in the spring of 1847 was remedied by the election of his nephew, J. B. Good, Esq., as a justice of the peace, who during the

¹ By the Constitution of 1839 the township became a separate district.

same year built the dwelling and office on the northeast corner of the cross-roads, which place he occupied (being twice re-elected) as a justice of the peace, surveyor, and conveyancer until his removal to Lancaster in April, 1858.

In 1851, Peter B. Good erected the present hotel on the northwest corner of the cross-roads, on ground costing two hundred dollars an acre, which was still thought a very high price. He succeeded in obtaining license, although there was a remonstrance filed against it at the instigation of the landlord at the Dry Tavern, two miles southwest from Bowmansville. In the summer of 1854 the meeting-house at the cemetery, half-way between the store and the mill, was erected. About this time the first brick dwellings were built in the village, and a new school-house in the northern part of the place was erected, and the old school-house changed and enlarged into a dwelling and shoe-store.

Soon after the election of James Buchanan to the Presidency, in 1856, the post-office was removed, or rather discontinued, and a new one established at the Dry Tavern. But this mistake was promptly remedied. The post-office at Bowmansville was not only re-established, but measures were now taken which resulted in a signal improvement. Instead of being supplied once a week on horseback from Blue Ball, the office at Bowmansville is now served by a stage-coach running daily between Fairville and the city of Reading.

On Jan. 19, 1857, Samuel Bowman, Esq., founder of the village, died, and his remains are buried in the cemetery at that place.

About 1874 the Mennonite congregation sold their old sandstone meeting-house situate in the village, and erected a frame structure to take its place a short distance southwest of the mill. The site vacated by this removal was occupied by the erection of a large brick dwelling-house.

Meanwhile the general prosperity of the village and surrounding country has wonderfully improved. The productiveness and market value of farms has greatly appreciated. The population of the village is about one hundred and fifty. It contains a hotel, large country store, the finest flouring-mill in the neighborhood, extensive blacksmith- and wagon-maker-shops, clock- and watchmakers, shoemakers, tinsmiths, marble-works, cigar-makers, butchers, painters, cabinet-makers, physician, justice of the peace, and other industries.

Although there are no ornate or expensive edifices in this village, it may justly be claimed that it is exceptionally well built. There are no unsightly old log huts that disfigure so many country villages. All the houses are comfortable two-story structures. If there is not much wealth in this village, there is absolutely no poverty within its limits.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JACOB F. KERN.

Jacob F. Kern, merchant and postmaster at Muddy Creek, in Brecknock township, was born at Red Run, in the same township, Oct. 24, 1844. His father, Jacob, a native of Lancaster County (as was his grandfather), was born in 1811, and died Sept. 6, 1870. Jacob Kern married Fianna Frankhauser, of Lancaster County. She died April 29, 1881. They had six



J. F. Kern

children, all sons, of whom five are living. Jacob F. Kern was the fourth son. The common lot of farmers' boys fell to his share. He got a little schooling and a good deal of hard work. At the age of twelve he went to live with his uncle, Adam Kern, near Churchtown, with whom he remained four years. Then (at the age of sixteen) he essayed to take care of himself, and for three years thereafter labored as a farm hand. At the age of nineteen he determined to learn a trade, and in pursuance of that resolve took service with John Slaybach, a carpenter of Brecknock township. For eight years he followed with much industry the calling he had chosen, and for the ensuing five years worked first at wheelwrighting, and subsequently at house-painting. Thus far he had passed through an experience freighted with hard work and exacting drain upon the energies of his physical nature. He concluded, therefore, to enter

the mercantile trade, as more in consonance with his views and ambition, and in 1877 embarked upon his career as a merchant. He chose a location at Muddy Creek, where Benjamin Balmer, and others before him, had vainly sought to make store-keeping a profitable venture. General opinion pointed to the belief that the place was not likely to prove a paying one to anybody, but Mr. Kern thought differently, and entered upon the project, satisfied that he would make a success of it. Although it was at first a discouraging struggle he soon began to see an improvement, and so steadily striving as he had never striven before, realized at last that he had built up a satisfactory and promising trade. It was no small thing to accomplish, in the face of such untoward circumstances as beset the young merchant at the start, and it is naturally a gratifying incident, worthy of record, that he achieved a victory. Since 1876 he has been postmaster at Muddy Creek, and is to-day a flourishing merchant, as well as a widely-respected citizen. He has served his township as school director, and is now township auditor. In his public services he has been zealous and faithful, and is known as a watchful and able guardian of the interests intrusted to his care. He has been a member of the Lutheran Church for about twenty years, earlier an attendant at Reamstown, and now at Centre Church. July 3, 1866, Mr. Kern was married to Catherine, daughter of Samuel Frankhauser, of Brecknock. In 1881, he erected at Muddy Creek a handsome residence, much to the architectural adornment of the locality, and creditable as well to his own taste and design.

HENRY STAUFFER.

Henry Stauffer, one of the best known of Brecknock's farmer-citizens, was born in East Lampeter township, Lancaster Co., Dec. 28, 1812. His great-grandfather (Christian or Christopher) came to America from the Palatinate in 1749, accompanied by his wife and two sons. He settled in East Lampeter township upon a place that has been in the possession of his descendants from that day to this, his great-grandson, Benjamin R., being now the owner thereof. Christian's son, John (born 1733, and died Dec. 26, 1811), was a preacher of the Mennonite faith, and for many years was an important factor in the history of that church in Lancaster County. His wife was Veronica Buckwalter, who died Feb. 16, 1826. His son Daniel married Mary Rohrer, and to them were born eleven children, of whom the living are four sons and two daughters. Henry Stauffer was the third son. To the age of seventeen his history was that of the average farmer's lad. He worked for his father in the summer, and attended school in the winter. His opportunities at school were, however, improved with more than ordinary profit, for when his school-days were over he was adjudged a competent teacher, and inclining towards scholastic pursuits, he took a school

in East Lampeter in the year 1829. At this time there was a great lack of uniformity in the text-books in use in the schools, and to a system of correct education this condition of things offered a serious obstacle. Mr. Stauffer recognizing the evil in its fullest sense, set himself to effect a change for the better, and labored with such energy of purpose that to him, in a material degree, may be ascribed the accomplishment of the desired result, soon afterwards obtained. Almost without interruption Mr. Stauffer taught school from 1829 to 1862, and during that entire period found his fields of labor in the townships of East Lampeter, Leacock, and Manor. He was regarded as a teacher of more than usually successful methods, and won the proud satisfaction of knowing that many of the pupils whose characters and training he had moulded rose to positions of importance in the world of social intelligence.

Upon retiring from his long and useful career as a teacher he embarked in trade, and for some years kept store in East Lampeter. In 1864 he purchased a farm in Brecknock township, and from that day to this has had his home thereon. June 7, 1849, he was married to Anna, daughter of William Schnader, of East Earl township. Of their eleven children ten are living. He was reared in the Mennonite faith, but since 1850 has been a member of the Reformed Church (earlier of the New Holland Church, in which he was an elder, and now of Centre Church). He has upon frequent occasions served as township school director, and, in season as well as out of season, has manifested by his earnest works a warm and zealous interest in the cause of popular education.

Mr. Stauffer is justly regarded as a man of liberal and enterprising views, endowed with a spirit of broad comprehension and observation. He is, moreover, a student, as well as a keen observer. Upon the current topics of the day, as well as upon the subjects of political history and scientific researches, he is able to discourse with vigorous intelligence. In that field he is a recognized local authority whose opinions are highly respected. Although already past the Biblical limit of threescore and ten, he is hale and hearty, and promises to enjoy many years of healthful activity.

CHAPTER XL.

CAERNARVON TOWNSHIP.

THAT beautiful section of Eastern Lancaster County, bounded on the north by the "Forest Hills," on the south by the Welsh Mountain, and through which runs the head-waters of the Conestoga (in Indian language "Crooked Creek"), was, according to ascertained records, first settled by a colony of Welsh people about the year 1730. They were an offshoot

from a colony of Welsh who had emigrated about 1700, and had made a settlement in the great valley of Chester County. After some years, in the spirit of exploration, some of these colonists pushed westward, and arriving at what is now known as Caernarvon township, were pleased with the beauty and natural advantages of the place. The country was then an unbroken forest, but through a sort of natural meadow flowed a large and clear spring of water, and near this was a sort of cave. Here they rested temporarily and here determined to locate, and they began at once to put up a sort of block-house for protection, and to take up and clear land. As most of these emigrants were of the Church of England, they with commendable zeal soon began the erection of a log church.

From the record of Bangor Church I extract the following charter, as given by William Penn to these colonists. I transcribe it as written in the old-fashioned style in the record:

"By the Honorable William Penn Esquire Original Proprietor of the province of Pennsylvania, his charter. To all persons who should be inclined to transplant themselves from any part of Christendom into said Province. It is Granted, they shall enjoy the free exercise of the Christian Religion under whatever Denomination. Upon this so engaging a place of Privileges. Among others several families of Welsh, known by the Name of the ancient Britons, had Transplant Themselves from Wales in Old England into the Province aforesaid and settled Themselves first in the township of Radnor, in the County of Chester in the Province aforesaid, Where they erected a place of worship where they had Divine Service According to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Episcopal Church of England of which church they were all zealous Members and had for their Minister the Rev. Mr. Robert Wayman, the Society's Missionary for Propagating the gospel in Foreign parts. After some years Many of them Finding their settlement too confined, From the vast number of Incomers, They Anno Domini 1753, Removed some miles to the Westward into a New County called Lancaster, and settled in a Township called Caernarvon from a state of the same name in Wales in Old England and fixing here They in imitation of all good Christians, Found that no Place would be agreeable to them without the Public Worship of God, Therefore unanimously and cordially consented and agreed according to their Worlthy Circumstances to Build a Church of square Logs which they finished and gave it the Name of Bangor from a Diocese of that Name in Wales in Old England. The principal members who Built the said Church were as follows.

"Thomas Williams.	Philip Davies.
George Hutton.	Reese Davies.
Nathan Evans.	Thomas Morgan.
Edward Davies.	Galord Davies.
Morgan John.	Edward Davies.
John Bowers.	Hugh Davies.
John Edwards.	David Davies.
Nicholas Hutton.	Morgan Evans.
Evan Hughes.	John Davies.
Zaccheus Davies.	Charles Hutton.
George Hutton.	Thomas Nicholas.
Edward Nicholas.	John Davies.

"They had successively as pastors for this church, —

Rev. Mr. Griffith Hughes, 1753.

Rev. Mr. Roger Blackhall.

Rev. Mr. Richard Lock, A. D. 1779.

Rev. Mr. George Craig, A. D. 1781.

"By will, Thomas Morgan, Esq., a Welchman, of Morgantown, Dec. 6th, 1740, donated 93 acres lying around this log church, which they had named Bangor, to its use and service. This property was let out on ground-rents for the purpose, according to the terms of the will, of 'supporting the preaching of the Gospel,' the leases running to the period of 99 years. On this property houses were erected, the church thus becoming the nucleus of the village. It was intended to have named the village Bangor, after Bangor, in Wales, but in this way it came to be called 'the Churchtown,' and so Churchtown."

About the year 1754 a new stone church was erected, to which Nathan Evans, Esq., contributed one hundred pounds, a princely donation for those days. This church still existed in my childhood. I remember it as a beautiful specimen of an English country church, with its spire and belfry, its little box-paneled pulpit, with sounding-board over it, on which was painted a dove, life-size, its high box-pews, and an elevated one for the lord of the manor. This was a mere title of courtesy, as the land here was not held as a manor, but by individual title. In the early part of this century this church was taken down, and one erected on the original site of much less architectural beauty. Some stones, on which the donors to the old church had cut their names, were incorporated again in the eastern walls. Bangor Church continued in active ministry until about the time of the Revolution, since which time it has been declining, although there was a revival of its power throughout the time it was under the faithful ministry of Rev. Levi Bull.

The first colonists seem to have been mainly farmers and men well skilled in the mechanical arts, and the perfection of their workmanship was to be seen in the few old houses built by them, to which, in skill of execution, none are equal in the present day. They were elaborate in their carved wainscoting and oaken paneling, but were not constructed with the convenience of the present day, there being sometimes built great masses of stone wall, perhaps three feet thick, for which we would feel no necessity nowadays. About fifty years ago it was desired, in making some alterations in the Windsor mansion, to take down a portion of a wall, but so strongly had it been built, and hardened had the mortar become, it was found impossible to accomplish the task, and this quality of durability characterizes all their work of which there are any remains.

Iron-Works.—Among the original colonists was John Jenkins, who had settled on the site of what afterwards became the Windsor place, put up a temporary building, and entered into contract with John Thomas and William Penn for the purchase of four hundred acres of land, Jan. 10, 1733. This was surveyed by order of government, and the patent about to be taken out, which, however, for some reason now unknown, was not executed at that time. Nine years after Mr. Jenkins had made this purchase he sold it, with what improvements he had made on it, to Mr. William Branson, of Philadelphia, who took out the patent Dec. 28, 1742, and erected on it the lower Windsor Forge, and soon after it the mansion-house, after the English style of building, and named the place Windsor, after the King of England's palace. In connection with Mr. Branson were associated three English gentlemen, Lynford Lardner, Esq., Samuel Flower, and Richard Hockley, Esqs. Lynford Lardner married Elizabeth, a daughter of William Branson, who was the son of Nathaniel Branson, who lived in

England. Mr. Branson's daughter Rebecca married Mr. Samuel Flower, and Hannah married Richard Hockle. Richard Penn married the sister of Mr. Lardner.

After some time Mr. Branson sold out his interest to these gentlemen, who carried on the works for thirty years. David Jenkins was in their employment in clerking most of that time. The English company seem to have been very worthy men, of high breeding and character, who left their impress on the neighborhood.

In 1773, David Jenkins bought the half-interest of the company for the sum of two thousand five hundred pounds, and when the mutterings of the Revolution came on they sold out the remainder to him for the sum of two thousand four hundred pounds, including the negro slaves and the stock used on the premises.

Rev. Thomas Barton was the pastor of Bangor Church at the time, who felt his oath to the English government to be binding, and therefore relinquished the charge, and I think it probable the company found circumstances becoming uncomfortable on account of English associations.

Mr. Jenkins carried on the works successfully, making additions to them, until about 1800, when he was succeeded by his son, Robert Jenkins, who, dying in 1848, it descended to the late David Jenkins, by whose death, unmarried, in 1850, the property was divided among the various heirs. These forges had been carried on by charcoal, and the increasing scarcity of wood and the successful introduction of coal in the manufacture of bar-iron rendered them valueless, and the water-powers are now devoted to milling and other manufacturing purposes. It will be seen that the establishment of iron-works drew to Caernarvon at an early period a large population of employés. The workmen of the forges were mostly from Wales, although there were also other nationalities, but the iron-works of Wales supplied the skilled operatives. For those having families houses were erected on the "Bank," that being the usual designation for an iron-works place. These people became childlike in their "needs" upon the "big house," as the proprietor was called. They had not the restless spirit of later times, and families grew up, the second and third generation often, born on the place.

Forgemen brought up their sons to their trade, they to be succeeded by their children in turn, and so entirely did children become identified with the place and such upholders of their supposed rights in it, that they would maintain them with a wonderful spirit of pugnacity when they considered them infringed on. A generation ago there was an instance in a celebrated pugilist, Tom Hyer, who inherited his muscle from his ancestors, three preceding generations of whom having been hammermen, that department requiring great strength and suppleness of muscle to successfully manipulate and draw out the bar

of iron when under the hammer. It seems as if his family may have been of German origin, as the first name on the account-books is Lodowic, of the next generation Louis. Pugilistic ability was held in high repute in those days, and an uncle of this man was one of wonderful physical power and strength. There had settled in the neighborhood at an early day a man by the name of Herman Dehaven, of Huguenot ancestry. He was a man of very powerful physique, and the blood of the turbulent times of his ancestors seemed to tingle in his veins, and when these two men met on public occasions their encounters were dreadful. It was "Greek meeting Greek."

Among the employés at Windsor while carried on by the English company were two brothers, James and William Old, who carried on one of the fires. It is supposed they came from Wales. James must have been a man of great force of character and natural ability, as after some years he was able to purchase the property lying on the Cónestoga below Windsor and erect on it a forge, giving it the name of Pool Forge. In the course of his business, tradition says, he engaged in wood-cutting a young man from Ireland, by name Robert Coleman, and finding in him good business faculties engaged him in his employment. It ended in his marrying his daughter, Ann Old. Mrs. Coleman was the mother of the young lady, Miss Anne Coleman, whose engagement of marriage with Mr. Buchanan, afterwards President of the United States, resulted so disastrously to all parties. Mr. Coleman afterwards bought a large interest from the Grubb family in the celebrated Cornwall iron-mine, and made an immense fortune in working it, so that he became the great iron-master of Pennsylvania. To his honor be it told that, although his place of residence, Cornwall, was so far from Churchtown, he never failed, his life long, to send yearly a generous subscription to Bangor Church.

Some time after this there came from Chester County a young man by the name of Cyrus Jacobs, who entered into business with Mr. Old, married his daughter, Margaret Old, and became a famous and successful iron-master. He built and carried on Spring Grove Works, and also built the mansion. Pool Forge coming into his possession after the death of his brother-in-law, Davies Old, he carried both forges on with great energy and success, and made a very large fortune. He was a man of the most enlarged capacity for money-making. It was a usual thing to say that "everything turned to gold in his hands." Some years before his death he built the beautiful mansion of White Hall, to the north of Churchtown, and was living there at the time of his death, which took place instantaneously while sitting at his breakfast-table and reaching for an egg. He expired in the act of taking it in his hand.

White Hall is now owned and occupied by Mr. Abram Lincoln. Mr. Jacobs had a family of twelve or fourteen children, who mostly died in early or

middle life. His descendants had not the quality of saving, as he had of acquiring, money, and the splendid farms he willed to them—White Hall, Federal Hall, Hampden, Ashland, Pool, Spring Grove, and other property—are all out of the name at this time. The name of Old is extinct. Davies Old left two children, who died unmarried,—James Old, who died in New Orleans in the employment of Benjamin Morgan, the "merchant prince" of New Orleans, and Miss Harriet Old, who died in Lancaster a few years since.

Indians.—The accounts of the Indians or of the colonists' intercourse with them in colonial times are exceedingly meagre. It is known there was a settlement or town of them under the brow of Maxwell's Hill, between Churchtown and Morgantown, which sloped down to the Conestoga. The place afterwards became part of the farm of Mr. David Jenkins, and Indian relics were sometimes turned up there in plowing. It is known they lived in amity with the whites, and no mistrust between them existed. I remember hearing my father, Robert Jenkins, who was born in 1767, say that in his boyhood he used to enter into sports, such as hunting and fishing, with them. But whether they emigrated elsewhere or died off gradually no one seems to have taken note of. Some years ago one of our workmen, in quarrying limestone, struck the mattock into an Indian grave, from out of which rolled a skull and a little pot of curious and elaborate workmanship; an antiquarian expressed his opinion that the relic was prehistoric. At another time we found in a solitary place on the edge of the mountain a large stone, on which was rudely cut the profile and tomahawk of an Indian, and underneath "Wymus' grave," evidently done by a friendly white man. Most probably "Wymus" was the "last of the Mohicans."

Slaves in Colonial Times.—From a list of negroes taken from an old account-book at Windsor were the names of "Philadelphia Jim," "Lennon Boat-swain," "Black Bill," "Cooba," "Quash." These were Guinea negro slaves, some of them bought from other parties, others from shipboard, who were employed about the forges and also in farming operations. I have heard my father tell anecdotes he had heard of their ignorance of civilized life, such as "Eat grass in de field" when salad was set before them. The first generation of these negroes got their names apparently from the accident of where they were first gotten, or from their occupation, thus, "Philadelphia Jim," "Slave Boat-swain," "Negro Mig" (Mingo), or they were prefixes indicating their employment; but the succeeding generation got the classic names of Greece or Rome. In my early childhood I remember old negroes bearing the names of "Pompey," "Cesar," "Cato," and "Scipio." No doubt the taste or authority of the master decided the name, while the females who presided in domestic matters got the names immortalized by the English poets in their addresses to their mistresses, such as "Cloe," "Phyllis," "Priscilla," "Clarissa," or "Diana," and the

visions brought up of one of these names in that day, instead of a sylvan beauty, was that of a comfortable old negro cook or a stout washwoman.

By the laws of Pennsylvania there was gradual emancipation. The children of these slaves served until they were twenty-eight, and their children were born free, but were generally bound in the families to whom their parents belonged until eighteen or twenty-one. Every family of any size had at least two, and the routine of domestic life moved along much more smoothly than at the present time. These slaves, as a class, were a people of extremely courteous manners, and many anecdotes could be told of their pride of station in the families to whom they belonged.¹

The Bangor School-House.—The village school was under the auspices of the Bangor Church, the church-wardens being trustees of it. They first put up a log school-house, and afterwards erected a large and substantial stone building. It was located in the centre of the village, and divided from the ground of Bangor Church by a little street running north. The school-house was set about the depth of a lot back from the main street. This side street seemed to have been opened for the sake of access to a fine spring of water which flowed in that neighborhood, and was convenient to the school.

About sixty or, perhaps, seventy years ago Mr. Jacobs purchased the house now in the occupancy of Mr. Cox, and determined he would make a hotel of it. Objection was made by the inhabitants, as there was a large and good hotel at the eastern end of the village, which was considered sufficient for the needs of the place, and when Mr. Jacobs gave out that he wanted the school-house and its property for the use of the hotel, his offer for it was indignantly refused. But he had determined he would have it, and at once began to build on his lot, adjoining the school-house, a large barn and stabling for horses, so close that the wall abutted on the eastern wall of the school-house, and the windows had to be taken out to be filled in with stone and mortar; the school, of course, had to be given up while the building was going on, and when opened again it was found the light had been destroyed, nor could the lives of children be endangered by their proximity to horses, and, worse, their morals, from the loose class of men who are apt to hang around tavern-stables. The village felt a great wrong had been put upon it, the more so, as the school-house had been used by the Methodist Church as a place for holding worship, and Mr. Jacobs found he must make some amends. This property of Pool extended up to the extreme western

¹ As an illustration of the character of "Quash," I will tell an anecdote which, although almost too personal, is too good a story to be lost. One day "Quash" met the Rev. Levi Bull, of whose church he was a member, who said to him, "Well, Quash, how d'ya do?" "Very bad, master; wid de rheumatiz." "Ah, I'm sorry to hear you are suffering, Quash." "I mus look for it, master, in my old days, for de rheumatiz run in de Jenkins' blood."

limit of Churchtown, where a road led down to the lower Windsor Forge. From this he cut off a depth of lots for building purposes fronting the great road, and below them, facing the road that ran to Windsor Forge, laid off a small plot of ground on which he built a school-house similar to the one he had spoiled, and appropriated the Bangor school-house to the use of his hotel as a granary, thus securing the use of the church and school property as an outlet for his hotel. Whether the trustees of Bangor deeded the property to him I do not know, or on what tenure Mr. Cox holds it.

Physicians.—The earliest knowledge I have of physicians in Caernarvon was of Dr. Edward Hand, son of Gen. Hand, of Revolutionary fame. He was said to be a young man of more than ordinary attainments. In the early part of the present century Dr. John McCamant became the physician of Caernarvon. He was a man of skill and success in his profession, but towards the latter part of his life turned his attention a good deal to politics; served in the State Senate; removed to Pottsville late in life, where he died. Two of his sons now serve in official capacity in the State service.

Of the families of the early incomers whose names are on the list of those who contributed to the establishment of the Episcopal Church, I can hardly give any history. The Davies family had a representative in late years in Edward Davies, Esq., who resided in Churchtown and was a man of much influence. He was engaged in mercantile life, but represented our county in Congress, and was a principal supporter of the Episcopal Church. He left a family, most of them deceased, one is now the wife of Judge Strong.

Many of the sons of other old families, when grown, attracted by the visions of wealth to be made in the great West, migrated, and are scattered here and there throughout the extent of it. Sometimes the old Welsh name turns up in some aspirant to political honors or in some high professional career. When the report of the gold found in Mr. Suter's mill-race struck the ear of the North, California got its proportion of seekers after it from Caernarvon. Few to bring back the shining dust, and some, alas, to close their lives in a miner's desolate hut, while the last vision of the glazing eye, most probably, was some home-scene of their dear old native Caernarvon.

The fine farms of Caernarvon settlement have for many years been gradually passing into the hands of Germans. Of the settlers whose farms lay on the northern bank of the Conestoga, running from Windsor to Morgantown, with one exception all are owned by Germans. The Nicholas Hutson farm, above Windsor, is now owned by a German, so also is the Beach Spring, formerly owned by Robert Jenkins. The George Jenkins mill property is now Wertzler's mill. The John Jenkins property is now occupied by Martin Bickam and owned by Count Dupont, of

Paris, France. The David Jenkins farm was sold to Peter Carpenter (Zimmerman), and the Joseph Jenkins place to — Cauffman. Joseph Jenkins' family were intermarried with the Morgans, of Morgantown, his wife being a Morgan and his daughter, Rachel, marrying Francis Morgan. This farm approached the borders of Morgantown.

Caernarvon Presbyterian Church.—As the Jenkins family, who owned Windsor, were Presbyterians, and desired a place for worship and the burial of their dead, they, with the descendants of Mr. David Jenkins living in Churchtown, laid off a site for the purpose, this was on a portion of land of the Windsor estate lying at the eastern end of the village. On this was erected, by the help of others, a neat house of worship, situated in the centre of the graveyard, which was planted with evergreens and shrubbery. Here repose the remains of the deceased of the family of the last century.

The Methodists.—In the beginning of the century, when Methodism became a power in the land, with its system of itinerant ministry reaching to every family with its earnest zeal, most of the people fell away from the Episcopal and joined the Methodist Church,—notably so the large and influential family of the Evans.

The Methodists of the early times of their church, being served by the itinerating system, held circuit stations for worship in private houses, and for several years service was held at the house of James Nott, one of the principal forge-men of Windsor place, and Mrs. Jenkins always opened her house to the entertainment of the clergy. In this way came to be their guest the Rev. John Summerfield, a very distinguished English Methodist clergyman, who was making a tour of America. Wherever he preached thousands hung enraptured on his eloquence; and so pleasant an impression did he make in his private intercourse with the family that the remark was made that his eloquence was not excelled by the graces of his high social culture. Mr. Jenkins always gave great encouragement to the Methodist Church on his place, and some of the workmen were among the best and most influential members of the church. He sometimes gave them the privilege of holding camp-meeting on his timber-land on the Welsh Mountain.

After some years a church was built, and a few years ago, this not meeting their wants, a location was selected on the southern side of the village, the site once a part of the Windsor estate, on which a beautiful house of worship has been erected. Standing at the church-door the lovely landscape that greets the eye is not often looked upon. A well-located cemetery lies on the northern side of the street, opposite the church. The congregation now have the ministrations of a clergyman resident among them.

Schools.—As nothing but the elementary branches were taught in the village school, there at length was felt a need for higher education, and an effort made

to supply it. An academy was built in 1854, on the ground belonging to the Caernarvon Presbyterian Church. James E. Giffin was the first principal. He was succeeded by Thomas H. Reifsnyder, by whom it was conducted till 1872, when it was discontinued; the house for several years was unoccupied and was rapidly going to ruin when the township school directors took the matter in hands and offered to take the building, restore it, and take a lease of ninety-nine years, paying annually a certain sum to the Caernarvon Presbyterian Church, and it is now used as a school-house for the district.

Bangor Church from being a large and influential congregation has dwindled down to mere existence. Some years ago great consternation was awakened by its being found that the lease of ninety-nine years had expired, and some people made hard threats against their property in case they should be obliged to give it up to the church, but the alarm died away. The breaking up and removal of the Davies and Jacobs families have left none to take their place. By the strenuous exertions of some parties the old building has been removed, but it may be as truly as painfully said, "Ichabod" is written on Bangor Church.

The Old Graveyard.—The old graveyard, "God's acre," has fulfilled its purpose. How thickly crowded lie its sleepers in their narrow homes! What memories arise before us! Who can forget the image of that man of God, the Rev. Levi Bull, as with face upturned to heaven, and every feature beaming with the inspiration of Christian faith and hope, with majestic step, led the way to the open grave, repeating as he went, "I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord, he that believeth in me though he were dead yet shall he live." "I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that in my flesh shall I see God!"

But a history of Bangor and its old graveyard would not be complete without some mention of its old sexton, "Black Fred." According to the church record the sexton's salary was to be paid out of the contributions to the penny box, which, I think, were rather slim; but I think they must have come under a more definite arrangement, as the record says elsewhere the sexton was to get "£1 ten shillings yearly for the services required," and as a perquisite of office was to get "seven shillings and six pence for breaking ground for a grave for all persons over ten years of age, and five shillings for each grave under ten years," with the condition that he must keep them in good order. But Fred could not have earned the molasses for his bread in digging graves, for the country was healthy, and the perquisites must have been few and far between. But year in and year out, through winter's storms and summer's heat, Fred was always found punctual in his office, and as the Sabbath mornings opened, the sound of the "church-going bell" would be heard sending its sweet melody over

the beautiful landscape, reverberated by the Welsh Mountain and the Forest Hills, and soon through fields and lanes, from the forges and the highway, would be seen people wending their way to church. In those old times a carriage was the exception to the usual mode of conveyance, and when at too great a distance to walk, a horse carrying double was a usual sight; generally a woman occupied the saddle, and a girl or boy behind on a pillion, and Fred was ever ready at the horse-block to help the women off and hitch the horse in the little wood adjacent the church.

Fred was a son of Lunnon, who was a native African, and was a thorough type of his nation; ebony black, with protruding jaw and receding forehead, exuberant in his deference to the "powers that be," but he had a very positive manner to those he thought fell below that order, which was very apt to be demonstrated towards any poor white who innocently took a seat which Fred did not think comforted with his station. The arrangement for ringing the bell in Bangor was primitive. A stout rope was attached to the bell in the belfry, it was then passed through a small hole pierced through the floor of the gallery and hung dangling down into the body of the church. Punctual to the hour of convening, Fred would take hold of the rope and, swaying up and down, would ring the bell. To a stranger the sight must have bordered on the burlesque, but habit made it familiar, and we saw nothing ludicrous about it, with its last toll, good Rev. Mr. C—— would walk in with a very conscious air of the dignity of ecclesiastical authority, and service would begin. Fred always stationed himself in the main aisle and was very devout in his responses, doing duty as a clerk; but if an unfortunate cur would venture to track his master into church, Fred would stop in the midst of a response to give him a most unmerciful thwack, which would send him out yelping, and it was wonderful how wise and well-behaved children and dogs became under Fred's vigilant eye.

Poor old Fred! how inseparably Bangor Church and you are associated in my mind's eye! Why were your bones not laid in the shadow of the church you loved so much and served so long and faithfully? But they rest among your brethren in a solitary spot on the Welsh Mountain. How reverently now I would stand at your grave. What if, in my child vision, I did think you looked like what Darwin or Huxley would have called a "link" as you stood jangling that bell-rope, you were in the earnest fulfillment of duty, and what greater motive to command reverence? May we all be as worthy of the plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servant," as you. The profound silence of your mountain resting-place is broken only by the bark of the squirrel or the whirr of the pheasant, and the mountain arbutus opens its sweet fragrant buds on your grave. Peace to your ashes, good old Fred!

It has been said, "No place but has its character," and Caernarvon had hers in the person of a reputed wizard.

About the year 1788 there first appears on the Bangor Church record, in a cramped, foreign, and almost illegible chirography, the name of Yacob Northammer, afterwards corrupted to Nothammer. The man who bore this name was a German, a tailor by trade, who, with a wife and family, settled in a solitary spot on the Welsh Mountain. Although perfectly harmless in their deportment to those with whom they came into communication, all their habits of life were so different from those of the surrounding community that it threw an air of mystery about them, and at last there got to be a suspicion that they had dealings with the evil one. Of course, the idea was only entertained by the ignorant and superstitious; what it first arose from I have never been able to find out, probably it was from his superior intelligence to the people of his class. Being a close observer of nature, he would foretell changes in the weather, etc. What now would be attributed to scientific observation was then set down to his communion with infernal powers. I rather think, too, that a peculiarly unfortunate personal appearance had something to do with it. He had a large hump on his back, and as he sat from year to year on his tailor-board, it grew larger and larger until his shrunken body seemed to go all up into the protuberance. Then his little wizened face was a mass of wrinkles, from which looked out small gray eyes of a peculiar expression. In walking he always used a great hickory staff, with which he gesticulated to give force to his broken language. Altogether there was such a weird look about him, to which was added great brusqueness of manner, that superstitious people became sure that he was a very agent of "Auld Clutie," and, of course, children soon got the idea fixed in their minds. I never heard of any positive accusation that he lamed cattle, or blighted a farmer's crop, or threw "witch-balls" at cows, or that children threw up pins and needles after being in his shadow,—all was vague; neither was it charged that he frequented "Boggy Hollow," a much traduced bit of timber land, lying in a low place about a half-mile beyond the village, through which the great road ran, and in which people who stayed until twelve o'clock at night at the village tavern, asserted "they saw witches dancing around a boiling caldron, horses galloping on the tops of trees, and headless men walking by their sides," as they were making their way home, yet poor old Yacob, it was confidently asserted, was a wizard. Weak mothers frightened their children into submission by threatening "Old Nothammer," and I suppose no children of Salem ever fled with greater speed from the unfortunate George Jacobs than did the children of our village from the sight of old Yacob and his staff. His first approach on the road was the signal for us to scatter, although in those good old times, when it

was thought proper to teach children good manners, we were required to stop and drop a courtesy, and wish "good-day" to the passer-by, but old Yacob never got that attention; from sight of him we would fly as nimbly as a flock of our mountain partridges, hiding behind the old churchyard wall and the pokeberry bushes that grew so luxuriantly along its sides, until he was out of sight.

Once, I remember, he happened in our home, and notwithstanding our mother's remonstrance that "he was an innocent old man," we lost no time in making our way up-stairs to crawl under the nursery bed, and found ourselves in the plight of being wedged under a trundle in the hope of getting as far off as possible from his mysterious power. I have no doubt, had he lived a century earlier, he would have met with the same cruel fate as did the unfortunate Salem George Jacobs; but, after living to an old age, Yacob took sick and died, and when people found that his body was not carried off by the devil they went to his funeral, ate the "burying cake," and drank the wine, followed his poor old body to the grave, and saw it laid in the consecrated ground of old Bangor Church, where he had, no doubt, worshiped in earnestness and truth.

The Germans.—As I have said, the Germans have succeeded the old Welsh settlers. They are mostly Mennonites, and sustain a church in the village. Tobacco is now the great product, but I hope, under their splendid farming, the time will again come when our beautiful valley will be "covered over with corn," and the shocks of wheat will stand so thickly on the harvest-field that a wagon can hardly drive between as was said in old time of some portion of it.

The schools of Caernarvon township prior to 1834 were like those of other townships, and spoken of elsewhere. Upon the passage of the school law in that year efforts were made to carry its requirements into effect, and in that year twelve townships of Lancaster County accepted the provisions and proceeded to organize under the system. Caernarvon was one of this number. It then contained four hundred and eighty-nine persons who were liable to taxation for school purposes. The township was divided into seven districts, in several of which school-houses were at once erected. The report of the State superintendent of schools in the year 1837 shows that at that time there were seven school-houses, in which there were seven teachers employed and four hundred and twenty pupils in attendance. The amount of tax levied for school purposes was \$666.18. The portion of the State appropriation that was allowed to this township was \$775.96. The total receipts from all sources for school purposes were \$2186.92, and the total expenditures \$1988.52, of which last \$607 was expended for the erection of school-houses in the year 1836. At the present time there are ten

school districts, containing four hundred and nineteen pupils (one less than in 1837). The cost of maintaining these schools for 1882 was \$4911.08.

In the year 1739 the county of Lancaster was divided into eight judicial districts, and the township of Caernarvon, with Robinson and Coalico, were made into the seventh district. No account of who the justices were prior to 1777 has been obtained. At that time the district which embraced Caernarvon and Brecknock townships was designated as District No. 5. A list of the names of the justices who held jurisdiction over this territory from 1777 to 1840 will be found in the civil list of the county in the general history. By the Constitution of 1839 the township became a separate district, and the names of the justices from that time to the present are here given, viz.:

April 14, 1840. Henry Hoffman.	June 25, 1864. Hanson B. Jacobs.
William Hoar.	June 25, 1865. James McCaa.
April 14, 1841. Lot Rogers.	June 25, 1866. Edward D. White.
April 12, 1842. James McCaa.	June 25, 1870. James McCaa.
April 15, 1845. Charles Robinson.	June 25, 1871. Edward D. White.
April 10, 1849. Hanson B. Jacobs.	June 25, 1871. M. Hollinger.
April 15, 1852. James McCaa.	June 25, 1873. M. Hollinger.
April 11, 1854. Hanson B. Jacobs.	June 25, 1876. Edward D. White.
April 14, 1857. John E. Valentine.	June 25, 1879. D. B. Yoder.
April 19, 1859. James McCaa.	June 25, 1881. Robert M. Astors.
June 25, 1861. David H. Sensesch.	

The village of Churchtown lies on the Morgantown turnpike, nearly central in the township. The early history of the village is given in the preceding sketch by Mrs. Nevin. It at present contains a population of about three hundred. There are three churches (Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Methodist), two hotels, two general stores, post-office, and two practicing physicians. The postmasters since 1856 have been Lot Rogers, George Compton, Lot Rogers, George Compton, and Mrs. Jane E. Compton, the present incumbent.

The history of the churches will be found mostly in Mrs. Nevin's sketch. In 1877 the Methodists erected a large and commodious edifice. The pastors since 1866 have been the Revs. J. S. Lane, J. Dyson, B. T. Spring, A. L. Wilson, J. E. Devine, S. W. Smith, and the Mr. Cookman who is at present in charge.

Beartown lies in the southwest corner of the township. It is a small hamlet containing a hotel and a post-office. The meeting-house of the Evangelical Association is a short distance from the village. The church edifice is about forty by sixty feet, built of stone. The congregation is large and flourishing. The Rev. Mr. Crouse is in charge.

The Amish, of whom there is a congregation in this township, have a meeting-house near the east line of the township. The congregation is of the two Caernarvons, of Lancaster and Berks Counties.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DAVID STYER.

More than a hundred years ago, John Adam Styer, a German youth, left his native land to seek a home in the New World. Health, energy, and ambition were his in the fullest degree, but in worldly possessions he was poor,—so poor, indeed, that to pay his



David Styer

passage across the sea he "sold himself," as was the custom among many of the hardy emigrants in those days. Upon his arrival he was taken by his purchaser, one Rhine, to Mill Creek, in Lancaster County, and at Rhine's mill worked until his labors sufficed to discharge the debt of his passage-money. After that he pursued his trade as miller at various places, became eventually a farmer of some prominence in Caernarvon township, and died on his farm near Churchtown. His wife was Catherine Miller. His son, Frederick, farmed the present Isaac Evans farm for many years, and in 1825 purchased the farm now owned by David Styer, his grandson.

In that year Frederick Styer built the mansion on the place last named, and in 1827 removed permanently to the farm. He married Elizabeth Weiler, and died upon the homestead in 1832. His widow died in New Holland, July 4, 1867. They had two sons, John and David, both now deceased. David Styer was born upon the Evans farm, Sept. 12, 1807, and during his whole life followed the peaceful pur-

suits of the husbandman. That business of his life he made, moreover, a profitable and enduring success, and, as a recompense for his capable and skillful conduct thereof, he won an ample competence. He was enterprising in his methods, watchful and untiring in his labors, quick to adopt the advanced ideas of the day, and put into practical use such as promised the material development of his own industry. He speedily won recognition as a spirited citizen, endowed with comprehensive judgment, and an earnest advocate of all matters tending to the promotion of the public good. He was frequently called to serve his township in positions of trust, and won an enviable record for the faithful and zealous discharge of his duties. He was chosen a county commissioner in 1849, and was president of the board of commissioners under whose direction the present court-house was constructed. He was active and alert in the arduous labors attendant upon that enterprise, and received liberal and warm approbation for the important services he rendered the county in that connection. It has long stood, and will long stand, as a monument to his memory. He served also during one term as county poor director, and as assistant revenue assessor of the Ninth District. In church work he was an ardent worker, and in the cause of public education he gave freely of his means, time, and energies. From his boyhood he was a valued member of the Lutheran Church, and for years was deacon, trustee, and treasurer of the Centre Church. He was married Dec. 6, 1832, to Fannie, daughter of John Shirk, of Lancaster County. Mr. Styer died July 4, 1882. His widow survives him. Of their seven children four are living, to wit, John A., Mary A., William, and David.

EDWARD D. WHITE.

Among the living representative men of his section Edward D. White, of Churchtown, Caernarvon township, stands in a conspicuous place. He was born in Caernarvon, Jan. 30, 1810, upon the farm now owned by Robert Yocum. His father, John White, was a native of Berks County. Upon his maternal side he is descended from the old German family of De Haven, the progenitor of which in Pennsylvania came to the State from the kingdom of Hanover at a very early day. Of John White's eight children but four are living,—Edward D., of Churchtown; Mrs. Elizabeth Pierce, of Berks County; Dr. John White, a prominent dentist of Philadelphia; and Mrs. Harriet Baldwin, of Salisbury township, Lancaster Co.

Edward White was at a youthful age deprived of the care of his parents, and taught, even before his limited school-days were ended, the lessons of urgent self-reliance learned by the children of the poor. He knew what hard work was as soon as he was able to tax his physical energies. At the age of thirteen he shouldered his axe, and for two years thereafter cut

cordwood on the mountain, his wages aggregating two shillings a cord. At the age of fifteen he engaged as a farm hand in his home neighborhood, and after laboring thus three years he was apprenticed to Wilson Hamilton, of Morgantown, to learn the trade of a wheelwright. After completing his apprenticeship in 1831, he continued to work for Mr. Hamilton, and remained with him until 1837. The ensuing



E. D. White

year he spent in Ohio, and returning to Pennsylvania in 1838, he opened a wheelwright's shop that year in Geigertown, Berks Co., and carried on the business for six years, or until 1844. In the year last named he sold out his shop, and purchasing the store business of Edward De Haven, at Churchtown, began his career as a merchant. Energy, industry, and progress had been his mainsprings of action, and to his new enterprise he so earnestly applied those principles that he gained success as he extended his experience, and expanded his trade to more than ordinary proportions. In 1854 he retired from merchandising to join William Jacobs as a partner in the conduct of the "Pool Forge." The latter business was abandoned in 1858, and in that year Mr. White resumed store-keeping in Churchtown, and followed it with much success until his permanent retirement in 1864. Since that time he has continued to have his home at Churchtown, and having earned a release from restless activity, has enjoyed, in the leisure that competence yields, the fruits of his industry. He has not, however, in the interval been altogether inactive, for from 1866 to 1881 he served as justice of the peace, is

now notary public, and from time to time has been called upon to act as trustee in the settlement of estates. In 1867 he was chosen president of the Honeybrook Bank, and remained at the head of that institution until 1877. He was one of the incorporators of the Delaware River and Lancaster Railroad (now about to be built), and is now one of the directors thereof. In the cause of public education he has ever been an active worker, and in its behalf has devoted not only time and labor, but liberally of his means. He has been a school director for about fifteen years, and to his present term was elected without opposition. He was for some years a trustee of the Presbyterian Church, is now a trustee of the Churchtown Methodist Episcopal Church, and at various times has furnished generous financial assistance towards the erection of houses of worship in his township. He was appointed postmaster at Churchtown in 1844, and held the office seven years. He was a staunch Democrat until the outbreak of the late civil war, but that episode changed his politics, and since then he has been strongly Republican. In 1858 he was received into Social Friends Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 404, of Honeybrook, and still holds his membership therein. March 12, 1840, he was married to Margaret, daughter of John and Catharine Ammon, of Berks County. No children have been vouchsafed them. Their adopted daughter, Sarah White Hoffman (Mr. White's niece), is now the wife of Hon. Aaron W. Snader, of New Holland.

SAMUEL LINCOLN

The Lincolns of Berks County were, in their day, among the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of that section. They boasted an ancestry that flowed backward to the early days of New England's history, and upon the pages of that history as now preserved the name of Lincoln will be found among the names of those who gave to the Granite State her stanchest sons and bestowed upon her prosperity and strength, the elements of industry, integrity, and patriotic zeal. Transplanted from the East to the growing province of Penn, the Lincolns of New England rendered yeoman's service in pushing old Berks forward in the struggle for supremacy, and upon the current of events that noted the best phases in the progress of that county they made a worthy mark. James Lincoln, of that family, was a well-known citizen of that portion of the county adjacent to Morgantown. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Caleb Jones, of Berks County, and died in 1862 at the age of ninety-four. They had eight children, of whom but three are living,—Abraham, of Lancaster County, near Churchtown; Ann, living at Churchtown; and David, of Bird-borough, in Berks County. Samuel Lincoln, one of James' sons, was born in August, 1798, in Berks County, and upon his marriage to a daughter of Thomas Jackson made his home

upon the old Jackson homestead, near Joanna Furnace, in Berks County. He was a man of earnest purpose and enterprising energy. As a leading farmer he held a worthy place, and during his life amply exemplified the spirit of thrift and industry. In matters affecting the public weal he was ever to be found among the foremost, and although he hesitated to put himself forward as a political representative, he manifested at all times a keen interest in the progressive spirit of the age, and whenever he felt the call of duty upon him cheerfully accepted the burden of such local public trusts as fell to his share. Such trusts he zealously performed, and with such faithfulness that he gained general approbation. For many years he was identified with the substantial interests of Caernarvon township, and as one of its prominent farmer-citizens was well known and highly esteemed. He died in April, 1882, upon his farm near Churchtown, aged upwards of eighty-three. His death was the loss of an upright man, and in the community that had known and applauded him for his worth he has left a valuable memory that will be cherished for more than a brief space. One son and two daughters survive him,—Edward Lincoln, of Caernarvon; Mrs. Abner E. James, of Berks County; and Mrs. John Hertzler, of Caernarvon.

HANSON B. JACOBS.

Hanson B. Jacobs, son of Richard Jacobs, was born at Spring Grove Forge, Lancaster Co., June 6, 1812, and died at Churchtown, June 27, 1879. His grandfather, Cyrus Jacobs, was one of the best known of the famous iron-masters of Lancaster County's early history. He succeeded to the iron interests possessed by the Olds family in Lancaster County, at what were known as the Spring Grove and Pool Forges, on the Conestoga near Churchtown. Cyrus Jacobs was a man of more than ordinary importance, and commanded the respect and favor of the intelligent and progressive element in his county. He was a man of large landed property. Upon the estate stood three mansions of more than ordinary pretensions to architectural excellence and substantial construction. There was one at Spring Grove, and two near Churchtown. They are all to-day in a state of excellent preservation, and still challenge attention as model homes. Federal Hall and White Hall are within easy sight of Churchtown. At the latter lived Cyrus Jacobs, and there he dispensed royal hospitality and lived as became a veritable "lord of the manor." His son Richard (father of Hanson) died Nov. 22, 1818, in his thirty-fourth year. Cyrus continued in active business until his death, May 6, 1830, at the age of seventy. His property passed to his grandson Hanson, then but eighteen years of age, and still attending school. Hanson took no active part in the management of the iron-works until about the time

of his marriage, in 1836. From that time forward he bestowed close personal attention upon the conduct of the enterprise, and managed it with success until the business of iron manufacture in those parts ceased to be profitable. He retired thereupon to private life, and at the Windsor place passed the remainder of his days in comfortable ease. Mr. Jacobs was a prominent figure in the militia when to belong to the militia was considered the pleasurable duty of every citizen. He held a general's commission for some time, and at military gatherings in various sections of the county was a familiar and gallant figure. For several years he served as justice of the peace, and in other ways was prominently identified with the administration of local affairs. Mr. Jacobs was married, Sept. 29, 1836, to Catharine, daughter of Robert Jenkins, of Caernarvon township. She survives him, and has her home upon the Windsor place in Churchtown, where her father and her grandfather before her resided. Hanson B. Jacobs and his wife had seven children. The living are Robert J., Catharine C., Charles S., Anna H., Mary B. B., and John H.

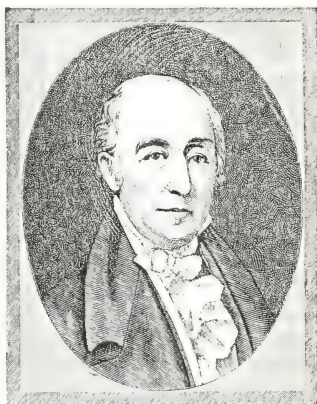
DANIEL D. ZELL.

Among the early settlers of Lancaster County the name of Zell will be found prominent. The Zells are intimately identified with the history of Little Britain township. Isaac Zell, well known in early life as a farmer in Little Britain, was educated for the ministry, and served many years as a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in Little Britain in 1875, aged seventy-six. His widow (a daughter of Joseph Swift, whose ancestors were of Lancaster County's pioneers) is still living upon the old homestead, at the advanced age of eighty-two. Isaac Zell had eleven children, all of whom are living and have their homes in Lancaster County. His seventh son was Daniel D. Zell, now and for many years a resident of Caernarvon township. Daniel D. Zell was born in Washington borough, Lancaster Co., Feb. 8, 1838. He was educated in his youth at the home district school, completed his education at the Union Academy, Columbia, and upon his father's farm learned the rudiments of self-reliance through the industrious and valuable experience of busy labor. At the age of twenty-one he left home to make his own way in the world, and for a start engaged in the cultivation of tobacco in Caernarvon township. For a period of eleven years he divided his time between that occupation and serving as clerk in the store he now conducts near Churchtown. In 1870 he migrated to the West on a prospecting tour, and returning in 1871, embarked in business as a huckster in Caernarvon, and followed it to 1875. In 1875 he determined to fit himself for a physician's career, and from 1875 to 1878 studied medicine with Dr. L. Z. Ringwalt, of Churchtown, becoming meanwhile (1876) a merchant at the location since then

occupied by him, and during the winter of 1878-79 attending a course of lectures at Jefferson College, Philadelphia. In 1865 he married Anna, daughter of Maj. William Ringwalt, of Caernarvon township. Although the pressing demands of business have thus far interfered with the completion of his medical studies, it is Mr. Zell's purpose to pursue them to the end of the required course, and in due time to enter the ranks of the profession as a practicing physician.

ROBERT JENKINS.

Robert Jenkins (born July 10, 1767, and died April 18, 1848) was in his time one of the foremost men of Lancaster County. He came of Welsh ancestry, his great-grandfather, David Jenkins, having migrated



Robert Jenkins

from Wales to Pennsylvania, and settled in Chester County. John Jenkins, son to David Jenkins just named, moved into Lancaster County in 1731, and in that year received from William Penn a grant for a large tract of land lying along the Conestoga Creek, in the northeastern portion of Lancaster County. John Jenkins made his home near the present site of the village of Churchtown, in the midst of a wilderness. He lived at first with his family in a cave, whence he removed, as soon as he could build the structure, to a block-house. Previous to the Revolution an English company leased land of John Jen-

kins, and founded thereon the Windsor Iron-Works, which they conducted with more or less success until about the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and America, when they sold the property to David (born July 6, 1731), son of John Jenkins. David managed the works with much profit, and at his death left them, as well as three thousand acres of land, to his son Robert, the works then including what are known to this day as the Upper and Lower Forges, on the Conestoga, near Churchtown. David, father to Robert Jenkins, married Martha Armon, of Pequea (of Scotch-Irish ancestry), and had three sons,—Robert, William, and David. Robert became an iron-master, William an eminent lawyer, and David a farmer.

Robert Jenkins carried on the business of iron-master at the Windsor Works from 1799 to his death, in the spring of 1848, and in its conduct displayed signal ability. He came to be widely known, and rose to be one of the conspicuous figures in the current events that marked the progress and development of Lancaster County's substantial prosperity. At his death he left the works and four thousand acres of land. His son David continued the iron-works until his death in 1850, when they passed to other hands.

Robert Jenkins was eminent as a citizen as well as a manufacturer, and held a high and honored place among his fellow-men. He was liberal and enterprising, endowed with rare intelligence, and ever among the foremost in the promotion of all projects seeking the popular good. At an early period of his life he was chosen to the State Legislature, and from 1807 to 1811 sat in the halls of Congress. That service was given in the dark and stormy period that preceded the second war with Great Britain, and in the important discussions and measures incidental to that time his voice was ever heard to worthy purpose and his actions fashioned as became a stern, unflinching patriot. He served his country with honor, and won earnest recognition for his valued efforts. During the prevalence of the Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania, Mr. Jenkins took an active part in the field against the insurrectionists, and gained much credit in the campaign. His death was viewed as a public calamity, and upon the occasion of his funeral upwards of a thousand persons assembled to testify to the worth of the departed, and to the extent of the affliction which the community had been called upon to sustain. His widow (Catharine, daughter of Rev. John Carmichael, of Chester County) died Oct. 23, 1856. Of his two sons and six daughters, the living are Mrs. Catharine Jacobs, Mrs. John W. Nevin, and Mrs. Alfred Nevin.

ISRAEL KERN.

Israel Kern, one of Caernarvon's representative farmer-citizens, was born Feb. 23, 1835, near Churchtown, upon the farm now owned by Matthias Hirsch

His father, Adam, a well-known farmer, died in April, 1856. His mother, Sarah, died Sept. 9, 1880, aged eighty-eight years, and to the time of her death was quite active and hearty. Of their six sons, Israel is the only one living. He was bred a farmer's lad, and during his life has known no other occupation save that of farming, to which he applied himself during his most active years with such energy and industry as to gain a substantial competency. Having thus profitably employed his earlier manhood, he is enabled now to enjoy a well-earned rest, albeit he still makes his home upon his farm. With his brother, David, he purchased the Kern homestead (now the William Styer farm), upon their father's death, and resided there until 1860. In that year the two brothers bought the farm now owned by Israel and removed thereto. Their purchase embraced one hundred and fifty-two acres of valuable land, and until the fall of 1871 they carried it on together with signal success. Nov. 14, 1871, David died, and Israel then became the sole possessor of the property. Sept. 7, 1875, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Messner, of Ephrata township. Jacob Messner died in December, 1872. His widow is still living.

Mr. Kern was reared in the Lutheran faith, and has been a member of St. John's (Centre) Lutheran Church since his boyhood. His life has been so closely devoted to the useful pursuits of husbandry that he has had neither time for nor inclination towards participation in public affairs, other than occasionally serving in such township offices as naturally fell to his share and duty. He has sought to exemplify the value of a useful existence, and in a quiet and unostentatious way he has made that life an example. He is held in high esteem as a citizen, and although not boasting an eventful record, has earned one that easily gives him a right to a place among the valuable members of the community in which he lives.

CHAPTER XLI.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.¹

Erection and Boundary Line.—This is one of the northwestern townships of the county, and is bounded on the northeast by East Cocalico, on the southeast by Ephrata, on the southwest by Warwick, on the west by Elizabeth township, and on the northwest by Lebanon County.

The township was erected by a division of Elizabeth township in 1853, by order of the court, upon the report of Emanuel Shaeffer, Morris Hoops, and William Carpenter, Esq., commissioners appointed to examine the feasibility of erecting said township. The

¹ By Samuel Neely, Esq.



Israel Kern

division lines were surveyed by Samuel Nissly, Esq., of Clay township, as follows: "Commencing on the bridge over Hammer Creek (below mill-dam), in the public road leading to Lancaster; thence in said road 644 perches to the bridge over Middle Creek; thence up Middle Creek 116 perches to Furnace Run; thence up Furnace Run 427 perches to Seglock Run; thence up Seglock Run 929 perches to Lebanon County, 226 perches west from a marked stone on the west side of a public road in said Lebanon County line; thence along the Lebanon County line to West Cocalico township line; southerly along said West Cocalico township line and Indian Run to Ephrata township line; thence southwesterly along Ephrata township line to Hammer Creek and Warwick township; thence up Hammer Creek to place of beginning."

Pioneer Line.—An act of Assembly was passed Feb. 13, 1813, to annex a part of Lancaster to Lebanon County, "beginning in the Berks County line; thence through Lancaster County to a sandstone house on the road leading from Shaefferstown to Elizabeth Furnace, leaving said house in Lebanon County; thence to a house of one Shroyer, deceased, including said house in Lebanon County, on the road leading from Lebanon to Manheim; thence to Snyder's mill, on the Conewago Creek." This somewhat reduced the area of what was then Elizabeth township, thence in 1815, at the April session of the Lancaster County Court, C. Carpenter, Abraham Forney, and Samuel Geelher were appointed commissioners to annex a part of Warwick and Cocalico townships to Elizabeth township, as follows: "Beginning at a black-oak tree in the Lebanon and Lancaster County line; thence a southwest course through Warwick township to John Beidler's tavern, occupied by George Plasterer (now Pennsville), leaving said tavern in Elizabeth township; thence along a public road leading from Mount Hope Furnace to Lititz, to a public road leading from Manheim to John Eby's mill; thence along said road to Hammer Creek; thence down Hammer Creek to a public road leading from Lititz to a tavern on the Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg turnpike, owned by Philip Krig (now in the village of Lincoln), leaving said tavern in Cocalico township; thence a straight line to where the Indian Run empties into Trout Creek; thence up Indian Run to the head of spring thereof, on lands of Robert Coleman, Esq., near the residence of Adam Wampole; thence a north course to Lancaster and Lebanon County line; thence along said line to place of beginning."

The report of the commissioners was made Aug. 2, 1815, and confirmed by the court at November session of the same year.

Soil and Products.—The soil in the southern part of this township is equal in fertility to any in the county; being underlaid with lime rock prevents the percolation which in some soils soon exhausts the fertilizers applied. The northern part of the town-

ship is more of a sandstone gravel and less fertile, except in the valleys where underlaid with rock.

The different cereals usually raised in this county are brought forth in abundance in Clay township, as well as large quantities of tobacco. In the hills and mountains are found some of the best red sandstone to be found anywhere in the State, and of the various colors and hues with which this kind of stone is susceptible. From the quarries of Clay large quantities of the stone used in building the Lancaster court-house and prison were obtained.

From the lime-quarries of the south end of the township large quantities of stone are quarried and converted into lime, and returned to the soil in the form of a fertilizer, which is used in large quantities by the farmers of other townships as well as Clay. This business and use of this kind of fertilizer has increased from a few bushels in 1825 to, in some cases, as high as one hundred bushels per acre.

In the early history of this township, or in 1760, the land along either side of what is now the Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg turnpike was covered with a small growth of what was then known as grub-wood and hazel-nut and other small and almost worthless kinds of trees, and the locality was known by the old German settlers as "Grubenland," and among other things were large quantities of wild game, such as deer, bears, and other small game.

Pioneer Raiment and Provisions.—Previous to the present century flax was one of the principal products of the soil of what is now Clay township, or at least as much as was required for home consumption in the manufacture of wearing apparel for the inhabitants, both old and young. Farmers usually raised from half an acre to one and a half acres each, and when ripe it was pulled by hand, tied into small bundles, and when dried the seed was separated from the stalk by taking a bundle in the hands and beating the seed end of the flax against a log or large stone, which would also open the boll in which the seed is grown. The flax was then spread upon green-sward until the woody part was sufficiently rotted, when it was broken by means of what was then known as a hand-break, when it was huddled, separating the woody part or inside of stalk from the fibre. The fibre was then hatched by hand, and made ready for the spinning-wheel. The spinning was mostly done during the long winter evenings, and not unfrequently parties of a dozen or more of the pioneers' daughters would meet of an evening and have an old-fashioned "spinning bee," each carrying her own wheel upon her shoulder. The thread thus spun was next placed in the hands of the weaver, who would weave the linen any desired width, usually about a yard wide. The finest of the linen was used for shirting, and the coarser dyed in colors to suit the owner and made into other wearing apparel, usually breeches and jackets.

But a small amount of woolen goods was worn by

the pioneer of the last century, as comparatively few sheep were raised at that time. The wool was cleansed in a primitive way, carded into rolls by hand, and spun and wove by hand, the same as the linen.

The provisions of the pioneer were more of a substantial nature than those at the present day. Luxuries in provisions were few, and the families that could afford them far between. Pork and wild meat were the backbone of the pioneer farmer, with such vegetables as he could raise in the little patch near the cabin. Beef and corn was not then a staple food as at present; soup of some kind, occasionally some mush and molasses. But the sturdy old German pioneer loved his sauerkraut und speck, snitz und knep, bastenaden, karbsen, rubeen, weiskraut, bohnen, erbsen, mehl und grumberen soup, noodle soup, smaltz kuchen, apple-tumbles, pot-pie, panhasen, and other good things not always at hand.

Pioneer Settlers.—Most, if not all, of the pioneers of what is now Clay township came from Germany and located here between the years 1740 and 1770, among whom were the Weidman, Weachter, Miller, Elser, Householder, and other families belonging to the Lutheran congregation, and from a place called "Durlach," as can be seen on some of the grave-stones in the Brickerville Church graveyard, one of which reads, "Born in Rusheim, in der Morgrafschaft Durlach, in Europe," and were called in that section of the township the Durlachers, from which the Durlach post-office received its name.

The Brubacher, Hackman, Wissler, and other families were Mennonites, and among the other families were the Appel, Bentz, Bollinger, Deardorf, Weaver, Herchelroth, Stover, Erb, Eberly, Laber, Oberlin, Heacker, Wealand families, and some others of the first settlers, who lived in one-story frame or log houses, a small number of which are standing yet.

Nissly Family.—Jacob, the pioneer of the Nissly family in this country, came here in the early part of the last century, and settled in the west part of what is now Lancaster County, and was naturalized in 1729. He had three sons,—Jacob, John (Hans), and Henry. Jacob, Jr., had three sons also,—Henry, Jacob, and Martin. John (Hans) Nissly had six sons,—Michael, John, Jacob, Abraham, Samuel, and Martin. The first above-named Henry Nissly was born in 1722, married a Miss Reif, and resided on a mill property and one hundred and sixty acres of land on Chikis Creek, below Sporting Hill, in Rapho township. He was the ancestor of the Nissly family of what is now Clay township. He had eight children,—Barbara, married to Michael Brandt; Anna, married to Jabez Shuey; Henry, Martin, Catharine, married to Dr. Michael Kaufman (late of Manheim borough); Jacob, and Maria and Abraham, who died in infancy.

Martin Nissly (last above named) was born Jan. 16, 1759, married Elizabeth Hallock, and located in what is now Clay township in 1787, on a farm of one hundred and seventy-two and one-quarter acres of

land. He had two children,—Catharine, married to Benjamin Bollinger; and Henry, who was born July 12, 1783, and married Catharine, daughter of Peter Martin, and died in 1869, leaving nine children,—Peter, Martin, Henry, Samuel, Elizabeth, John, Catharine, Anna, and Isaac Nissly, all born in Clay township. Peter married a Pfoutz, and has one son, Jacob, residing near Richland, in Lebanon County. Samuel, a justice of the peace for Clay township, is possessor of the old Nissly homestead farm in Clay. Isaac married a Miss Bryson, and died in 1862, leaving one child,—Ida V., now living in Reading. Samuel's mother was Catharine, daughter of Peter Martin, and was born in what is now Ephrata, Pa., March 29, 1789, in the house now occupied by Adam Konigsmacher.

Peter Martin located in Clay township in 1804, in the house now occupied by John Y. Weidman, where his daughter Catharine married Henry Nissly. In 1808, John Martin, grandfather of Mrs. Nissly, came from Bradla, Switzerland, and located in Shenandoah County, Va., and married Ann Maria Koelb. He was a shoemaker by trade, and subsequently, with his wife and three children,—Peter, Ann Maria, and Catharine,—all born in Virginia, together with his wife's two brothers, John Adam and Jonathan Koelb, and a sister Christiana, emigrated to Ephrata, and located on the hill, a short distance from the "Sisters' House." The Koelbs were both bachelors and shoemakers by trade, and died at Ephrata of old age, and their sister Catharine married a Mr. Luther.

Hans (John) Martin, also at Ephrata, made shoes and had a small store, and died at the age of seventy-seven years where Adam Konigsmacher now lives. His son, Peter Martin, when twenty-seven years of age, married Catharine Flickinger; his daughter, Ann Maria, married Samuel Keller, and his daughter, Catharine, married Henry Miller, who owned the property now owned by Israel Erb. Hans (or John) Martin was a scrivener as well as shoemaker and storekeeper, and at the age of thirty-two years was, in 1791, commissioned by Governor Thomas Mifflin as justice of the peace for Cocalico and Elizabeth, and in 1804 moved into what is now Clay township, where he kept a store till 1829, and was acting justice of the peace till 1835, a term of forty-four years, and died in 1844 in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His children were Catharine, Mary, Jacob, Anna, Hannah, Peter, Isaac, and Elizabeth. Catharine married Henry Nissly in 1808; Mary married Jacob Eberly and moved to Columbus, Ohio; Salome (Mary) married Samuel Erb and resided in Clay township, on the farm now owned by Hiram Erb; Jacob married Catharine Forry and resided near Shippensburg, Pa., where his wife died in 1834; Anna married Owen Bruner and resided in New Ephrata, now Lincoln village, where he kept a store and died in 1845; Hannah married Richard R. Heistler, Esq., a shoemaker

by trade, surveyor and scrivener, resided at Ephrata, and died in 1847; his wife is still living. Peter, Jr., married Charlotte Konigsmacher, and for his second wife her sister, Susannah Konigsmacher. He was a surveyor and scrivener, also was elected prothonotary of the county in 1860, and associate judge in 1866, and died in 1867 in the sixty-fourth year of his age. His wife survives him. Isaac died unmarried, and in 1834 Elizabeth married Adam Bard and moved to Reading, where he is engaged in the hardware business.

Weiss, Bollinger, Pfoutz, Royer, Fry.—Jacob Weiss obtained a warrant Jan. 4, 1733, for one hundred and sixty acres of land, and after having settled upon and improved a tract of land containing two hundred and eighty acres, situated on either side of Middle Creek, died in 1753 before obtaining a patent for the same. He left two sons, Jacob and George Michael. Jacob obtained a patent for one hundred and forty acres, and in 1754 sold the same to his brother, George Michael Weiss, who in 1762 obtained a patent for the other one hundred and forty acres, and in 1767 sold seventy-one and a quarter acres to Daniel Bollinger, and the same year sold seventy-three and three-quarter acres to Abraham Frantz, and in 1771 Frantz sold the same to Martin Moyer, and in 1811 Moyer sold the same to Rev. Jacob Pfoutz. His sons were John, Jacob, Moses, Abraham, and David Pfoutz. In 1852 David Pfoutz became the owner of the seventy-three and three-quarter acres, and died in 1875. His son, Henry Pfoutz, is now the owner of the property.

Daniel Bollinger, the owner of the seventy-one and one-quarter acre tract, had two children, Peter, and Anna who married John Royer. Peter Bollinger (son of David) became the owner of the tract in 1792, and retained possession till his decease in 1840. His children were Daniel, Benjamin, Christian, Jacob, Samuel, and Anna. Anna married Samuel Royer, and Samuel, son of Peter Bollinger, became the owner of the tract, and in 1851 sold to Jacob Fry, who in 1878 sold to Abraham Fry, the present owner.

The Herchelroth Family (pronounced *Herckelrode*).—John Herchelroth, one of the pioneers of Clay, emigrated from Germany, and took up, under warrant of March 16, 1747, a tract of one hundred and fifteen acres of land, lying on the west side of Middle Creek, and located on the same, where he died, leaving six children,—Lawrence, John, Henry, Christian, Juliana, and Elizabeth. In 1762 his son Lawrence became the owner of the above tract, for which he procured a patent in 1764. He also purchased another tract adjoining, and after his decease his two sons, Henry and Lawrence, became joint owners of the two tracts, and in 1816 made a division of the property. Lawrence settled on the original or south tract, warranted by his father in 1747, and Henry took the north tract, Middle Creek being the dividing line between their tracts. The original tract is now owned by Benjamin Bollinger, who married a Herchelroth,

and is a son of Abraham Bollinger, who resided on what is known as the Deardorf property.

Deardorf and Bollinger.—In 1748, Henry Deardorf settled on the west side of Middle Creek, on a tract of one hundred and seventy acres of land, whereon he built a one and a half story house, which is still standing, and upon which is the name of the then owner and date of building the house. After the decease of John Deardorf, Abraham Deardorf became possessed of ninety-six acres of this tract, and in 1802 it passed into the hands of Abraham Bollinger, and in 1807 Jacob Bollinger became the owner, and died in 1852. He had seven children, viz.: George, Jacob, Anna, Elizabeth, Catharine (married Emanuel Wilder), Mary (married Samuel Fahnstock), and Sarah Bollinger. Abraham's son, Jacob, became the owner of the Bollinger part of the tract, and died in 1875, and in 1883 the property was owned by Henry Bollinger.

Householder and Stober.—March 3, 1733, Matthias Weidman obtained a warrant for one hundred and forty-four and one-half acres of land, and died before obtaining a patent for the tract. He left four children, viz.: Martin, John, Matthias, and Elizabeth, who married Adam Householder, when they sold their interest in the above tract to Lawrence Householder, who was born in 1727. He subsequently, Jan. 22, 1762, procured a patent for the above one hundred and forty-four and one-half acres of land. At his decease he left a son, Jacob, and daughters, Barbara, who married Frederick Adams; Catharine, married George Stober; Elizabeth, married Henry Miland; and Susanna, married George Scherb.

Jacob Householder, son of Lawrence, died in 1814, leaving no sons. George Stober died in 1828, leaving two sons, Jacob and John. Jacob married a Miss Zartman, and had one son, Elias, who married a Miss Zeigler, and had one son, J. A. Stober, Esq., now residing in the village of Schoeneck, West Cocalico township.

Brubaker Family.—In 1757, Abraham Brubaker, Sr., purchased of Martin Weightman one hundred and seventy-two and one-quarter acres of land in what is now Clay township, and in 1787 sold the same to Martin Nissy, and in 1788 purchased of John Carpenter, at Indiantown, Clay township, three hundred and sixty-nine acres of land, and at his decease he left five sons,—

I. Abraham, who had five sons, David, John, Abraham, Jacob, and Peter.

II. John, who had three sons, John, Jacob, and Abraham.

III. Daniel, who had two sons, Daniel and John.

IV. Christian, who had two sons, Abraham and John.

V. Jacob, who had two sons, Jacob and John.

From this small beginning the large Brubaker family in this part of the county sprang.

The Miller Family.—Christopher Miller, one of the

early settlers of what is now Clay township, was born in 1744, and located here on a large tract of land, where he died in 1815, leaving four sons,—Johannus, Jacob, George, and Christopher. Johannus died in 1844, leaving three children,—Samuel, John, and Elizabeth. Elizabeth married John Garret. A daughter of Jacob Miller married Dr. Samuel Illig. George Miller had three children,—Peter, Susanna (who married Samuel Ressler), and Catharine (who married Jacob Ranck).

Christopher, son of Christopher, was the father of ten children, viz.: David, Henry, William, Christopher, Isaac, Leah, Sally, Polly, Nancy, and Lydia. Samuel, son of Johannus Miller, died in 1881, leaving four children, viz.: Harriet, married Urias Carpenter; Margaret, married Hiram Fry; John, and Curtis Miller. The three last named still live in Clay township.

The Weachter Family.—George Weachter was one of the pioneers of what is now Clay township, coming from Durlach, in Germany. He married Catharine Weidman, and was the father of five children, viz.: Frederick (born in 1763), John, George, Elizabeth (married Peter Elser), Catharine (married Leonard Illig).

John Weachter was born in 1765, and had five children,—John, George, Lydia (married Samuel, son of Henry Miller), Margaret (married Samuel, son of Isaac Miller), and Hannah (married Samuel Miller, a blacksmith by trade).

George Weachter, son of John, was born in 1792, and had two sons, Jacob and George, and four daughters, viz.: Hannah, married Joseph Weidman; Lydia, married Peter Weidman; Catharine, married David Gring; and Sarah, who married Peter Zartman. George now owns the old mansion and farm property formerly owned by his father, great-grandson of the pioneer George.

Weidman Family (spelled and pronounced *Weightman*, also *Weitman*).—Martin Weidman patented in 1745 three hundred and eighty-seven and one-half acres of land that had been surveyed in 1733 to Foadine Miller. Weidman sold, in 1757, one hundred and seventy-two and one-quarter acres of said tract to Abraham Brubaker, who in 1787 sold the same to Martin Nissly, and it is now (1833) the property of Samuel Nissly. The buildings on this last-named tract were erected in 1755, and on the corner-stone under the house, still standing, is the following inscription, cut in capital letters:

WER WILL DAVIN AN DE STRASSEN
MUS EIN JEDEM BODEN BASSEN
W.W.M. A. N. O. 1755. JAHRES D. M.

In 1766, Martin Weidman sold two hundred and fourteen and one-half acres of land to his son, Jacob Weidman, who died in 1804. His sons were George, John, Jacob, Christopher, Samuel, and Peter. His daughters were Catharine, married Baltzer Lees; Elizabeth, married George Yundt; Susanna, married

Johannus Elser. At present there are living Joel, son of George Weidman; George, son of John; Peter and Henry, sons of Samuel; David, Joseph, Peter, and Emanuel, sons of Peter; John Y.; two great-grandsons of Jacob, Martin L. and Ward Weidman.

Romig Family.—Henry Romig, Sr., came to Clay township in 1820, and died in 1843. He had one son, Henry, now over eighty years of age, who has a son Jacob, whose two sons, William and Jacob, are residents of this township.

Laber Family.—Martin Laber was born in 1738, and finally located in what is now Clay township, and died here in 1823. He had a son George, who died in Clay in 1847. His two sons were George and Jonas. Jonas inherited the old homestead and a large tract of land. His two children are Sarah and Margaret.

Bentz Family.—In 1735, Ulrich Bentz warranted a tract of ninety-eight acres of land, for which he received a patent in 1748. In 1753 two hundred and thirteen and three-quarter acres was warranted to Christian Eby, and in 1766 the same was patented to Ulrich Bentz, making a total of three hundred and eleven and three-quarter acres, and in 1770 he sold to his son, Christian Bentz, two hundred and twenty-eight acres of the above tract. Christian died in 1790, when his oldest son, Jacob, became owner of a part thereof, and Ludwig Bentz the balance of said tract. The sons of Jacob Bentz were Christian, George, and Martin. George is still living.

Pioneer Weddings.—In the early history of this township, before the era of fashionable ministers and weddings, the happy pair that had become desirous of being made one would agree upon the time, as is usual in such cases, and the place would be under the branches of a large tree at some point along the principal road. The minister would be notified of the time and place, and thus, in the open air, with none but the innocent little birds for witnesses, Fritz and Katrina, with the benediction of "what God hath joined together let no man put asunder," would be made happy—for a time at least.

Pioneer Funerals.—Previous to 1825 there were no coaches, carriages, buggies, or spring-wagons owned in what is now Clay township. Funerals were attended on foot, horseback, and in the old Conestoga wagon. There being no such thing as a fashionable hearse, the remains of the deceased was placed in one of the old Conestogas, covered with white cloth stretched over the high bows, and drawn by four horses, the driver riding the near wheel-horse, as at the present day. After placing the remains in the Conestoga, all the friends that could would find seats in the wagon, and thus be conveyed to the burial-place. On all such occasions wine and cake were served to all present before leaving the house for the grave.

Pioneer Mills, Taverns, Stores, etc.—A frame grist-mill was built in pioneer days on Middle Creek

by Peter Wiland. It stood a short distance below the present mill, and when Jacob Erb became the owner in 1787 he built the present two-story stone mill building, when the old mill building was converted into a school-house. Upon the death of Jacob Erb, his son Isaac became the owner of the mill property, and in 1820 sold the same to his brother, John Erb, who carried on the milling business until 1840, when he sold to his son Hiram, who in 1841 built the saw-mill adjoining the grist-mill, and in 1871 sold the mill property to Michael S. Eberly, who in 1875 added one story to the grist-mill, and is at present carrying on the milling business.

John Erb died in 1862, leaving four children,—Hiram, John B., Esq., of Lititz, Henry B., and Priscilla, who married George W. Steinmütz. Upon the decease of his father, Hiram became owner of the brick mansion, in which he has kept a store since 1875.

Near the old grist-mill was built a tavern-house by — Eberly in 1767, at which place a tavern has been kept continuously to the present time, and known as the "Red Lion." The property was owned by Jacob Erb, and by his son John. The tavern property has been owned and kept as such since 1868 by George W. Steinmütz.

The Weidman grist- and saw-mill on Middle Creek was built in 1755 by Christopher Weidman, who owned and operated the mill till 1811, when the property was purchased by Michael Shepler. He removed the saw-mill and built a fulling-mill on the site, which he operated until 1833, when the property was purchased by James and Jesse Pennabacker, who removed the fulling-mill and erected a rifle-barrel manufactory, and in 1861 Jesse Pennabacker rebuilt the grist-mill, making it a three-story building, and is in operation at the present time.

The Levi Dreisch frame saw-mill and bending-works, located on Middle Creek, was built in 1874, destroyed by fire in 1879, and rebuilt in 1880.

The Elser saw- and hemp-rolling-mill, located on Middle Creek, was built by the early settlers, on a tract of one hundred and four acres of land warranted Jan. 3, 1738, to Michael Kitch. Kitch not complying with the terms of the warrant, the land was surveyed March 13, 1749, for Martin Weidman, and April 26, 1750, a patent of the same was granted Michael Shank, who, on April 30, 1750, conveyed the same to Henry Mock, who subsequently conveyed to Peter Elser, who came from Germany. Mr. Elser held the property during his life. He left four sons, George, Peter, John, and Adam. After his death his executors, on Aug. 22, 1788, conveyed his property to his two sons, George and Peter Elser, and on Jan. 10, 1789, George conveyed his undivided part to his brother Peter, who married a Miss Weachter, and carried on the saw- and hemp-mill until he died, in 1845, at the age of seventy-nine years. His son, Samuel Elser, then became the owner, and carried on the business until

his decease in 1879, and after his death his son, John O., became the owner of the property and is at present carrying on the business.

Lincoln Mill is a three-story stone grist-mill, located on Middle Creek, and was built in 1842 by Jacob Wissler. The pioneer at this place was John Jacob Graff, who settled on two hundred and two acres of land by survey of Oct. 30, 1733. From him the property passed to Andrew Wissler, and from Andrew to Jacob Wissler, and from him to Christian Wissler, who died in 1878, when his son, Benjamin Wissler, became the owner, and is still conducting the milling business.

Eberly's mill is of stone, located on Middle Creek, and was built in 1774, on a tract of one hundred and fifty acres of land warranted Jan. 24, 1737, and patented April 28, 1757, to Ulrich Stealy, and sold the same year to Jacob Eberly, who, on Aug. 27, 1766, obtained a patent for thirty-one acres and forty-three perches of land on Middle Creek, and in 1784 sold the premises to Henry Eberly. Henry Eberly had five sons,—Jacob, Samuel, Henry, Peter, David. In 1836, Henry Eberly, Jr., became the owner of the grist-mill, and in 1878 conveyed the mill property to his two daughters, Mrs. John B. Wissler and Mrs. Israel W. Groh.

Henry Eberly, Sr., had a brother, Jacob, who had five sons,—Joseph, David, Samuel, Jacob, and John.

The sons of Joseph Eberly are Joseph, Elias H., Levi, John, and Isaac.

The sons of David are Jacob, Samuel, John, and David.

The sons of Jacob are Henry and Isaac.

The sons of John are Benjamin and John Eberly.

The Snyder Mill.—The three-story stone grist-mill located on Hammer Creek was built in 1813 by Michael Kline. His father, Michael Kline, came from Germany, and on Feb. 15, 1748, took out a warrant for one hundred and thirty-seven acres of land on Hammer Creek, and on Jan. 26, 1749, he obtained a patent for the same. He had fourteen children. His sons were Michael, Nicholas, George, Daniel, Jacob, and Leonard. His daughters were Gertrude, married Hartman Merrel; Fanny, married Michael Quiggell; Catharine, married George Wilt; Magdalene, married Adam Dreisch; Margaret, married George Bowman; Dorothea, married John Bowman; Barbara, married George Geiger; Susanna, married John Brown.

In 1780, Nicholas, his second son, became possessed of the original property, and in 1800 sold the same to his brother, Michael Klein, who built the mill in 1813, and died in 1842.

This Michael Klein had also fourteen children. George, Michael, Jacob, John, Samuel, Henry, Daniel, William, David, and Joseph were the sons. The daughters were Julia, married to Ephraim Carpenter; Catharine, married to Andrew Welborn; Molly, married to John Seibert; Elizabeth, married

to Henry Summy; and all fourteen lived unmarried until the youngest child was two years of age. George, John, Henry, Daniel, William, and Joseph all had farms adjoining each other, along near Hammer Creek. Jacob kept a tavern at the turnpike in the brick house now owned by Rev. John R. Hess. Michael was appointed a justice of the peace in 1818, and kept store in the frame house next to the present residence of Samuel Nissly, Esq. In 1849, Joseph became the owner of the mill property, and in 1869 sold it to George Flory, who built the saw-mill adjoining, and in 1870 sold the property to A. B. Snyder, the present owner.

Indiantown grist- and saw-mills were built on Indian River, in 1823, by Isaac, son of John Erb, who sold the property in 1832 to Jacob Herslberger. Mr. Herslberger made some additions to the mill, and subsequently sold to John Oberlin. The next owner was Samuel Millinger, and after his decease in 1880 William Stober became the owner. In 1882 he put in steam-power and otherwise improved the mills, and is the present owner.

Martin Weidman kept a store in the house now owned by M. L. Weidman from 1833 until 1859, when his son, S. P. A. Weidman, kept the old store until 1875, when he died.

A tavern was kept at the turnpike in the house now owned by Zacharias Furry for nearly or quite thirty-three years. The landlords were Henry Stutenroth, George Elser, and lastly by John Elser in 1837. The tavern now kept by H. K. Wealand was first occupied as a hotel in 1869.

Land Owners in 1828.—The land-owners of what is now Clay township, and located on the south side of the Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg turnpike, in 1828, were:

Samuel Appel.
Henry Appel.
Benjamin Bollinger.
Peter and Andrew, sons of B.
Bollinger.
Jacob Bollinger.
Peter Bollinger.
Jacob Bentz.
Christian Bentz.
John Erb, innkeeper.
Peter Elser, saw-miller.
George Elser, innkeeper.
George Eichlberger.
Isaac Erb.
Daniel Erb.
Henry Heichelroth.
Jacob Hochman.
William Klein.

Henry Klein.
Michael Klein, Sr.
Jacob Klein, innkeeper.
Samuel Klein, carpenter.
Joseph Lohr.
George Lohr.
Peter Martin, Esq.
Henry Nissly.
Jacob Plantz.
Henry Romig.
John Schuch.
John Stober.
Jacob Wissler.
John Weidman.
Peter Weidman.
Samuel Weidman.
George Weidman.
William Weidman.

On the north side of the turnpike were the following inhabitants:

Daniel Brubaker.
Rev. Abraham Brubaker.
David Brubaker.
Abraham Beyer.
Daniel Disler.
George Donmyer.
Samuel Eberly.
Joseph Eberly.

Samuel Eberly, Esq.
Henry Eberly, Sr., miller.
Michael Eberly.
John Eberly, Sr.
J. Eberly, Jr.
Joseph Eby.
John Enck.
Samuel, son of D. Eberly.

David Frantz.
Sebastian Gockley.
Jacob Helly.
John Holsman.
Jacob Hucker.
Jacob Hirsberger, miller.
George Hitz, tinner.
George Lohr.
Samuel Miller, blacksmith.
John Miller.
Conrad Mentzer.
George and Jacob Mentzer.
John Oberlin.
John Ransch.
Luwig Rohrer.

Jacob Scherb.
John Stealy.
George Scherb.
John Seibert.
Henry Wealand.
George Weachter.
John Wealand.
George Wolf.
John Wolf.
Henry Wolf.
Peter West.
Christopher West.
Henry Windlagler.
Elias Weachter.

Justices of the Peace.—The territory now embraced in Clay township has furnished the following justices of the peace:

Peter Martin, Sr., was appointed a justice of the peace Dec. 22, 1791, by Governor Thomas Mifflin, "for so long as he behaves himself well." He held the office until 1834, in the house now owned by John Y. Weidman, where he died in 1844, aged eighty-four years.

Michael Kline was appointed a justice of the peace about the year 1818.

Christopher Bentz was appointed in 1830.

Samuel Eberly was appointed in 1827 by Governor Andrew Shulze, "for so long as he behaves himself well."

John Elser was appointed in 1833.

Peter Martin, Jr., was appointed in 1835 by Governor George Wolf. This was the last appointment in this township previous to the adoption of the Constitution of 1838.

The elections by the people have been as follows: 1840, Peter Martin, Jr., and Christian Bentz; 1845, Peter Martin, Jr., and John B. Erb; 1850, John B. Erb and Samuel Nissly; 1855-75, Samuel Nissly and Samuel Eberly; 1880, Samuel Nissly and Henry H. Bingham.

Indiantown Mennonite Meeting-House was built in 1819 on eighty perches of land donated by Abraham Brubacher. The building committee were Daniel Brubacher, John Wenger, and John Bell. The pastors at that time were Abraham Brubacher, John Hess, and Christian Risser. Christian Risser died in 1826, when Christian Bomberger succeeded him, and moved out of the district in 1848, when another Christian Bomberger succeeded him. John Hess died in 1830, when Benjamin Eby succeeded him. Benjamin Eby moved out of the district in 1866, when John R. Hess succeeded him. Abraham Brubacher died in 1851, when John Risser succeeded him, and he died in 1873. Christian S. Risser succeeded him in 1874. Present pastors are Christian Bomberger, John R. Hess, and Christian S. Risser. Meetings are held every four weeks. Previous to the year 1819 meetings were held every eight weeks in private houses,—at Daniel Brubaker's (now Isaac Brubaker's) at Indian Run, and at Jacob Wissler's

and Jacob Hackman's at Middle Creek, in Clay township.

United Brethren Meeting-House, near Newtown, known as "Paradise Church," was built by the United Brethren in 1847. Building committee and trustees, Jesse Pannabecker, Joseph Snyder, and Gideon Weidman. Pastor at that time, Simon Nolt; afterwards Siegrist Landis, Kauffman Elders, and others. Religious meetings are held every two weeks. Present trustees, John H. Miller, Jacob Hackman, and David Eberly. Free school was kept in the basement until 1880, when a new school-house was built in Newtown by the township. School-teachers, Charles Anstead, Samuel Zentmyer, B. P. Hibshman, William Enck, and David S. Enck.

Sandstone Meeting-House, known as Heinecke's, was built by subscription on land purchased from Jacob Frantz, in about the year 1860. Members from the United Brethren for some reason took an interest in the same, and called themselves in German "Allgemeine Bruder." The church was built for all religious denominations who contributed to build the same, with one exception. Elias Wolf, Benjamin Heinecke, and Levi Enck were trustees and building committee. The German Baptists hold meetings in this church every twelve weeks. Previous to about 1835 the German Baptists held their meetings in private houses. Meetings were held every twelve weeks at the house of Rev. Jacob Pfautz, also at Peter Bollinger's and Jacob Bollinger's, then residing along Middle Creek.

Wood Corner School-House was originally built in 1813, by Jacob Bentz, Peter Bentz, Sr., Peter Bollinger, and Peter Martin, on the road leading from the turnpike to Hallocker's mill, on land owned by Jacob Bentz, for which he paid £32 towards the building of the school-house, Peter Bentz £25, Peter Bollinger £18, Peter Martin £17, total £92, or, in our currency, \$245.33. Jacob Bentz, by deed dated Feb. 15, 1815, conveyed the ground on which the school-house stood to Peter Bentz, Sr., one-fourth part thereof, to Peter Bollinger one-eighth part, and to Peter Martin one-eighth part thereof, for the use of a school-house and meeting-house for all Christian denominations, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever.

After the passage of the free-school system act by the State Legislature and its adoption by the people, the old school-house and grounds were not of sufficient capacity to accommodate the pupils in the district, and the original owners having deceased, upon petition an act of Assembly was passed and approved March 26, 1859, authorizing Peter Martin, the younger, Martin Weidman, and Elias Stober, trustees of said district and of the school property, to sell the same, and apply the proceeds of such sale in improving the site on which a new school-house had been erected by the township on the opposite side of the highway from the old one. The new school-house was built

in 1858, on sixty perches of land purchased from Christian Bentz. The school directors were Jonathan Kratz, Elias Enck, John Lowry, Jacob Bollinger, Samuel Elser, and Elias Wolf.

Miller School-House was built by the township, on forty perches of land purchased from Peter Miller, in 1849. School directors, Samuel Shenk, Christian Risser, Martin Weidman, Hiram Erb, John Keller, and Gabriel Baer.

Swamp School-House was built by the township, on forty perches of land purchased from Robert and George Dawson Coleman, in 1850. School directors the same as in 1849.

Fairview School-House was built by the township, on forty perches of land purchased from Jonathan Kraatz, in 1855. School directors, Martin Bentz, Peter Martin, Elias Stober, Benjamin Bollinger, Jacob Eichelberger, and John Keller.

Fetter School-House was built by the township, on sixty perches of land purchased from George Fetter, in 1860. School directors, John Lowry, Samuel Elser, Peter Fidler, Elias Wolf, Samuel Eberly, and Jacob S. Hacker.

Sunnyside School-House was built by the township, on eighty perches of land purchased from John H. Brubaker, in 1868. School directors, John H. Miller, Abraham B. Snyder, Jacob Romig, Jacob Roehrer, Jacob B. Wissler, and Samuel Burkholder.

Newtown School-House was built by the township, on forty perches of land purchased from John H. Miller, in 1880. School directors, William K. Furlow, Samuel S. Wolf, Andrew Weidman, Hiram Bollinger, Jacob S. Hacker, and Jacob Hackman. School directors in 1883, William K. Furlow, Samuel S. Wolf, Andrew Weidman, Hiram Bollinger, Jacob S. Hacker, and Hiram L. Erb.

Durlach School-House was erected on seventy-five perches of land which George Illig and wife, by deed dated May 15, A.D. 1800, conveyed to John Erb and Jacob Eberly, in trust for the Mennonite Society, and to Christopher Miller and Jacob Weidman, Jr., in trust for the Lutheran Society, for the use of a school for said two societies, and for no other use whatsoever, in which house school has been kept ever since.

Present trustees, Jacob B. Hackman, Jacob S. Brubaker, Jacob Romig, and David Miller.

Durlach Post-Office was established in 1840 at the house then occupied by John Elser, on the turnpike from Downingtown to Harrisburg, with Harrison Elser as postmaster. The mail was delivered at this office three times a week by the old "mail carrier," who was proprietor of a two-horse coach, with which he performed the wonderful task of transporting a large portion of the passenger traffic between the two points above named. When the Reading and Columbia was completed the mail route was changed to run from Ephrata to Brickerville *via* Durlach six

times per week. The office is now kept in the store of H. S. Eberly, who is also the present postmaster.

Clay Post-Office was established in 1873 at the house of George W. Steinmetz, on the turnpike, with Emanuel Weidman as postmaster, who held the office until 1876, when Hiram E. Steinmetz, the present postmaster, was appointed, and receives the mail six times per week from Ephrata.

Clay Lodge, No. 915, I. O. of O. F., was instituted in 1875, with the following-named charter members: Samuel M. Jacoby, Martin Romig, J. Y. Kline, M.D., Henry Mellinger, Peter O. Elser, Solomon Eberly, William Romig, P. G., Franklin Stahl, John M. Jacoby, and J. H. Roher. The regular meetings of this lodge are held on Saturday evening of each week in "Kline Hall," built in 1874 by Dr. J. Y. Kline. The officers in July, 1883, were: P. B. Kofroth, N. G.; H. B. Keller, Esq., V. G.; William Romig, Sec.; J. G. Keener, Asst. Sec.; J. O. Elser, Treas.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HIRAM ERB.

The Erb family is one of the old-stock families of Lancaster County. Jacob, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came with his father from Switzerland in the year 1728, when four years of age, and resided at an early day near Hammer Creek, in Warwick township. About the year 1782 he removed to what is now Clay village, in Clay township, where he purchased five or six hundred acres of land, including the mill privileges at that point, and made a permanent settlement. He operated the mill at Clay, and another one a little higher up, on Middle Creek, besides engaging in the arduous duties of pioneer agriculture. In religious affairs he belonged to the Mennonite persuasion until the breaking out of the Revolutionary war; but at that time feeling that the non-resistant principles of the society were detrimental to the preservation of the essential liberties of the people, he withdrew from the connection and warmly supported the struggle for national independence. After the close of the war he represented his district in the Legislature of the State. He was possessed of a deep, reflective mind, good judgment, and a progressive spirit. He died in 1810, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. His wife was a Miss Johns, who bore him two sons and several daughters. The names of the former were John and Christian. The latter occupied the old family seat in Warwick during his life-time, and his descendants are still to be found in that locality. John was the grandfather of the subject of this paper. At the age of sixteen he entered the service of his country, and served for three years as a teamster during the Revolutionary war. He subsequently resided at Clay, where he operated both of the

mills owned by his father and cultivated the homestead farm. He was a prominent and influential man, and was the founder of the school at Clay (then Durlach Post-office), and active in religious affairs. He married Judith Hull, and had a large family of children, viz.: Jacob, John, David, Isaac, Samuel, Joseph, Molly (who married Abraham Erb and emigrated to Canada), Elizabeth (who became the wife of Michael Shepler), Nancy (who married Abraham Bear), and Catharine (who became the wife of Joseph Weidman).

John Erb, father of our subject, born Nov. 3, 1786, also passed his life at Clay, where he engaged in farming, milling, and in keeping a public-house. He was a prominent member of the Old-Line Whig party, and during the Anti-Masonic excitement served as one of the commissioners of Lancaster County. He married Barbara Bergelbach, and his children were Hiram, John B., Henry B. (deceased), and Priscilla Cecilia (deceased, wife of George W. Steinmetz, a merchant at Clay). He died in 1862, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

Hiram, eldest son of John Erb, was born at the upper mill privilege, in Clay, on April 11, 1810. He enjoyed only a common-school education, and at the age of nineteen embarked in the milling business, at the old family site established by his great-grandfather, and continued in that vocation for the long period of forty years. He also engaged in farming pursuits on a portion of the original family tract, of which he now owns one hundred and fifty acres, at Clay. In the year 1869 he formed a partnership with his son, Hiram L. Erb, and under the name and style of Hiram Erb & Son, established a general store at Richland, Lebanon Co. In the spring of 1875 the business was removed to Clay, where the firm have since continued to trade. Mr. Erb was postmaster at Clay (then Durlach) for four years, having been appointed by President Taylor. He was originally an ardent Republican, an intimate acquaintance of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, and one of the founders of the Republican party of his section. In 1872, out of admiration for the life and character of Horace Greeley, he supported the Democratic nominees for the Presidency, and has since acted independently in politics. He served as a school director at the time free schools were made general, for three years, and has always lent a cheerful support to the various evangelical and progressive movements of his time. He married on May 16, 1839, Catharine Lehn, widow of John S. Bear. Hiram L. Erb, the sole issue of the union, was born on Nov. 24, 1840. He was raised in milling and farming, but in consequence of failing health entered the mercantile business with his father in 1869, and has since remained a member of the firm of Hiram Erb & Son. His political career has been similar to that of his father. He represents his district in the Democratic County Committee at the present time, and is also a member of the school board of his township. He enjoys an excellent repu-



William Erbe



W. S. Eberly,



Benj^d Washburn

tation in his locality. He married Nov. 24, 1863, Salinda, daughter of William and Lucy A. Becker, of Lebanon County, and has two children,—Misses Laura and Salinda Erb.

HENRY S. EBERLY.

Henry S. Eberly was born in Elizabeth township (now Clay), on Aug. 6, 1830. His grandfather, Henry Eberly, settled in the neighborhood of what is now Durlach at an early day, where he engaged in milling, farming, operating a carding-machine, and in distilling. Samuel, his father, married Catharine, daughter of John A. and Catharine Wike, of Lebanon County, and pursued the business of a merchant at Durlach for many years. He was a prominent man in the township and county throughout his life, and as a justice of the peace and scrivener transacted a large amount of public business, acting frequently as the adviser and counselor of his friends, and managing a great many estates.

Henry S. Eberly received his earlier education at the district schools of his neighborhood, subsequently attending the academy at Lititz. He began his active business life in 1846 and 1847, during which time he clerked in the store of Hays & Long, at Mount Joy. In 1848 he entered his father's store at Durlach, where he remained until April, 1860, at which time he began trade on his own account on the same site, where he has since continued to do business. Besides his mercantile pursuits he is engaged in farming and in raising and buying tobacco. Although a staunch Republican in politics, and one of the influential leaders of his party, he has seldom aspired to public office. The only time when he has permitted his name to come before the people was in 1875, when he was elected by a large majority treasurer of Lancaster County, filling the office in an intelligent and capable manner for three years. He served as a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention which nominated Hayes and Wheeler to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. He was postmaster at Durlach from March, 1861, until his election as county treasurer. In many respects he is filling the place of his father in the community, acting as executor, guardian, and administrator in many cases, and being held in general respect and esteem for his affability of manner and the integrity and uprightness of his character. He was one of the founders of the Ephrata National Bank, and has since been a member of the board of directors of that institution. He is also one of the directors of the Northern Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Lancaster County, located at Ephrata, and a director of the Lancaster County Hail Insurance Company, at Lititz. He married Salinda, daughter of Judge Hibshman, of Lebanon County, for many years connected with the Treasury Department, at Washington, and has two children living, viz., Lily P. and Albert H. Eberly.

BENJAMIN WISSLER.

The great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch embarked from Germany for Philadelphia with his wife about the year 1720, but on the voyage over was impressed into the naval service by a vessel of war, together with the other able-bodied men on the ship. His wife proceeded on her journey to Philadelphia, and after his term of service expired he followed her to that city, when he accidentally found her engaged in carrying two pails of milk for a farmer in Germantown. He also took service with a farmer in the same locality, and they passed the remainder of their lives together. Their son, Andrew Wissler¹, led by that peculiar fate which so often directs the aims and purposes of man, removed to Lancaster County, Pa., where he entered the employ of Jacob Groff, an extensive farmer, in what is now Clay township, and in 1767 married the only daughter of his employer, through whom he became the owner of the old Groff homestead, which was taken up in 1724 by John Jacob Groff, his wife's grandfather. The old homestead, although divided into four farms by Jacob Wissler (son of Andrew), has been in the continuous possession of the family since that early period, and is now owned by Levi H. Wissler.

Andrew Wissler¹ had two sons, John and Jacob¹, of whom the former died unmarried. Jacob¹ married Anna, daughter of Christian Eby, in the year 1800, and had a family of ten children, viz., Andrew², who removed to Michigan where he died; Jacob²; Christian; Magdalena, who married Jacob Landes, of Ephrata township; Ezra, the only one surviving, living at Brunnerville; John; Catharine; Mary, who married Levi Erb, of Warwick; Levi; and Samuel. Jacob Wissler¹ was a firm and energetic man, and is known to have made three separate journeys to Canada during his life-time on horseback. Although a Mennonite, he did not wholly ignore the law of self-defense, and the cane is still in the possession of the subject of this sketch, with which he defended himself against the attack of an Indian upon one of his trips.

Christian Wissler, father of Benjamin, was born on Jan. 14, 1805. He occupied a portion of the old Groff homestead, some sixty-four acres, at what is now Wissler's Mill, in Clay township, which he built in 1843. He engaged in farming until the erection of the mill, after which date he devoted his time principally to milling until his death on Nov. 11, 1878. He married, Oct. 25, 1831, Anna, daughter of Rev. Jacob Hostetter, a Mennonite preacher, and had a family of four children, viz., Elizabeth, who married Samuel B. Myers, and removed to Virginia, where she now lives, having married Jacob Lantz for her second husband, after the death of Mr. Myers; Benjamin; Jacob, who resided in North Carolina, and is engaged in the iron business; and Mary A., wife of Henry Hershey, of Harrisburg, Pa.

Benjamin Wissler was born at the old homestead on Oct. 5, 1838. He enjoyed only a common school education, and in early life learned the trade of a miller with his father. In 1862 he enlisted for nine months in the United States army for the suppression of the Rebellion, and was elected second lieutenant of Co. F, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving in the field for the full term of his enlistment. In March, 1864, he married Susanna, daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Wise) Fry, of Millport, Pa., and in April of the same year entered upon the milling business on his own account, in which he has since continued to engage. In 1870 he united with the late S. P. A. Weidman, of Clay township, in the manufacture of millstones, and continued to do business as Weidman & Wissler until the death of the former, in 1875. He subsequently admitted the late Henry B. Erb into partnership with him, and continued the business under the firm-name of Wissler & Erb, until the demise of the latter in 1877, since which time he has successfully pursued the business alone. In 1881 he became associated with C. W. Myers, of Lincoln, Pa., and under the name and style of Myers & Wissler engaged in the manufacture of cigars, purchasing and packing their own leaf. This business connection still continues. Mr. Wissler has led an active and successful business life, and is held in general respect in his native county. He has always felt a deep interest in politics, and acted in strict accord with the principles and policy of the Republican party. Upon two occasions he permitted his name to be offered for nomination for the office of county register, but was defeated each time by a small majority, largely because he firmly refused to pledge himself to carry out any defined line of appointments, or to enter upon his office with any entangling alliances. He has ever felt a warm interest in all movements of a progressive and elevating character, and is recognized as one of the enterprising citizens of his township. He has three children,—viz, Miss Ella E., Christian Fry, and Samuel Lincoln Wissler.

SIMON P. A. WEIDMAN.

The ancestry of the Weidman family, of Lancaster County, can be traced back to the year 1733, at which time Martin Weidman received a patent from William Penn and his associates for three hundred and eighty-five acres of land situate in what is now Clay township. The date of the conveyance is Oct. 6, 1733, and the consideration named therein fifty-nine pounds, nineteen shillings, and sixpence. This was the common ancestor of the family in this country. He emigrated from Durlach, Germany, and was one of the pioneers of Lancaster County. He had two sons, Christopher and Jacob, and a daughter, who married

John Weachter. The former settled at New Holland, Lancaster Co., and was the ancestor of the Weidmans of that section. Jacob resided where Jacob S. Brubaker now lives, in Clay township. He married Barbara Hover, and had ten children, viz., George, Christopher, Martin, John, Jacob², Samuel, Peter, Catharine (who married a Lies), Lizzie (who became the wife of George Yundt), Susanna (who married John Elser, of Harrisburg), and Barbara (who married a Mr. Zeigler).

Jacob² Weidman, son of Jacob¹, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He also had a family of ten children, namely, William, Catharine (who married John Mentzer), Elizabeth (who married John Sherk), Susanna (who married Henry Romig), Jacob (who died, leaving two children), Sally, who married Mr. Fisher), Martin, Polly (who became Mrs. Nye), George, and Fanny (who married a Hocker).

Martin Weidman, father of our subject, engaged in mercantile pursuits during the greater portion of his life, first at Earlville for two years, and subsequently at West Lincoln, Clay township, where he was in trade for many years. He married Lydia Yundt, and had a family of six children, viz., Jacob Martin, Simon P. A., John Y., Sarah (who married Martin Steinmetz, of Ephrata township), Lydia (who became the wife of John B. Eschleman, of Hinkletown), and Susan E., wife of Rev. Stephen Schweitzer, of Lincoln, Pa.

Simon P. A. Weidman, to whom this paper is dedicated, was born at the family seat in Clay township on Oct. 24, 1833. His earlier education was derived at the common schools of the township, and his final studies were pursued at the Lititz Academy. For a number of years he assisted his father in the store at West Lincoln, and about 1857 he succeeded to the business. He remained in active and successful trade at West Lincoln until his demise, on April 13, 1875. He confined himself closely to his business, and was never an aspirant after public position. For several years he was associated with Benjamin Wissler in the manufacture and sale of millstones, under the firm-name of Weidman & Wissler. He led a quiet and industrious life, and was held in general respect for his integrity and uprightness. He gave liberally of his means to the support of all worthy enterprises, whether of a material or spiritual character, and strove by every means in his power to perform the full duty of a good citizen. Cut down in the prime of his life and in the midst of his usefulness, his early demise was attended with universal regret. He married, on Nov. 16, 1858, Mary A., daughter of Jacob and Magdalena Landis, of Ephrata township, who survives him, with an only son, Martin L. Weidman, teller in the Ephrata National Bank.



S. A. Widman



Geo W Steinmetz

GEORGE W. STEINMETZ.

The original ancestor of the Steinmetz family in this country was Charles Steinmetz, who emigrated from a portion of Germany lying along the river Rhine, during the latter half of the eighteenth century, and landed at Philadelphia. He was then eighteen years of age. From Philadelphia he went to Chester County, Pa., in the neighborhood of Royer's Ford, where he married Miss Peggy Beaver, and, traveling still farther westward, located in what is now Ephrata township, Lancaster Co., where he took up one hundred and twenty acres of land in the neighborhood of the present residence of George L. Bowman. Here he engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, at the advanced age of seventy-six years. His children were eight in number, namely: Catharine, who married John Coover, of Ephrata township; Charles; John; Samuel; Sarah, who married Andrew Bushong, Jacob, Isaac, and David. Of this large family only three survive at the present writing (1883), viz.: Samuel, an aged resident of Richland, Lebanon Co.; Sarah, who resides with her daughter, the wife of Hon. Anthony E. Roberts, of Lancaster; and Isaac, residing at Ephrata, Pa.

Jacob Steinmetz, father of our subject, was born in 1798, upon the tract originally settled by his father in Ephrata township, but removed to West Earl township in 1833, where he engaged in farming at the place now owned by Solomon Grove. In 1845 he removed to Annville, Lebanon Co., where he also pursued the vocation of a farmer until his demise, in 1851. His wife was Catharine Gross (born 1806), a native of Ephrata township, daughter of John Gross, who was for many years a hotel-keeper and merchant at Ephrata, and a large land owner. She is still living at Annville, Pa. The children were ten in number, namely: C. P., residing at Annville; George W.; Reuben (deceased); Mary A., wife of Rev. Joseph Painter, of Myerstown, Lebanon Co.; Charles H., a merchant at Newmanstown, in the same county; Selinda, wife of Dr. J. G. Fritz, of Annville; Uriah G., doing business in Philadelphia; Rebecca; Martin N. B., also in business in Philadelphia; and Jacob L., a practicing lawyer at Lancaster, Pa., and a former member of the State Legislature.

George W. Steinmetz was born at the old family seat in Ephrata township on Aug. 11, 1827. When five years of age he removed with his father to West Earl township, where the earlier years of his life were passed upon the paternal farm, and in attendance upon the common schools of his locality. He subsequently enjoyed a higher course of instruction at the Ephrata Academy. Upon the death of his father, in 1851, he came into possession of the home farm at Annville, comprising one hundred at twenty-five acres, which he still owns, and for several years engaged in farming at that place. In 1852 he married Priscilla Cecilia, daughter of John and Barbara Erb, of Clay township, and two years later removed to the

old family seat of the Erb family, at Clay, and succeeded John Erb in the business of hotel-keeping, and in farming a portion of the old homestead, comprising about seventy acres.

In 1855, upon the enactment of local prohibitory laws by the Legislature, he gave up the business of hotel-keeping, and in 1862, upon the death of John Erb, became its owner, by purchase, of both the hotel property and farm. Having pursued farming operations at Clay for a period of fourteen years, Mr. Steinmetz, in 1867, built his present residence and store property at that point, and the year following embarked in the mercantile business, in which he has since continued. He has also engaged extensively in the purchase and sale of tobacco, besides cultivating large quantities himself. He has confined himself closely to his business pursuits, and has neither sought nor been willing to accept public position. He was an earnest supporter of the late war, and as a war Democrat was active in raising the several quotas of soldiers required of his township for service in the field. He is a member of the Brickerville Evangelical Lutheran Church, and has been officially connected with that body since 1865, having served as deacon, and being a member of the board of trustees at the present writing. To all worthy enterprises he has ever lent a cheerful and liberal support, and he ranks among the public-spirited and progressive citizens of his township. His only son, Hiram Erb Steinmetz, was born Oct. 20, 1854. He entered the preparatory department of the Lebanon Valley College at Annville, Pa., in 1867, and was graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1874. He received the Master's degree in 1877. He has been postmaster at Clay since 1876, and devotes much attention to literary work, acting, among other things, as the local correspondent of several leading newspapers in the county. Mrs. George W. Steinmetz died on June 5, 1870.

CHAPTER XLII.

EAST COCALICO TOWNSHIP.

Geography and Topography.—This is one of the northeastern townships of Lancaster County, and is bounded on the northeast by Berks County, on the southeast by the township of Brecknock, southwest by Ephrata, and northwest by West Cocalico township. It has a length of about five and one-half miles, an average width of three and one-third miles. The surface is hilly, and within the limits of the township are four considerable elevations, called Ephrata Ridge, in the southwestern part, Bucher's Mountain in the

northwest, Lied's Ridge in the southwest, and Adamstown Ridge in the northeastern part.

The soil of the township, except on the most elevated portions, is very fertile, producing the ordinary cereals of this region in great abundance, and here as elsewhere in the county tobacco is successfully cultivated. The township is drained towards the southwest, and the largest stream is the Cocalico Creek, which traverses the entire length of the township near its southwestern boundary, and with its affluents, the largest of which is Stony Run, drains a large portion of the area. What is known as Muddy Run, or Muddy Creek, is on the boundary between this township and Brecknock, and receives branches from the southeastern declivity of the water-shed that passes southwesterly through the township from the vicinity of Adamstown. These streams supply water-power for the mills that are scattered through the township.

Highways.—The principal highway is the Lancaster and Reading road, passing from Adamstown borough southwesterly through the township by the village of Reamstown. This road was laid out many years prior to the Revolution, and before the railroad era it was an important thoroughfare. The road was laid out fifty-eight feet wide, but it has been made much narrower by the encroachments of land-owners along its borders. Another important highway is the Schaefferstown and Churchtown road, crossing the township nearly at right angles with the Lancaster and Reading road. Another road through the township, and of considerable importance, is the one crossing the Lancaster and Reading road at Swartzville, near Adamstown borough. Other roads traverse the township in different directions, but those mentioned are the most important.

The Reading and Columbia Railroad passes through the township near its northwestern boundary for two-thirds the length of that line. This affords convenient communication between this township and Reading towards the northwest, and Lancaster and Columbia towards the southwest, and indirectly with Philadelphia, New York, and Harrisburg.

Old Cocalico, and Derivation of Name.—The old township of Cocalico was divided in 1838 into East and West Cocalico and the township of Ephrata, since which time no change has been made in the boundaries of East Cocalico. It is said that the name Cocalico is a corruption *Koch-Hule-Kung*, which means a cave or den of serpents, and that an abundance of these reptiles along the creek of that name suggested its title.

Early Settlers.—Among the pioneers of what is now East Cocalico township, and most prominently identified with its pioneer history, were the Reams, Buchers, Hubers, Kellers, Schwartzwalters, Leaders, Schneiders, Killians, Docks, Forneys, Rupps, Balmers, Mays, Mayers, Hahns, Resslerers, Beyers, Leets, Schlotts, Groffs, Wolfs, Feirsteins, Weidmans, Hershbergers, and others.

Among this number we find that Everhard Ream located in "Zoar," now the village of Reamstown, 1723, and pitched his tent under the spreading branches of a large oak-tree, then standing on the farm now owned and occupied by John Leshler, adjoining the village of Reamstown. The old oak-tree stood a little west of where now stands a large willow-tree, near Mr. Leshler's house. Here, with none but Indians as neighbors, Mr. Ream built his rude hut one hundred and sixty years ago, and after clearing a small spot of ground he procured a warrant, and in 1725 a patent was granted him for about four hundred acres of land, upon a portion of which the village of Reamstown was laid out. For some time the nearest mill to Mr. Ream was on the Brandywine and his nearest neighbors, aside from Indians, were the settlers on Mill Creek.

The attractions produced by Mr. Ream's little clearing and the abundance of pure water induce settlers to locate in his immediate vicinity, and but few years elapsed before Mr. Ream was in the midst of quite a settlement of Germans.

Prominent among Mr. Ream's sons was Tobias who in 1760 laid out the town of Reamstown. Of his children but little is known at present. Christian the oldest son, grew to man's estate and went West. John died in Ohio; George; Juliana, married Jacob Kofroth. Three other daughters married to Michael Weitzel, William Wheeler, and a Mr. Sarbold.

Jacob Hershberger received a warrant for and subsequently patented about six hundred acres of land along the Cocalico Creek, below Reamstown, upon which he built a saw-mill on the site now occupied by Philip Stauffer's mill. Mr. Hershberger had four sons, Isaac, Abraham, Joseph, and John, who inherited his property. The old plantation has been divided and subdivided till it is now owned by Joseph S. Withers, Curtis Withers, Christian Martin, Daniel Hershberger, Moses Shirk, Philip Stauffer, Frederick Andrews, John Heiser, and Alexander Gerhardt. Other owners of large plantations there were, but just who, how much land they owned, or where it was located we were unable to obtain any reliable data.

Cyrus Ream, a great-grandson of Tobias Ream, the founder of Reamstown, grandson of Henry Ream, and son of Curtis Ream, was born Dec. 12, 1812, in Reamstown, where he has since resided, and been held in high esteem by his fellow-townsmen. He served as a justice of the peace from 1856 to 1881, when he was appointed a notary public, which commission he still holds.

In 1860 he was appointed census marshal for the townships of Brecknock and East Cocalico, also for the borough of Adamstown, and has also been treasurer of the Reformed congregation of Reamstown since 1869.

At the age of seventeen years he was apprenticed to Elias Weitknecht to learn the blacksmith trade,

with whom he remained about eight years, when he opened a shop and commenced business in Reams-town on his own account. Here he carried on the blacksmith business for about thirty-five years, when he retired from active service in that line.

Taxables for 1870 for the territory now embraced in what is East Cocalico township:

John Bettsacker, 10 acres of land and one cow, \$21. Land now owned by John Hartman.

John Bucher, 169 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, \$360.

Henry Brendel, 10 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, \$20.

David Beringer, 1 horse, 1 cow, house and lot, \$45.

Marx Buckley, 2 acres, 2 cows, house and lot, \$12.

John Bucher, 240 acres, 3 horses, 2 cows, \$607.

Michael Bear, 260 acres, 1 horse, 5 cows, 2 mills, \$650.

Philip Bradstone, 150 acres, 3 horses, 5 cows, \$740.

John Bechtel, 180 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows, \$702.

Christian Andreas, 152 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, \$348.

Matthias Ackenbach, 50 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, \$167.

John Achey, 40 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, \$140.

Matthias Albert, 1 acre, 1 cow, \$6.

Richard Adams, 80 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, \$220.

Isaac Adams, 150 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, 2 mills, \$420.

Durst Amon, 180 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, \$200.

Philip Artz, 15 acres, 1 cow, \$18.

Conrad Bonenosen, taxed for money, \$10.

Stephen Bollerander, 45 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, \$70.

Peter Binckly, 25 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, \$50.

Adam Bower, 240 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows, \$442.

Martin Bear, taxed for money, \$100.

Peter Bernhauer, 100 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, \$272.

Jacob Bear, 400 acres, 1 horse, 3 cows, \$819.

John Blank, 200 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, \$442.

Ludwig Bary, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, \$200.

Martin Borkholder, 40 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, \$110.

Henry Bost, 2 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, 1 mill, \$180.

Henry Bear, executor, 150 acres, \$450.

John Bear, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, \$176.

Benjamin Bear, 50 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, \$177.

Peter Bentz, 150 acres, 3 horses, 3 cows, \$439.

Daniel Bollinger, 200 acres, 4 horses, 4 cows, \$652.

Abram Bimbaker, 200 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, \$632.

Rudolph Bollinger, 30 acres, 3 horses, 3 cows, \$119.

Abram Bollinger, 90 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, \$341.

Brand & Segar, 101 acres, \$200.

Michael Duffenderfer, money, \$20.

Jacob Dutweiler, 245 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, \$787.

Jacob Eberly, cash, \$230.

Paul Elzecht, 1 cow, house and lot, \$10.

Peter Eberly, 100 acres, \$300.

Jacob Eberly, 125 acres, 1 cow, \$407.

Jacob Eberly, 200 acres, 4 horses, 5 cows, \$809.

Jacob Eberly, wheelwright, 50 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, \$130.

Philip Ebercht, 25 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, house and lot, \$75.

Henry Eigholtz, 2 horses, 4 cows, house and lot, \$25.

George Eiby, 162 acres, 3 horses, 6 cows, \$472.

Samuel Eiby, 150 acres, 2 horses, 5 cows, \$450.

Peter Eigenberger, 166 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, \$229.

Christian Eickstein, cash, \$130.

Peter Fether, 45 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow, \$63.

Henry Fether, 45 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, \$63.

George Frantz, 180 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, \$572.

George Frantz, executor, 100 acres, \$300.

Paul Farman, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, \$229.

Peter Fesser, 100 acres, 3 horses, 2 cows, \$236.

Bernard Fether, 50 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, \$176.

Adam Foss, 6 acres, 1 cow, \$21.

Jacob Fether, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, \$326.

Jacob Foltz, cash, \$20.

Adam Gill, 170 acres, 3 horses, 5 cows, \$385.

Bernard Griger, 1 horse, 1 cow, house and lot, \$15.

Henry Grigor, 1 horse, 1 cow, house and lot, \$20.

John Getel, 50 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, \$125.

David Gogly, 100 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, \$201.

Detrich Gogly, 50 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, \$50.

John Gogly, 150 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow, \$139.

John Gogly, Jr., 140 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, \$213.

Joseph Geer, 180 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, \$222.

Baltzer Getz, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, \$226.

George Getz, 16 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, \$51.

Bernard Gidder, 70 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, \$251.

Joseph Giff, 100 acres, 3 horses, 3 cows, \$339.

Frederick Gieser, 25 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, \$55.

Jacob Hershey, 150 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows, \$365.

Henry Heibel, 48 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, \$50.

Wilow Heft, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, \$229.

Henry Herschberger, 140 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, \$446.

Jacob Hoover, 150 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, \$226.

Baltzer Hoffman, 30 acres, 1 cow, \$70.

Jacob Heruly, 100 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, \$252.

Philip Heft, 100 acres, 1 horse, 3 cows, \$219.

Sim-and John Harnish, 120 acres, 3 horses, 6 cows, \$349.

Henry Hershey, 140 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows, \$462.

Isaac Herschberger, 150 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, \$179.

Abram Herschberger, 102 acres, 1 horse, \$10.

Conrad Hays, 80 acres, 3 horses, 3 cows, \$279.

John Herdinger, 180 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, \$326.

Frederick Jansen, 400 acres, \$1200.

Michael Janz, 100 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, \$200.

John Jones, 20 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 servant, \$73.

Christiane Kaop, 200 acres, 3 horses, 3 cows, \$612.

Jacob Kiesel, 150 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, \$26.

Christian Kuesey, 150 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows, \$340.

Frederick Kueper, 80 acres, 2 horses, 6 cows, \$198.

Abram Klein, 100 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, \$116.

Matthe Kuesley, 80 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, 1 mill, \$279.

Matthe Kuesley, executor, 100 acres, \$300.

Nicholas Kuesley, 170 acres, 4 horses, 5 cows, \$405.

Lotentz Kuep, 180 acres, 1 horse, \$20.

Jacob Kuesey, 100 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, \$342.

Martin Kueper, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, \$129.

Michael Lang, 50 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow, \$64.

Henry Leel, 150 acres, 3 horses, 5 cows, \$205.

Christopher Lutz, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, \$76.

George Long, 100 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, \$216.

John Landis, Jr., 50 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow, \$173.

Casper Lutz, 110 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows, \$472.

John Miller, 150 acres, 3 horses, 6 cows, \$348.

Adam Messer, 25 acres, 1 horse, 3 cows, house and lot, \$125.

Matthe Monchies, 1 horse, 1 cow, house and lot, \$20.

John Martin, 22 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, \$42.

David Menzter, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, \$129.

Conrad Menzter, 200 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows, \$519.

Conrad Mast, 10 acres, 1 cow, \$19.

Dewalt Mader, 60 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, \$76.

Lutz Meyer, 60 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, \$133.

Henry Miller, 41 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, \$139.

John Miller, tanner, 50 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow, \$183.

Jacob Martin, 100 acres, 1 cow, \$14.

Martin Meyer, 75 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, \$291.

John Muselman, 32 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 mill, \$114.

Shouck Martin, 15 acres, \$42.

Michael Pitz, 5 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, \$28.

Adam Ream, 100 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, \$316.

Jacob Rohrer, 50 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, \$100.

Jacob Ream, 1 horse, 1 cow, \$15.

Abram Ream, Jr., 20 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, 2 mills, \$86.

John Ream, 300 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, \$296.

Andrew Ream, 50 acres, 1 cow, house and lot, \$160.

Tobias Ream, 200 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, \$484.

John Rich, 136 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, \$304.

Engle Reiter, 1 cow, house and lot, \$10.

Peter Rine, 15 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, \$32.

Michael Roth, 100 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, \$226.

Nicholas Rupp, 80 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, \$280.

Matthias Ream, 100 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, \$472.

Michael Riter, 200 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, \$426.

Christian Rohrbach, 14 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, \$39.

Peter Rohrer, 130 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, \$419.

John Reiter, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, \$329.

Daniel Rohrer, 100 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, \$432.

Daniel Solenbarger, 50 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, £56.
 Jacob Sherar, 100 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, £232.
 William Shoemaker, 40 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £146.
 Jacob Schwartzwalder, 1 acre, 1 horse, £12.
 Casper Shlap, 1 acre, 1 cow, £10.
 John Shoup, 100 acres, £204.
 Jacob Sweigert, 100 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, £216.
 George Smelder, 70 acres, 1 horse, 3 cows, £109.
 William Stuber, 200 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £126.
 Casper Streif, 50 acres, 2 cows, £56.
 Nicholas Suedler, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £226.
 John Stoffer, 125 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, £128.
 Jacob Spetz, 170 acres, 4 horses, 4 cows, £162.
 Widow Snelder.
 Texer, for Ury's place, 100 acres, £200.
 John Ury, 30 acres, 1 horse, £16.
 Christian Weaver, 140 acres, 1 horse, 4 cows, £282.
 Isaac Witmer, 150 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £329.
 Peter Wiland, 100 acres, £109.
 Nicholas Wolf, 10 acres, 4 horses, 7 cows, £451.
 Christian Wenger, 100 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow, £121.
 Nicholas Wild, 1 acre, £10.
 Joseph Wengert, 200 acres, 4 horses, 10 cows, £680.
 John Wilson, 100 acres, 2 cows, £20.
 Widow Stuber, 150 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, £114.
 George Westheffer, 100 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow, £132.
 Widow Shimp, 100 acres, 1 cow, £106.
 Christian Westendberger, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £429.
 Widow Guntin, 100 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, £116.
 George Wachter, 100 acres, 4 horses, 2 cows, £436.
 Peter Weinland, 100 acres, distillery, £110.
 Jacob Washman, 150 acres, 4 horses, 6 cows, £508.
 George Weaver, Jr., 100 acres, 3 horses, 3 cows, £346.
 Widow Miller, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, £126.
 Jacob Wolf, 1 acre, 1 cow, £10.
 Widow Becker, 150 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows, £192.
 Widow Millinger, 25 acres, 1 cow, £78.
 Bill Whitman, 3 acres, £12.
 Jacob Zinn, 60 acres, 2 cows, £70.

F. *Continued.*

John Leshar.	George Cope
John Mots.	John Hoover.
Joseph Lasey.	Peter Linnutman.
James Duk.	David Gogley.
Michael Suerer.	Peter Smelder.
John Ream.	William Whickler.
David Ream.	Jacob Gorgas.
John Whitman.	Jacob Smelder.

Of the foregoing list of taxables but very few, if any, of their descendants now own any part of the real estate possessed by the owners of over a century ago, and only a small portion of the pioneer lands can be traced to the present owners. However, we can give a few of them, as follows: The land owned by

John Belcofer	is now owned by John Hartman.
David Bricker	" " Isaac K. Oberholzer.
Henry Beat	" " Christian Keller.
Peter Eberly	" " Adam S. Lutz.
Jacob Farlow	" " Henry Farlow & Co.
Adam Grill	" " William Coldren.
Henry Householder	" " Dams Householder.
Jacob Hoover	" " Michael Smith.
Philip Hoff	" " Isaac Balt.
Christian Knopp	" " Henry Gockley.
Nicholas Leshar	" " S. & J. Leshar.
Marcus Monthous	" " John S. Flayer.
Adam Ream	" " Jacob West.
Matthias Ream	" " Widow Binkaker.
William Shoemaker	" " Heirs of J. Getz and Widow Keller.
Widow Shimp	" " George Long.
Peter Weinhold	" " Michael Miller.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

John Wilson, April 14, 1840.	Cyrus Ream, April 9, 1861.
John Gangler,	Cyrus Bentz, April 15, 1862.
Curtis Ream, 1843.	J. G. Gorman, 1865.
Solomon Siegfried, April 15, 1845.	Cyrus Ream, 1866.
John Wilson, April 11, 1846.	J. G. Gorman, 1870.
Curtis Ream, April 13, 1848.	Cyrus Ream, 1871.
Christian Bentz, April 15, 1851.	J. G. Gorman, 1875.
Curtis Ream, April 14, 1853.	Cyrus Ream, 1880.
Cyrus Ream, April 16, 1856.	George S. Fry, 1881.
Christian Bentz, April 15, 1858.	

Muddy Creek Evangelical Lutheran Church.¹

This congregation was organized about 1730, but the records do not commence till 1733. The first records of baptisms were by Peter Müller, and by Rev. John Christian Schultze. Rev. John Casper Stoever visited the congregation here as early as 1734, but he does not appear to have preached to this congregation till 1746. From the time of its organization till 1838, a period of one hundred and five years, this society was connected with that of New Holland, and to have been served by the same pastors.

Rev. Tobias Wagner succeeded Mr. Stoever in 1749, and continued till 1755. A Rev. Stoever then served the church till 1758, then Rev. John Samuel Schwerdtfeger till 1763.

During the pastorate of Mr. Schwerdtfeger the congregation acquired a deed of their church property, the warrant for which had been granted in 1744. It was sold by the proprietors to the Lutheran and the German Reformed congregations jointly, and it has always remained their joint property. An agreement was entered into by which each congregation obligated itself to follow the "Augsburg Confession" and the "Heidelberg Catechism," respectively. The joint occupation and use of the property was also agreed on. The elders of the Lutheran congregation who entered into this agreement were Valentine Schneider, Jacob Fry, Casper Lutz, and Philip Stober. On the part of the Reformed congregation, Henry Haller, Christopher Shoup, George Heft, and Maneus Egly were the elders and signers of the agreement. The instrument was executed May 30, 1761. The deed was acquired March 25, 1762, and conveyed nine acres and sixty perches, consideration one pound eight shillings and eleven pence.

In 1763, Rev. William Kurtz became pastor, and continued till 1781, succeeded by Rev. Daniel Schroeder, who remained till 1784; then came Rev. Valentine Frederick Melsheimer, who remained till 1790, succeeded by Rev. Heinrich Moeller, who was pastor till 1796; then Rev. Peter Beng, till 1801; Rev. John Plitt, till 1812; Rev. Peter Filbert, till 1823; Rev. John Frederick Engle, who died the same year (1823); Rev. Charles Kutze, who died in 1825; Rev. John W. Reichard, a grandson of the patriarch Muhlenberg, till 1834; Rev. C. F. Welden, till 1838; Rev. C. P. Miller, till 1841; Rev. Mr.

¹ Condensed from a sketch by Rev. G. G. Henry.

Frederick, till 1849; Rev. Thomas Yeager, till 1852; Rev. Charles Reese, till 1857; Rev. R. S. Wagner, till 1860; Rev. S. R. Royer, till 1868; Rev. R. S. Wagner, again, till 1873; Rev. S. S. Henry, till 1883, succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. John H. Unbenhen.

The consistory of the Muddy Creek Reformed Church consists of Rev. S. Schweitzer, pastor; George Echternach and Andrew Emmet, elders; Peter Marso, Daniel Binkley, and Martin Althouse, deacons; Martin Althouse, treasurer; Cyrus Sower, trustee. Rev. Daniel Herz commenced preaching at Muddy Creek Church in 1822, and continued until his death in 1869. Rev. S. Schweitzer, the present pastor, was installed in 1870, and has at present under his instruction eighty-five catechumens, a much larger number than under any other pastor during the history of the church. The Heidelberg Catechism is faithfully used in the classes. Present membership of church, three hundred and fifty.

The first church building was a log house, but no record states when it was built. It was probably erected as early as 1730 or 1733.

The second church was a stone building, and tradition says it stood about one hundred years. The floor was laid or paved with bricks or flat stones. It stood partly on the ground on which the present church building stands.

The present, which is the third church edifice, was built in 1847, and is also a stone structure rough-cast. The sacramental cup and plate were presented by Michael Kegerise, and bear the date of 1762. The bell for this church was procured in 1850. The inscription on it is, "Cast by T. I. Dyre, Jr., Philadelphia, 1850. Muddy Creek Church, Lancaster County, Pa." The first organ in this church was purchased and set up in 1871. Its cost was seven hundred and seventy-five dollars. Early in the history of this congregation a school-house was erected on the church property.

As nearly as can be ascertained the following teachers have taught the parochial school and led the singing in the church: Henry Krick (or Grick), 1800-10; Andrew Fleisher, 1810-34; Jacob Baker, 1834-66; William Baker, 1866-71; Isaac S. Becker, organist, and leader in singing, 1871-81; William Baker, 1881 to the present time. Andrew Fleisher served twenty-four years, and died in 1842, aged seventy-two years. Jacob Baker served thirty-two years, and died in 1869, aged seventy-five years.

The church council consists of the pastor and Henry Echternacht, trustees; Stephen Hayman, Benjamin Lausch, elders; Franklin Rhoads, Henry Siegfried, Ephraim Brossman, deacons.

The present membership is two hundred and seventy-five.

Both the German and English languages are used in the services here. The German was formerly used exclusively.

Evangelical Church of Reamstown.—This so-

ciety was organized in 1850, and during the first five years of its existence it worshiped in private houses of members. In 1855 the present church edifice was erected. It is a stone structure, twenty-eight by thirty-two feet in size, and its cost was one thousand dollars. The society has been uniformly prosperous, and its present membership is sixty.

The following have been pastors of this church: Revs. Humel, Laihner, Adams, Jupe, Kingericht, Saylor, Krieger, Harber, Aile, Frechris, Fairr, Martz, Schentler, Dentlinger, Zarn, Heitzler, Wanner, and Singinfues and Saylor, the present pastors.

The class-leaders have been J. M. Salada, Henry Schlott, John Raezer, and Jesse Frankhausen, the present leader.

Cemeteries.—In the township of East Cocalico are a large number of burial-places, mostly of a private character, located on nearly as many farms as there are burying-grounds.

Many of the tombstones, more especially those of an earlier date, are of sandstone, of which this township furnishes an abundant supply, the inscriptions upon which are so obliterated by the elements that it is impossible to read the names of persons or date of death.

In the Reamstown Cemetery may be found the following among the better preserved of the older stones: Frederick Ream, born Oct. 11, 1771, died Jan. 21, 1858, aged 86 years, 4 months, and 11 days; Henry Ream, born Feb. 7, 1759, died Oct. 5, 1840, aged 81 years, 8 months, and 2 days; Samuel Ream, born June 4, 1772, died March 22, 1839, aged 66 years, 9 months, and 18 days; Matthias Ream, born June 25, 1726, died Jan. 15, 1789, aged 62 years, 6 months, and 2 days, and left nine children; Juliana Ream, widow of Tobias Ream, born 1738, died 1824, aged 86 years.

In the Muddy Creek Cemetery are many interments. However, we give but a very few of the inscriptions on older stones, for reasons above stated. John Nicholas Haller, born 1735, died 1813; Michael Weinhold, born 1754, died 1827; Philip Weinhold, born 1765, died 1823; his wife, Catharine, was born in 1775, and died in 1849; Adam Hoh, born in 1763, and died in 1838; his wife, Catharine, lies by his side, she was born in 1766 and died in 1848; Rudolph Haberlig, born 1728, died 1812; Elizabeth Schleichbach, born in 1725, died in 1823, aged 99 years, less 8 days; Jacob Kuger, born 1750, died 1825; Rosina Puhl, born 1754, died 1828; Rudolph Miller, born 1743, died 1824; Catharine, wife of Jacob Schmidt, born 1750, died in 1818; Johann Peter Weisz, born 1753, died 1821; Martin Frey, born in 1722, died in 1806.

Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church at Zoar, now Reamstown. As early as June 28, 1773, a deed for Lot No. 54 in Zoar was given by Tobias Ream and Juliana, his wife, to Andrew Ream and Jacob Rupp, trustees, "for the purpose of a free school-house, and for building a Presbyterian and Lutheran Church,

and burying-ground to be used by said congregation." The consideration was two shillings, and the land was subject to an annual ground-rent of four pence.

On the 7th of November, 1798, a receipt was given by Tobias Ream for eight shillings and four pence, the amount of arrears for ground-rent to that time, twenty-five years.

No church was erected here nor was any society formed till 1817, when the present house was erected. The Lutherans in Reamstown had worshiped at Muddy Creek prior to that time.

On the 4th of June, 1815, the corner-stone of this church, called the "Cocalico Salem Church, for the use of the Lutheran and German Reformed congregations," was laid. The building committee on the part of the Lutheran Church consisted of Adam Leitz and George Musser. The first elders elected were Adam Musser and George Withers, and the first deacons were George Long and Heinrich Schneider. The building was completed and dedicated on the 8th and 9th days of June, 1817. The same building is still in use.

The first pastor was Rev. Peter Filbert, whose pastorate was from 1817 to 1823. He was followed in succession by Revs. John Frederick Engle and Charles F. Rutze, 1823-24; Samuel Trumbauer, 1824-56; A. D. Rosenmiller, 1856-58; R. S. Wagner, 1858-59; S. R. Boyer, 1859-68; R. S. Wagner, 1869-73; S. S. Henry, 1873-83; and the present pastor, John H. Unbehnen, 1883.

The church council consists of the pastor and Samuel Slebach, trustee; Martin Jacobs and Samuel Fry, elders; Michael Grimes and Reuben Fry, deacons; and J. R. Reddig, treasurer.

Some years after the church was built a bell of one hundred pounds' weight was procured. This was used till 1848, more than a century, when a new one was purchased by the two congregations. Its weight was three hundred and four pounds, and its cost, with the necessary fixtures and hangings, was one hundred and fourteen dollars and forty cents. In 1859 the two congregations, Evangelical Lutheran and German Reformed, purchased an organ at a cost of five hundred dollars. It was dedicated October 22d and 23d of that year.

A Union Sunday-school of the two congregations was organized between 1834 and 1835, and was for a number of years held in the old school-house in the rear of the church. The first superintendents were Dr. Frederick Ziegler and John Wilson, Esq. The present superintendents are Henry Grimes and Monroe Killian. The first leader of the choir was Jacob Fasnacht, who officiated till 1826. Peter Lied was then precentor till the purchase of an organ in 1859, a period of thirty-three years. Since that time the organist has been the leader of the singing. The first organists were Samuel H. Gring, and Emanuel J. Killian, John Gring, and Isaac S. Becker, Muddy Creek Church. The present organist is Miss Emilia Leshier.

A school-house was erected on the church property at an early period in the history of the congregation, and in this house the children of the church have been taught for many years. Formerly services were conducted wholly in the German language in this church, but latterly both German and English are used. The German Reformed pastors officiating in this church have been Faber, Frederick Harmer, Thomas Leimbach, 1824; William T. Gerhardt and A. Helfenstein, 1852; Samuel Seibert, 1853; William A. Good, 1856; Thomas C. Leimbach, 1860; Samuel A. Leimbach, 1867; Stephen Schweitzer, from 1869 to present time.

Public Schools.—From the time of its organization the people of East Cocalico voted at each township election on the question of accepting or not accepting the school system. So averse were the people to imposing on themselves additional burdens of taxation, and so strong was the prejudice against the system, that it was rejected by varying majorities till 1849, when it was accepted by a small majority. The feeling of antagonism to the system has gradually worn away since that time, and now but few are left who look with disfavor on it.

At the time of the acceptance of the system there were in the township nine schools, and to these another has since been added, so that the number is now ten, as follows: Reamstown, which has two schools in one building, constituting a graded school; Denver, also two schools, or a graded school; Wabash, Napierville, Shimp's, Muddy Creek, Vera Cruz, and Weinhold's. The houses at Reamstown and Denver are of stone, and have two rooms each for a primary and secondary school. Of the other sub-districts four have stone houses, and in two they are built of brick.

The schools are kept during six months in each year, and the teachers' wages are from thirty-two to thirty-eight dollars per month.

The number of children of school age in the township is four hundred and sixty-nine, and the tax levied in 1883 was \$2629.33.

The present school directors are I. K. Oberholser, president; John C. Reddig, treasurer; M. L. Gockley, secretary; William Coldren, John Walter, and C. R. Johns.

Population.—The population of East Cocalico township in 1880 was 2226; Reamstown, 336; Union, now Denver, 220; Stevens, 63; voters, 575 on the register's list for 1883.

Reamstown.—This village, first called Zoar, was laid out by Tobias Ream, the son of Everhard Ream, in 1760. Fifty-four acres were conveyed by Everhard to Tobias for this purpose. A portion of this land was divided into ninety-five lots of seventy-two perches each, or four perches front and eighteen perches deep, fronting on the old Lancaster and Reading road. Of these only sixty-five were sold as lots, and the balance were sold in one tract to Michael Kumler. The lots were sold, or rather

leased, for ten shillings each (Pennsylvania currency), and were subject to annual ground-rent of \$1.33 each, which is still collected, except in the case of one lot, on which for a consideration it has been relinquished.

Prior to the laying out of the town Tobias Ream had erected a house of sandstone, one story in height. It was on the tract that was sold to Kumlér, and it still stands, having the same external appearance as at first. It was sold by Mr. Kumlér to Jacob Showalter, and by him to Henry Leshner, the present owner. The first house erected on one of the lots was the one in which Frederick Ream resided during his entire life. It was taken down about five years since and another erected on its site. It was a log house, and tradition says that an inn was kept there in very early times.

It is remembered that a tavern was kept in the present hotel of Christian Messner, known as the Eagle Hotel, by a Mr. Keller. Jacob Stahley afterward kept in this building a tavern and a store. It has always been kept as a hotel, and has had many landlords. Another hotel was kept at a very early time by Adam Musser, in the stone building now known as the Cross Keys Hotel, and owned by Henry R. Rhoads. This was a tavern prior to the Revolution, as were all the others. It has since been kept by many different parties. The present Reamstown Hotel was first kept by Charles Montelius, and it had on its sign-board the figure of a buck, hence it was known as the Buck Hotel. It is now owned and kept by Levi Koch. The house now owned and occupied by A. D. Carpenter was formerly kept as a hotel by John Ream. Another hotel was very early kept under the name of the Continental House. The names of the early keepers of this house are lost. Of later landlords the names are remembered of Peter Stipe, Peter Ruth, and — Bauman, the last who entertained travelers here. The building stood on the site now occupied by Odd-Fellows' Hall. It was torn down about thirty years since, but traces of its foundation walls may still be found. It was used as a hospital after the battle of Brandywine, and the names of some of the patriots who died here are still traceable in the Lutheran and Reformed Church Cemetery.

Of the pioneer tradesmen and mechanics it is not possible now to recall the names. The earliest merchant that is remembered was Jacob Stahley, who kept a store here nearly seventy years since. John Lutz was a blacksmith here at a still earlier date. Adam Musser was a saddler, and had a shop in his hotel. John Graft was a shoemaker in the beginning of the present century, and Michael Ruezler was the village tailor at the same time. Andrew Ream was a tinsmith and manufacturer of hatchets in the latter part of the last century. Elias Weitzel was a maker of spinning-wheels and reels that were then articles of furniture in every house. George Ream was a

wagon-maker, and his original shop is still standing. John Tamaney was a cabinet-maker, and John Gunder was a chair-maker. A tannery was erected here some time in the last century. It was rebuilt about fifty years since by William Musser, and was torn down some seven years since.

The name of the town was long since changed from Zoar to Reamstown, in honor of its founder and his descendants. It has never been the seat of any important manufactory or other industry, and its growth has been gradual. There are in it many very old houses, and its general appearance is that of an antiquated town.

The population of the village of Reamstown (late Zoar) is 350. There are seventy-one dwelling-houses, one Lutheran and Reformed Church, one Evangelical Church, one post-office (J. R. Reddig, postmaster), three daily mails, two carriage-maker shops, one tinsmith-shop, one blacksmith-shop, seven shops manufacturing cigars, three shops manufacturing cigar-boxes, one saddler-shop, three shoemaker-shops, two stone-cutters' shops, one tailor-shop, two stores (kept by J. R. Reddig and Martin L. Gockley), three taverns (kept by Levi Koch, Edwin B. Shavers, and Christian S. Messner), two doctors (U. B. Kline and William Trexler).

Denver is a new and enterprising little town situated on the line of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, fifteen and one-quarter miles from Reading, twenty-six and three-quarters from Lancaster, and thirty and one-half miles from Columbia. Situated also on the left bank of Cocalico Creek, at the mouth of Swamp Run, and surrounded by a rich agricultural district, it is destined to become, at no distant day, one of the principal villages of Lancaster County. The beauty and grandeur of the not far-distant hills, from the summits of which grand and enchanting landscape scenes are presented to the gaze of the beholder. These, with other natural attractions, point to Denver as one of the pleasant summer resorts of the near future.

That portion of the land upon the west side of the railroad, on which the town is built, was formerly owned by Jacob Brubaker (deceased), and the land upon the east side by Widow Keller and Christian Keller.

The building of the railroad to this place in 1863, and the location of the station, led to the laying out of town-lots by Messrs. J. Brubaker and A. R. Royer. The first building erected, aside from the then small station, was that known as the "Miller House," built in 1869, and named "Union Hotel," and subsequently changed to Miller House, having been built by S. H. Miller. The name of the town was changed from Union to Denver.

The next hotel opened in this town was in 1877 by S. M. Brubaker, and named Merchant's House. The property was subsequently sold to E. S. Fasnacht, who, in 1882, built the present Merchant's House on

the opposite side of the street, to which he transferred his hotel business the same year.

The pioneer store of what is now Denver was opened for business in 1869, in the Miller House block, by S. H. Miller, who owns both hotel and store. In 1872, S. M. Brubaker built the brick store-house opposite the Merchant's House, where he engaged in the mercantile business, and in 1877 converted the store into a hotel, and kept as such until 1882, when it was again converted into a store, and still occupied as such, by W. M. Marburger, who purchased the building in 1882.

The next trading point established in Denver was the drug- and hardware-store of Isaac H. Miller, also on Main Street, who located here in 1869 or 1870, and is still engaged in business.

The fourth and last mercantile house established at this place was that of Hacker & Shirk in 1883, in a frame building on Main Street, east of the railroad.

Manufactures and Trades.—The old grist-mill at this place was built many years ago, and is now owned by Christian Keller.

The Denver tannery was built in 1860 by S. H. Gring, and subsequently purchased by Christian Keller, its present owner. It is now operated by George Gensemer, who gives steady employment to four men.

The steam sash-, door-, blind-, and furniture-factory of E. B. Wolfe was built by him in 1882, and is located on Front Street.

The pioneer blacksmith of this town was John Walter, who located here in 1872, and is at present the only blacksmith in the village.

The pioneer shoemaker of Denver was J. D. Rider, who came here in 1873, and still continues to tap the soles of men.

Christian Keller's brick-yard was established by him in 1875, and is now operated by — Giger.

In 1880, John B. Ranck commenced the manufacture of cigar-boxes in Denver, and in 1882 sold his factory to J. B. Hacker, the present manufacturer, who employs eight men in the business.

The pioneer cigar manufactory of this town was established in 1876 by J. M. Brubaker, who in 1883 gave steady employment to thirty persons.

Another cigar-factory was established in 1879 by John S. Nolde, who at present employs fifteen hands.

In 1881, A. H. Hornberger commenced the manufacture of cigars at this place, and now employs six persons in the business.

The "Denver Job Printing-Office" was established here in 1878, by J. G. Garman, the present proprietor.

There are two quite extensive limestone quarries at Denver, one owned and worked by the Reading Iron Company, and the other owned by Reading parties, but not worked at present. Large quantities of limestone are shipped from this place and used in the manufacture of iron at different points.

The coal and lumber business was established at

this place in 1864 by A. R. Royer, who was succeeded by Adam J. Ream Jan. 1, 1870. Ream was succeeded Jan. 1, 1877, by J. B. Brubaker, the present dealer.

The railroad station at this place was opened for the transaction of business Dec. 26, 1863, when the first passenger train passed over the road from Columbia to Sinking Spring. The first station-agent was A. R. Royer, who was succeeded Jan. 1, 1870, by A. J. Ream, and he in turn by J. B. Brubaker, Jan. 1, 1877, the present agent.

The pioneer postmaster here was A. R. Royer, who was commissioned Aug. 7, 1868, and succeeded by A. J. Ream, Jan. 1, 1870, who was succeeded, Jan. 1, 1877, by J. B. Brubaker, the present postmaster.

Physicians.—The doctors at Denver have been quite numerous. The first to locate was Dr. Sinesmach, in 1870, who remained about one year, when he removed, and was succeeded by itinerants, who remained but a short time each. The present physicians are Dr. P. O. Bleiler, who located here in 1875, and Dr. J. B. Hacker in 1880.

Religious.—The spiritual necessities of the citizens of Denver are cared for by several Christian denominations, worshiping here in two churches, the "Union," a free-for-all house of worship, and the Dunkards, Old Mennonites, and Lutheran and Reformed in a church building of their own. Neither have a regular church organization at this place, but are attached to and supplied with preaching by established church organizations from other places.

Stevens.—A small hamlet and railroad-station, so named in honor of the late Thaddeus Stevens, is located on the line of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, on the west border of the township, sixteen and three-quarter miles from Reading and twenty-five miles from Lancaster. The railroad was completed past this place in the fall of 1863, and station and freight-house combined was built in the fall of 1863 and spring of 1864, and I. W. Mentzer was appointed station-agent. He died in the spring of 1883, when his son, Henry K. Mentzer, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The pioneer house at this place was the frame residence of Samuel Burkholder, built in 1827, on its present site, a short distance east of Eberly's hotel.

The land upon which the town is laid out was owned, previous to the advent of the railroad, by Jacob Reddig, who, in 1864, sold five acres to the railroad company, containing the land between the east side of the station building, and the wagon-road forming the western boundary-line of the township. The railroad company subsequently sold the same to I. W. Mentzer, M. H. Shirk, and Abraham Base. Shirk and Base soon after sold their interest in the town lots to Mr. Mentzer, who became the sole owner.

The second house built at this place, east of the township-line, was the brick residence of the late I. W. Mentzer, just west of the railroad, built in 1864,

and still occupied by Mrs. Mentzer and family. The Eberly House, a three-story frame building, adjoining the depot property, was built in 1882, by H. R. Eberly, the present proprietor of this hotel. There was, in 1883, about thirty dwellings at Strom's Station, and a population of about one hundred. The post-office at this place is in West Cocalico, and is mentioned in the history of that township.

There is no manufacturing at this place, other than that of cigars by H. R. Eberly, who employs from six to ten hands in the business.

The coal and lumber business is carried on at this place by Henry K. Mentzer.

Cocalico Lodge, No. 408, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was chartered July 18, 1850, with the following charter members: William Tobias, Stephen Siegfried, John Bard, Henry Stauffer, Chas. H. Rhoads, Gideon Kinzey, Jeremiah M. Sallada, Esaias Billingfelt, Isaac Mishler, Abraham Kegerice, Isaac Bucher, Abraham Lavan, Samuel Lutz, John Raezer, Samuel Shower. It had a prosperous existence till 1861-62, when many of its members became soldiers, and its meetings ceased. It was revived after the close of the war, and it has been uninterrupted since. In 1878 its lodge-room and many of its records were destroyed by fire. The list of Past Grands is as follows: S. Seigfried, C. S. Kinzey, E. H. Rhoads, J. Raezer, A. E. Kline, J. Bard, J. S. Royer, E. Billingfelt, J. M. Kline, D. Sarah, A. J. Ream, J. Irvin, J. R. Mishler, A. J. Stober, J. D. Mentzer, A. Godschalk, J. S. Nolde, J. Getz, J. G. Garman, W. Renogig, J. Hairn, E. S. Royer, D. L. Grant, L. Lesher, W. H. Walter, J. G. Root, E. M. S. Ranck, S. Enies, J. L. Elser, J. D. Trego, E. R. Stark, R. B. Schlott, Jacob Davidson. The present officers are: Thomas J. Eberly, N. G.; Peter F. Eberly, V. G.; W. H. Walter, Sec.; and John S. Royer, Treas. The present membership is fifty-four. There is in its treasury a surplus of two thousand dollars.

Mills.—Gerhart's mill, on Swamp Creek, one mile from Denver, was built by Henry Mishler early in the present century. It was sold by him to Samuel Buffenmoyer, and by him to Samuel Bucher. Henry Keller purchased it from Bucher and sold it to Peter Gerhart, the present owner. Both flour and feed are ground here.

Binkley's mill stands on Stony Run, four miles from Denver. It was built by William Binkley, the present owner. It has a run of burrs and a run of chopping-stones.

Commercial Mill is on Cocalico Creek, half a mile from Reamstown. It is a four-story mill, the first two stories of stone and the second and third of wood. It has four run of stones, two of which are burrs and two chopping-stones, only one of the latter now in use. A saw-mill is attached to this, and is driven by water from the same pond. A machine also adjoins the mill, and the machinery was driven by the same power.

The mill was built by Daniel S. Kinsey early in the present century. He sold it in 1851 to Henry Shirk, and in 1867 it was purchased by his brother, Michael Shirk. In 1881 it was purchased by the present owner, R. A. Leinbach. An engine of sixteen horse-power was added in 1881 by Mr. Leinbach to avoid the embarrassments caused by droughts. It is both a merchant- and a custom-mill.

The machine-shop attached to the mill was formerly used by Henry Shirk as a manufactory of threshing-machines. It has been idle during the last five years.

Two mills have preceded this here. The first, which stood farther down the stream, was built very early. The second stood very near to the present one, and occupied a portion of what is now the street that goes by it.

Bucher's mill is on Cocalico Creek a mile below Leinbach's mill, and three-fourths of a mile from Reamstown. It is a stone mill, two stories in height, and it has two runs of burrs and a run of chopping-stones. It was built, in 1817, by Christian and Catherine Knop. It was purchased by Sebastian Gochley in 1821, and by his executors was sold to Benedict Bucher in 1853, and in 1864 his son, Monroe Bucher, the present owner, purchased it from the executors of his father's estate. An oil-mill preceded this on the same site, but the time of its erection cannot be learned.

A fulling-mill stands on Cocalico Creek, three-fourths of a mile below Stauffer's mill. It is believed that this was built by Honas Moore in the latter part of the last century. Dec. 28, 1814, it was sold by Honas Moore and Catherine, his wife, to John Moore, Jr. It afterward passed through many hands; and while the domestic manufacture of cloth was practiced by the people of this country, it was a paying investment. With the decline of this domestic industry, of course, the business of this as well as other fulling-mills ceased. It has long been idle, although it still stands there, with its dam in a tolerably good condition. Its present owner is John Dougherty.

Distilleries.—There have been five distilleries in this township. These were erected by Andrew Bushong, three miles southeast from Reamstown; Martin H. Fry, about a mile from Bushong's; John Mishler, half a mile northwest from Reamstown; and Jacob Mishler, three miles northwest from Reamstown. They were operated during many years by the persons who established them, but all have ceased; some have been converted into dwellings, and some have gone to decay. One was erected at Reamstown by Philip Bushong in 1835, and a steam-mill was added to it in 1838. A large business was carried on for a time, but about 1850 it was abandoned and the fixtures were removed to Reading. A large quantity of spirits were left stored there, and the increase in its value, which was caused by the civil war, made the owner very wealthy.

Keller's Grist- and Flouring-Mill, located near

the village of what is now Denver, and on the line of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, was built prior to the present century by a man named Bare, or Baer, and subsequently sold to James Carlin, or Carding, and by him sold to James Keller, father of Christian Keller, the present owner. It is a stone building, and contains four run of stone, used for custom, chop, and flouring.

Wabash Flouring and Custom Mill is located on the Cocalico Creek, three-quarters of a mile below Bucher's mill, one and a half miles below Reamstown, and one mile from Stevens' Station. This mill is on a plantation of six hundred acres, warranted to Jacob Hersherberger, who, in 1761, deeded to his son, John Hersherberger, the property on which the mill now stands, containing one hundred and fifty-four acres, with the privilege of overflowing one hundred and fifty acres additional, or so much as would be necessary for mill purposes, forever hereafter. Upon the tract was a saw-mill, standing on the site of the present saw-mill, adjoining the grist-mill subsequently built, the saw-mill having been built by Jacob Hersherberger previous to his deeding the property to his son.

In 1762, Jacob Hersherberger, Sr., made a will, and willed to his three sons—Joseph, Abraham, and Isaac—the saw-mill. Whether John's right by deed to the mill was in fee simple or otherwise is not known, or whether it was the same mill mentioned in the will is not definitely stated.

In 1794 the executors of the estate of Isaac Hersherberger sold the mill property to Zent & Hebbenheimer, and the two latter sold it, in 1797, to Peter Zerbe, and in 1799 he sold to Jacob Klein. The property then passed through the hands of Joseph Gorges and George Hacker to Jacob Hower, who built the original grist-mill, upon the site of the present one. It was then owned by Christina Long and John Long, and sold by the sheriff, in 1845, to Jacob and Abraham Bowman, and in 1846, Jacob Bowman became the owner, whose executors sold the mill property, in 1855, to Daniel Bowman, and in 1856 the property was purchased by Philip Stauffer, the present owner. In 1861, Mr. Stauffer rebuilt the mills and mill-dam, at an expense of four thousand five hundred dollars, and christened the flouring-mill "Wabash."

the local schools to such purpose that, at the age of twenty, he essayed the *role* of teacher. His maiden effort was made in Ephrata township, Lancaster Co., and emboldened by success, he determined to push on in the course he had chosen. The undertaking proved a gratifying one in every sense, and for fourteen successive years—two in Ephrata and twelve in East Cocalico—he continued to gain an enviable reputation as a diligent and skillful instructor. His last field was Reamstown, where for some years he taught the grammar-school. While teaching there he was married, in 1878, to Emma, daughter of J. M. Sallade, of Reamstown. In 1879 he closed his experience as a teacher, and engaged at Reamstown in the business of dealing in cigars and leaf tobacco. In 1880 he added to his enterprises a cigar manufactory at Reamstown, and in 1881 set in motion a second factory, at Denver, to which point he then removed his residence. In his two factories he employs thirty-five hands, carries on an extensive and flourishing industry, and ranks among the foremost as a progressive, liberal-spirited citizen. He gives to his business interests—including, besides manufacture, large dealings in tobacco and cigars—his constant and watchful care, and in all his methods holds to careful deliberation, as well as to quick comprehension and speedy action, when emergencies demand such effort. Although no seeker after office and no dabbler in politics, he keeps abreast of the times, and holds it his duty to follow with earnest interest the progress of events in the political, as well as the social, world. He was a delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1881, and discharged his trust with much zealous ability. He is a member of Cocalico Lodge, No. 408, I. O. O. F., has occupied all the offices therein, and for four years was the representative from the lodge to the Grand Lodge; is a member of Cocalico Lodge, No. 400, K. of P., and for three years represented that lodge in the Grand Lodge. Public education has ever found in him an active and spirited advocate, and in recognition of his valuable and extended career as a teacher, he was called upon to serve on the important committee on teachers' permanent certificates for the county.

CHAPTER XLIII.

WEST COCALICO TOWNSHIP.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOHN S. NOLDE,

prominent manufacturer and tobacco dealer of Denver, was born in Franklin County, Pa., Oct. 23, 1844. His father, Lawrence Nolde, emigrated from Germany to America in 1840, when a young man, and settled in Franklin County, where he married Martha Strube. She died in 1858. Of their three children, all are living. John, the only son, was educated in

Geography, Topography, and Soil.—West Cocalico occupies the most northern position of the subdivisions of the county. Its greatest length from north to south is seven miles, and its greatest width is five miles. It has Berks and Lebanon Counties on the north, East Cocalico on the east, Ephrata on the

south, and Clay township on the west. The southern extremity, popularly known as *Graben Land* (on account of its being at first cleared from hazel-nut bushes with the pick-axe), is comparatively level or undulating. The soil is a mixture of red loam and sand, or what is generally called limestone land. It is very fertile, and yields plentifully when under proper cultivation. North of this section the township is traversed by the iron-stone ridge, which crosses the State from Sinking Spring to Marietta. North of this ridge we find gravel land, forming the southern base of the ridge which divides the limestone region from swamp. This gravel soil is comparatively fertile, and yields early and abundantly, on account of being exposed to the rays of the noon-day sun and shielded from the cold winds by the ridge. The dividing ridge is mostly covered with forest. The chestnut predominates, but in some places the trees have been cut away and the soil is cultivated.

The swamps and creeks which form the greater part of the township are north of this ridge. Two local names are applied to this swamp, viz., Lower and Upper Swamps. The former comprises the eastern and the latter the western section. On the extreme north we have the Cocalico Ridge, where the land is quite hilly and not so fertile, being frequently badly washed by heavy rains. Upper Swamp is drained by the Cocalico Creek, which comes in from Lebanon County on the northwest and flows east to John Lengel's mill, from there south through the eastern portion of the limestone region, and enters East Cocalico near Denver. This swamp is also drained by numerous affluents of the Cocalico, of which Harnish's Creek is the most important. Lower Swamp is drained by Swamp Creek and its affluents. The limestone region is drained by Steinmetz's Rivulet, which takes its rise north of Schoeneck and flows south into Trout Creek. The western part is drained by Indian Creek, which forms the greater part of the western boundary line.

Railroad.—The Reading and Columbia Railroad passes through the northeastern part of the township, with Reinhold's as the only station in the township. This railroad was built in 1863-64.

Indian Occupation.—Little is known of the Indians who lived here many years ago. They once had huts along Indian Creek, which bears its present name for that cause, but no legends are left of their doings. Arrow-heads made of flint are occasionally found in the fields at present. It is said that an Indian lived in Lower Swamp who took part in the massacre of Wyoming in 1778, but this story is not authentic. In about 1814 some forty Indians came from farther west, and passed through Reinholdsville on their way to Philadelphia to draw their annual dues for their lands. While staying here they amused the whites by shooting sixpences (which they seldom missed) from sticks stuck into the ground, and split at the top

to hold the coin. The money was put up by the whites, and when struck by the arrow belonged to the Indians.

Genealogy and Settlement of the Shirk Family.

—In 1732, Ulrich Shirk, with six sons and two daughters, came from Switzerland to find a home in the New World. They landed at Philadelphia, and went to the vicinity of Lancaster, where they remained for a year. In 1733 three of the sons, Ulrich, Casper, and John, with their father, Ulrich, settled in the vicinity of Schoeneck, this township, taking up about fifteen hundred acres of land. Of the other three sons—Michael, Joseph, and Peter—one settled near New Holland, one along the Conestoga, and the other near Mount Joy. Of the two daughters nothing is known.

Ulrich Shirk, who came with his father, Ulrich, was born A.D. 1711, died 1763. He was married to Annie Swar in 1735. (Her mother's maiden name was Adaline Lawrence, and came from France.) She was born in 1720, and died in 1810. Ulrich Shirk reared a family of three sons and seven daughters.—Ulrich, born May 16, 1751, died May 14, 1842. He was married to Maria Eberly, born Dec. 20, 1759, died June 26, 1831. David was married to Barbara Erb. Michael, born May 26, 1758, died April 4, 1827. He was married to Barbara Flickinger, born July 26, 1759, died Dec. 2, 1820. Of the seven daughters, Elizabeth was married to John Funk, Barbara to John Yagy, Annie to John Frantz, Kate to Joseph Bare, Magdalena to David Gockley, Sallie to Adam Frantz, and Maria to George Frantz. Ulrich Shirk (born 1751) had a family of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, viz.: John, David, Samuel, Jacob, Ulrich, Joseph, and Peter, Annie, Catharine, Lizzie, Miah, and Sallie. The last-named son, Peter, was married to Fanny Weaver. Their son, Moses, resides at present in the old homestead of the first-named Ulrich, and has a family of five daughters and one son. Michael Shirk, brother of Ulrich (born 1751), had a family of five sons and four daughters, viz.: John, Jacob, Michael, Joseph, Joel, Catharine, Nancy, Bevy, and Betsy. Of this generation Joel is the only one still living, and resides near Albion, Ind. The second son, Jacob, was married to Annie Hanck, and had a family of thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters, viz.: Henry, George, Jacob, Rudolph, Michael, Obed, Mary, Susan, Annie, Leah, Lizzie, Sarah, and Hannah. Henry, born May 25, 1812, died Dec. 13, 1878, was married to Miss Bucher, and had a family of two daughters and six sons. George died at twenty-five years of age. Jacob, married to Ann Brubaker, has a family of one daughter. Rudolph, married to Bevy Reinhold, has a family of six daughters and three sons.

Michael, born Sept. 26, 1820, died Sept. 10, 1881, was married to Mary Eberly; had a family of two sons and two daughters. He held the office of county treasurer for two years during the civil war, and served

a number of years as prison director. Obed, married to Elizabeth Eberly, has a family of five sons and five daughters,—Jacob, Edwin, Milton, Menno, Obed (deceased), Kate, Lizzie (deceased), Annie, Sallie, and Emma. Jacob married Susan B. Wolf, Milton E. to Lizzie Miller, and Menno to Susan Hagy. The following persons now live on the land first occupied by the original Shirk family: Rudolph Shirk, Moses Shirk, Obed Shirk, Milton E. Shirk, Menno Shirk, Daniel Steinmetz, Jacob Weist, Adam Fry, Hiram Snyder, Peter Hagy, Jeremiah Zuall, and David Brubaker. In 1780 we find that Ulrich, David, and Michael, sons of the original Ulrich Shirk, were the only Shirks then living in the township of Cocalico, which proves that Casper and John had already sold their property and left for other parts. The land occupied by the first three Shirks extended from a point three-quarters of a mile north of the village of Schoeneck to a black-oak a mile and a quarter south of Schoeneck, from thence to Denver, and from Denver northwest to the place of beginning.

Becker Family.—In about 1737, Peter Becker settled a tract of fifty acres of land west of Ulrich Shirk's land. This tract is now owned by Ezra Becker, a descendant of the first settler. In 1736 a tract of land containing one hundred and seventy-four acres was surveyed west of Ulrich Shirk's land, and north of Peter Becker's land.

Hyple Tract.—In 1738, on the 16th of August, fifty acres of this tract was granted to Paul Hyple. This tract embraced the land on which the village of Schoeneck is now situated.

Stetler Tract.—On Aug. 12, 1738, Christian Stetler received a deed from John, Thomas, and Richard Penn for the remaining one hundred and twenty-four acres for the consideration of nineteen pounds, five shillings, and fourpence, lawful money of Pennsylvania. This deed reserved the right of three-fifths of the productions of all the royal, or money, mines, and one-fifth of the productions of all other mines, free from cost of mining and refining. Also a tax of one-half penny per acre was to be paid annually, on the 1st of March, at Lancaster, in specie or currency, whatever the exchange may be. If not paid within ninety days after the 1st of March, the contract became void. In 1742, Christian Stetler sold his tract to Peter Shirk, one of the original Shirks, who in 1760 sold it to Christian Newcomer for three hundred and thirty pounds. Newcomer afterwards sold it to Jacob Hagy, whose grandsons, Sonomont and John, now own it.

Stauffer Tract.—In 1742, on the 15th of September, Abraham Stauffer obtained a grant of one hundred and ninety-four and one-fourth acres, situated west of Christian Stetler's land, and north of Peter Becker's, who, in 1761, sold one hundred acres to Peter Brubaker. This tract was successively owned by Daniel Bear, Stophel Gselle, John Gselle, John Keller, Daniel Keller, Jacob Eberly, and Henry

Eberly, who at present owns the greater part of the original one hundred and ninety-four acres.

In 1733 a tract west of Cocalico Creek, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, was granted to Ulrich Carpenter, and in 1737 a tract of one hundred and fourteen and three-quarters acres to George Masters. These men did not comply with the rules of agreement, and their contract was declared void.

Eberly Tract.—In 1741, Israel Eberly obtained a patent of these two tracts, containing two hundred and thirty-nine and three-quarters acres, for sixteen pounds and five shillings. This patent was granted in the fifteenth year of the reign of King George II., under the same conditions as that of Christian Stetler. This tract was afterwards successively owned by Christian Lichty, Christian Schlechty, Anthony Dornbach, John Dornbach, Jacob Dornbach, and Obed Dornbach, who resides there at present.

Bricker Tract.—About the same time Peter Bricker obtained a grant of a tract containing seven or eight hundred acres, situated east of the Cocalico Creek. In 1759 he built a house bearing the following inscription: "Gott gesegne dises haus, und ales was da geget ein und aus; Gott gesegne ale sampt, und dar zu, das ganze lant. Gott allein die ehr, sonst keinem manschen mehr. Anno 1759 jahrs. Peter Bricker, Elizabeth Brickerin." The above German inscription, when translated into English, reads as follows: God bless this house and all that go in and out; God bless all, and to it the whole land. Give God the honor, and no one else. In the year of our Lord 1759. Peter Bricker, Elizabeth Bricker. This house is a large sandstone building, thirty-six by forty feet, and was first used as an inn. It was at first roofed with tiles, but these have been replaced by shingles. The house is still as good as new, and is owned by Samuel Kurtz. About one and a half miles farther south, on the west side, close to the Cocalico, stands another house of the same size and make, but who the builder was we were unable to learn. It is at present owned by Jacob Smith.

Weist Tract.—In 1763, Jacob Weist bought a tract of one hundred and ninety-three and one-half acres of land, situated in the northern part of the township, from Christian Bauchman, of Lebanon County. After his death he left it to his son, Christian, who was the father of Dr. Samuel Weist, the first doctor of West Cocalico. He was born Nov. 25, 1796, and died Jan. 9, 1883. His nephew, Dr. Samuel Weist, and Dr. Lewis Weist, also a descendant of the same family, are at present prominent doctors of Schoeneck.

Another early settlement was made by Hans Peelman, who in 1745 obtained a grant of three hundred and thirty-seven acres, situated east of Reinholdsville, and is at present owned by Isaac Eberly. Other settlers near Reinholdsville previous to Peelman were Jacob Brunner, Michael Amwake, Abraham Yaegy, John Zimmermann, and Peter Shoemaker.

The Cones Tract.—John Cones and his sister came to this country from Switzerland in about 1730. They arrived at Philadelphia, and being unable to pay their fare, were bound out for a term of service amounting to the cost of freight. By this mishap the brother and sister were separated, and knew nothing of each other till many years had elapsed. On meeting again, they were unable to express their joy in words, while their cheeks were moistened with tears of gladness. After being released from servitude, John came to Cocalico township and obtained a patent for about three hundred acres of land where Black Horse Hotel now stands. The greater part of his land lies in East Cocalico. Black Horse Hotel was built by John Cones in 1759 and 1760. This building is still used as a public-house, and is the oldest tavern in West Cocalico.

Hertzog's Valley.—What is now known as Hertzog's Valley was first settled by a man named Wertz. Afterwards Nicholas Hertzog came into possession of it, whose son, Nicholas, had a son named Peter, who was the father of Samuel, Peter, John, Daniel, and William. Of this generation Daniel was the father of Samuel, Daniel, and John. Samuel and Daniel are now living in the old valley.

The Baptists of Ephrata early obtained a patent of a large tract of land situated northeast of Schoeneck, where they obtained much of their timber used for building purposes at Ephrata. The Hols, Rolands, Bares, Millers, and Reddigs were among the early settlers of what is now Stevens' Station.

Taxables for 1780.—We compile the following list of names of freeholders who had possessions in West Cocalico in 1780, with their assessment:

Jacob Amweg, 40 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, value \$1 0, tax 1/4.
 Abraham Bear, 180 acres, 3 horses, 2 cows, value \$610, tax \$191.
 Henry Blumshine, 50 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow, value \$350, tax \$10.
 Henry Binkley, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, value \$200, tax \$100.
 George Brunner, 150 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, value \$450, tax \$150.
 John Bricker, 200 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, value \$400, tax \$140.
 Christian Bricker, 200 acres, 3 horses, 8 cows, value \$400, tax \$160.
 John Blaker, Jr., 150 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow, value \$350, tax \$100.
 David Bricker, 200 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, value \$400, tax \$125.
 Peter Brulaker, 120 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, value \$400, tax \$125.
 Peter Bricker, Cumberland, 100 acres, value \$2 00, tax \$10.
 Peter Bricker, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, value \$200, tax \$10.
 Widow Becker, 15 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows, value \$400, tax \$100.
 Joseph Conrad, 15 acres, 2 cows, value \$15, tax \$10.
 Christian Conrad, 3 acres, 1 cow, value \$10, tax \$20.
 Anthony Dornbach, 83 acres, 2 horses, 6 cows, 1 still, value \$290, tax \$10.
 Jacob Dornbach, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, value \$225, tax \$85.
 Jacob Dissler, 60 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, value \$92, tax \$10.
 Jacob Eberly, Jr., 150 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, value \$472, tax \$185.
 Joseph Flickinger, 120 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, value \$280, tax \$115.
 John Flickinger, 150 acres, 3 horses, 6 cows, 2 mills, value \$200, tax \$160.
 Michael Frantz, 115 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, value \$260, tax \$105.
 Henry Hyslop, 48 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, value \$85, tax \$30.
 Samuel Hays, 150 acres, 3 horses, 6 cows, value \$435, tax \$115.
 George Holt, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, value \$320, tax \$80.
 Widow Harding, 100 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, value \$110, tax \$40.
 John Helly, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, value \$170, tax \$75.
 Joseph Helly, 15 acres, 4 horses, 4 cows, value \$302, tax \$110.
 Nicholas Hertzog, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, value \$120, tax \$25.
 John Jackey, 100 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows, value \$242, tax \$70.

Joseph Jackey, 150 acres, 3 horses, 5 cows, value \$335, tax \$130.
 Michael Koger, 200 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, value \$412, tax \$90.
 David Lantier, 60 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, value \$274, tax \$10.
 Christian Neumann, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, value \$420, tax \$155.
 John Ober, 150 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, value \$210, tax \$70.
 Adam Oberly, 100 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, value \$210, tax \$70.
 Christopher and Joseph Oberly, 200 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, value \$620, tax \$185.
 Abraham Ream, 100 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, value \$160, tax \$107.
 George Rely, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, value \$260, tax \$90.
 Henry Reinhold, 25 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, value \$70, tax \$50.
 William Ruck, 3 acres, 2 cows, value \$12, tax \$15.
 Jacob Roland, 50 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, value \$70, tax \$35.
 Ulrich Shirk, 150 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow, value \$410, tax \$125.
 David Shirk, 130 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, value \$410, tax \$117.
 Michael Shirk, 130 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, value \$410, tax \$118.
 Christopher Sharp, 50 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, value \$50, tax \$35.
 William Shoemaker, 40 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, value \$146, tax \$60.
 Jacob Sunday, 30 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, value \$100, tax \$30.
 Christian Showalter, 150 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, value \$342, tax \$60.
 Christian Weist, 120 acres, 3 horses, 2 cows, value \$291, tax \$116.
 Michael Walter, 50 acres, 1 horse, 3 cows, value \$160, tax \$25.
 William Walter, 50 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, value \$129, tax \$46.
 Jacob Zinn, 60 acres, 2 cows, value \$70, tax \$15.
 Adolphus Zimmerman, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, value \$80, tax \$50.
 Peter Zimmerman, 200 acres, value \$490, tax \$125.

The above list of names is taken from a list containing the names of all the freeholders of Cocalico township, and may contain the names of several who did not live within the limits of West Cocalico at that time, but have subsequently moved hither. The old list also contains several names of persons who lived within the present limits of Clay. From what we could gather the persons named in the above list resided on their respective plantations as follows:

Jacob Amweg lived near Reinholdsville, and was probably the son of Michael Amweg, who settled there before 1745.

Abraham Bear lived on the farm now owned by Jacob Fry, near Stevens' Station.

Henry Blumshine lived north of Reinholdsville.

Henry Binkley lived south of Reinholdsville, on the farm now owned by Peter Gress, and had the oldest tannery known in West Cocalico.

George Brunner lived near Reinholdsville, was probably the son of Jacob Brunner, one of the first settlers.

John, Christian, David, and Peter Bricker, in Cumberland, were the sons of Peter Bricker, who settled east of the Cocalico Creek, near Cocalico post-office.

Peter Becker and his mother, Widow Becker, lived one and a half miles south of Schoeneck, near Indian Creek, on the farm now owned by Martin Becker, a descendant of Peter Becker.

Joseph and Christian Conrad lived about one mile north of Schoeneck, on land now owned by Jacob Conrad.

Anthony and Jacob Dornbach lived on the land settled by Israel Eberly in 1741, on the farms now owned by Obed and Jacob Dornbach.

Jacob Dissler lived near Cocalico Creek, one mile south of Cocalico post-office.

Joseph and John Flickinger lived near Reinhold's Station; John was the owner and probably the builder of the mill now owned by William Mellinger.

Henry Hyple was the owner of the present seat of Schoeneck, after the death of his father, Paul Hyple, the first settler.

Samuel Harnish lived on Harnish Creek, and was the builder of the mill now owned by William Bechtel.

George Hoh lived near what is now Stevens' Station, on the farm now owned by Adam Slabach.

Joseph and John Hefly lived in the southern part of West Cocalico, on Indian Creek, on farms now owned by Jacob and Adam Keller.

Nicholas Hertzog lived in Hertzog's Valley, on the farm now owned by John Hart.

John and Joseph Jackey were probably the sons of Abraham Jackey, who was one of the pioneer settlers of the vicinity of Reinholdsville.

David Landis lived on the farm now owned by Christian Wenger, situate one mile west of Stevens', on Steinmetz's Run.

Michael Kegerise lived in the vicinity of Black Horse.

Christian Newcomer lived near Schoeneck, on the farm now owned by Solomon Hagy.

John Ober owned the land on which the village of Reinholdsville is located.

Adam, Joseph, and Christopher Oberly lived on farms west of Schoeneck, along Indian Creek.

George Redy lived in the northern part of the township, where some of his descendants are still living.

Jacob Roland lived on the farm now owned by Rev. Stephen Sweitzer, situated near Stevens' Station.

Henry Reinhold lived near Reinholdsville, and was probably the ancestor of the Reinhold family.

Ulrich, David, and Michael Shirk were the sons of Ulrich Shirk, who came with his father, Ulrich, from Switzerland in 1732. Ulrich lived on the farm now owned by Moses, David, on the farm now owned by Rudolph, and Michael on one now owned by Obed Shirk.

William Shoemaker was the son of Peter Shoemaker, who settled near what is now Reinhold's Station, some time in the year 1840.

Jacob Sunday lived west of the Cocalico Creek, on the farm now owned by Samuel Dornbach.

Christian Weist lived in the northern part of the township, on the farm now owned by Christian Weist, a grandson of the first Christian.

Michael and William Walter lived on a farm situated one mile south of Reinholdsville, on the Cocalico Creek.

Jacob Zinn lived on the farm now owned by Jacob Smith, near Mengle's Mill.

Adolphus and Peter Zimmerman were probably the sons of John Zimmerman, who was one of the first settlers of the vicinity of Reinhold's Station. Those names mentioned in the tax-list and not described here are names that are now well known as freeholders, but can have no place assigned them for 1780 with sufficient authority.

Civil List.—The following have been the principal township officers from the time indicated:

CONSTABLES.

1786. Dargel Good.	1861. Samuel Shuler.
1857. Peter Kegerise.	1864. Samuel Redgar.
1858-59. William Hertzog.	1865-67. Jacob Correll.
1860. Samuel Redgar.	1868-69. Henry Wise.
1861. John Sharp.	1881-83. Solomon Weinhold.
1862. Samuel Schuyler.	

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following men have been justices of the peace for this township under the State Constitution allowing townships to elect such officers:

1840. William H. Paul.	1866. B. B. Flickinger.
Jacob Reinhold.	F. A. Strim.
1845. Henry Pickens.	1867. B. B. Flickinger.
William H. Paul.	1871. J. A. Stuber.
1856. William H. Paul.	1872. B. B. Flickinger.
1855. William M. Coons.	1873. Daniel H. Leutner.
1856. William H. Paul.	1877. H. L. Usher.
F. Augustus Strim.	R. B. Flickinger.
1865. Jacob Reinhold.	1879. J. A. Stuber.
Allen W. Wentzer.	1883. B. B. Flickinger.

SUPERVISORS.

1838. Samuel Keller.	1860. Michael Eberly.
Jacob Kegerise.	Jacob Netzley.
1839. Christian Weist.	1861. Samuel Dornbach.
William Mellinger.	Henry Brunner.
1840. Samuel Mellinger.	1862. Lewis H. By.
William Sparr.	Henry Brunner.
1841. Joel Sack.	1863. Lewis Henty.
Jacob Dornbach.	Levi Ruth.
1842. William Gerhart.	1864. Emanuel Shank.
Samuel Backholder.	Christian Mote.
1843. David Koerte.	1865. Daniel Lutz.
George Gutz.	John Gensemer.
1844. Joseph Lees.	1866-67. John Sharp.
John Borkaker.	John Gensemer.
1845. John Kemper.	1868. John Gensemer.
Henry Backholder.	Levi Ruth.
1846. Samuel Baker.	1869. John Gensemer.
Ludwig Hertzog.	Isidor Hertzog.
1847. Jacob Eberly.	1870. John Gensemer.
Daniel Smith.	John Sharp.
1848. John Rock.	1871. John Sharp.
Benjamin Cockley.	William Fessler.
1849. Benjamin Cockley.	1872. John Sharp.
Michael Eberly.	James Lape.
1850. David Eberly.	1873. James Lape.
Peter Miller.	Joseph Moyer.
1851. Daniel Hertzog.	1874. Jacob Dornes.
John Farnsicht.	Joseph Moyer.
1852. Michael Eberly.	1875. Joseph Moyer.
John Frantz.	William Mellinger.
1853. John Gensemer.	1876. Joseph Moyer.
Peter Walter.	Daniel Lutz.
1854. John Backholder.	1877. Daniel Lutz.
Dan J. Bird.	Peter Gelsinger.
1855. Emanuel Shank.	1878. Daniel Lutz.
Daniel Hertzog.	Joseph Moyer.
1856. Samuel Mellinger.	1879. Peter Harting.
Martin Markley.	Jerome Gerhart.
1857. John Gensemer.	1880-81. David Backer.
John Rock.	John Hower.
1858. John Hart.	1882. Lewis Henty.
Ludwig Eberly.	Henry Wise.
1859. Peter Hertzog.	1883. Henry Wise.
William Mellinger.	Joseph Moyer.

Statistics.—West Cocalico has an area of 16,801 acres assessed land; 13,543 acres is under cultivation, and 3258 is timber- and meadow-land.

Jacob Reddig, Henry Hibsman, and Michael Oberly founded what was long known as Hacker's school-house, situated one and one-half miles south of Schoeneck. The school ground contained eighty-eight perches of land, and was bought for ten shillings from Frederick Hacker. The house and ground were paid for by subscription. After the death of one of the trustees the twelve nearest adjacent neighbors were to elect one to fill such vacancy. The house was built one story high, with two compartments, one for school purposes and the other to accommodate the teacher and family. In 1839 this house was for the first time occupied as a place of worship. The house continued to be occupied as a place of religious service and for educational purposes till 1868, when the house was purchased by the Reformed Mennonite denomination. The house was then remodeled, and is now a fine building, with a seating capacity for three hundred.

Steinmetz's Meeting-House, situated one-half mile east of Schoeneck, was built in 1853 as a Union meeting-house by the following persons: Jacob Shirk, Peter Shirk, Christian Weist, Charles Steinmetz, and Rudolph Shirk. The house was built by subscription, and those who paid fifteen dollars were entitled to a vote of regulation. This vote was to remain on the property of the subscriber, as in case he should sell it the person buying it would come into possession of the vote. No denomination is allowed to hold regular services more frequently than every eight weeks. The use of the burial-ground is granted to all those who obtain permission from one of the voters. The principal denominations now occupying the house are the Reformed Mennonites and Dunkards. The first preachers of the Mennonites were John Cohn and John Keepetts, and of the Dunkards, Samuel Harley.

Mellinger's Meeting-House, situated three-quarters of a mile east of Schoeneck, was built in 1861, on condition that as many denominations as took part in its building should be granted the use of it, and that no denomination could occupy the house oftener on Sunday than the other, unless in such a way as not to interfere with the other. The committee on building were Samuel Mellinger, William Stober, and John Gockley. The trustees till 1873 were John Gockley, Daniel Sharp, and Andrew Henly. Since that time Daniel Sharp, Henry Eberly, and Edward Drukenbrod have served. The denominations taking part in the building were the Lutheran and Reformed, Mennonites, and Dunkards. The pastors of the Lutherans were Rev. Michael M. Haerpel, from 1861 to 1872; Rev. S. S. Engle, from 1872 to 1876; Rev. C. A. Fetzer, from 1876 to 1881; and since 1881, Rev. E. S. Brownmiller. In 1861 this congregation numbered fifty-seven members, at present it has one hundred and thirteen. The pastor of the Reformed Church was Rev. Stephen Switzer from 1871 to 1878, before and after this time they had no regular pastor.

The preachers of the Dunkards are Elder Samuel Harley, Christian Bucher, and William Brisow. Of the Mennonites, Christian Bomberger (deceased), John Hess, and Christ. Risser.

Methodists and Mennonites.—In 1870 the Methodists erected a meeting-house one and a half miles north of Schoeneck, known as the Sand Hill meeting-house. This church increased rapidly for a number of years, but at present no regular meetings are held. The first minister was Christian Sagrist.

Near Cocalico Post-Office is another place of worship. The house was built in 1865 as a Union meeting- and school-house. It was occupied as a school-house till 1870, when a regular school-house was built. The meeting-house is now occupied by the Reformed Mennonites and Dunkards.

Dunkards.—At Reinholdsville the Dunkards built a meeting-house in 1865, which is occupied by that denomination only, except in case of a funeral it is open to all denominations.

The United Brethren built a meeting-house at Reinholdsville in 1848, which is open to all denominations.

Children of Sion.—Near Reinhold's Station, in 1874, the Children of Sion built a meeting-house, which is occupied only by that sect. The first preacher was Rev. Grumbine, the founder of that sect. A Sabbath-school was opened at Stevens' school-house in 1872, but was discontinued a few years afterwards. About the same time one was organized at Schoeneck, which continued for a longer period, closing a few years ago. On the 1st of July the Stevens Union Sunday-school was reorganized, with Ella Royer as president; Henry Mentzer, vice-president; Frank Mentzer, secretary; William Ruth, treasurer; and Joseph Stick, librarian; and forty-five scholars under the supervision of six teachers.

Schools.—In 1868 West Cocalico adopted the common-school system, and the following persons constituted the successive boards under the free school system, elected and organized:

Saturday, Nov. 21, 1867.—A. R. Ream, president; John W. Mentzer, secretary; Moses Shirk, treasurer; Daniel Scherb, John Flickinger, and Joseph F. Shirk.

June 1, 1868.—A. R. Ream, president; John W. Mentzer, secretary; Moses Shirk, treasurer; Daniel Scherb, Peter Reinhold, and John Flickinger.

June 7, 1869.—Peter Reinhold, president; John W. Mentzer, secretary; Moses Shirk, treasurer; Daniel Scherb, Isaac Eberly, Benjamin Gehart (resigned April 30, 1870), Samuel Dorbach (appointed).

June 6, 1870.—Peter Reinhold, president; S. S. Weist, secretary; Samuel K. Slabach, treasurer; Daniel Scherb, Samuel Dorbach, Isaac Eberly (resigned July 23, 1870), Absalom Hartman (appointed).

June 6, 1871.—Samuel Dorbach, president; S. S. Weist, secretary; Samuel K. Slabach, treasurer; Absalom Hartman, Ezra Becker, John Barth.

June 8, 1872.—John Bard, president; S. S. Weist, secretary; S. K. Slabach, treasurer; Ezra Becker, John Flickinger, Absalom Bard.

June 2, 1871.—John Bard, president; Absalom Bard, secretary; S. K. Slabach, treasurer; Samuel Kutz (resigned March 3, 1871, appointed George Mellinger), Ezra Becker, John Flickinger.

June 1, 1874.—John Bard, president; A. W. Bard, secretary; S. K. Slabach, treasurer; A. Hartman, George Mellinger, John Flickinger.

June 6, 1875.—John Bard, president; A. W. Bard, secretary; S. K. Shu-

bach, treasurer; George Mellinger, A. Hartmann, John Flickinger.

June 5, 1876.—David M. Lelsey, president (resigned Jan. 27, 1877, appointed John L. Bechtel president, John Bard, secretary; S. K. Slabach, treasurer; John Flickinger, George Mellinger, H. Hartmann.

June 4, 1877.—Daniel S. Scherb, president; William Bechtel, secretary; S. K. Slabach, treasurer; Benedict Weinhold, John Flickinger, George Mellinger.

June 3, 1878.—Daniel Scherb, president; William Bechtel, secretary; S. K. Slabach, treasurer (resigned June 15, 1878, appointed John Gehman); Samuel Dorndach, treasurer; Dr. E. K. Fessler, Benedict Weinhold.

June 2, 1879.—Daniel Scherb, president; John E. Gehman, secretary; Samuel Dorndach, treasurer; Benedict Weinhold, Dr. E. K. Fessler, John Bard.

June 7, 1880.—Daniel Scherb, president, John E. Gehman, secretary; Samuel Dorndach, treasurer (died August, 1880, appointed Adam Oberlin treasurer); Dr. E. K. Fessler, John Hagy.

June 6, 1881.—Daniel Scherb, president, John L. Gehman, secretary; Adam Oberlin, treasurer; John Bard, John Hagy, Jacob E. Stark.

June 5, 1882.—Daniel S. Scherb, president; John E. Gehman, secretary; Adam Oberlin, treasurer; John Hagy, Jacob E. Stark, John Bard.

June 4, 1883.—Daniel Scherb, president, term expires June, 1886; John E. Gehman, secretary, term expires June, 1888; Adam Oberlin, treasurer, term expires June, 1884; Jacob E. Stark, term expires June, 1884; John Bard, term expires June, 1885; Samuel Gelsinger, term expires June, 1886.

In 1838, Coccalico township was divided into Ephrata, East Coccalico, and West Coccalico. The first school directors for West Coccalico were elected in 1838, as follows: Joseph Yackey and Charles Steinmetz for three years, Jacob Eberly and George Keller for two years, and Daniel Keller and Peter Gerhart for one year. At present (1883) there are nine schools in the township, in which six months' school per year is maintained. The number of male pupils is 290; of female, 255. Daily attendance, 333, at a cost of sixty-five cents for each pupil per month.

Receipts of West Coccalico for School Purposes in 1883.

State appropriation	\$322.24
Collection	173.77
Other resources	162.57
Total	\$658.58

Expenditures.

Repairing	\$198.30
Fuel, etc.	181.13
Expenses	67.16
Treasurer and collector	84.65
Secretary's salary	45.00
Teachers salary	194.00
Total	\$766.24

Establishment of Post-Offices and Appointment of Postmasters and Post-Routes.—Cocalico Post-Office, established May 24, 1838. Benjamin Flickinger, May 24, 1838; Richard Flickinger, June 13, 1850; discontinued, Oct. 17, 1865; re-established, June 25, 1867; Jacob B. Flickinger, June 25, 1867.

Schoeneck, established Nov. 8, 1837. Michael Kline, Jr., Nov. 8, 1837; Andrew Wissler, May 8, 1841; James Kerlin, March 22, 1845; John W. Mentzer, May 5, 1856; Daniel Misher, March 25, 1865; Jeremiah A. Stober, July 2, 1869; Elias Stober, May 16, 1871.

Reinholdville, established April 17, 1849. George Reinhold, April 17, 1849; John Musser, July 18, 1842; John K. Schower, March 7, 1844; Elias

Shnavely, July 14, 1849; William Keith, July 9, 1851; George Reinhold, July 22, 1853; Isaac Eberly, Oct. 21, 1862; Frederick B. Reinhold, Jan. 15, 1863; Benjamin B. Flickinger, Oct. 20, 1863; Isaac Kegerise, Dec. 26, 1867; Joseph K. Lutz, Feb. 24, 1870.

Reinhold's Station, established July 3, 1866. Jesse Reinhold, July 3, 1866; Mary Reinhold, April 28, 1875; Owen Brunner, Sept. 3, 1875.

Stevens, established Aug. 17, 1864. Samuel K. Slabach, Aug. 17, 1864; Allen C. Snader, Nov. 17, 1869; Abraham E. Bare, Aug. 30, 1870; Elias R. Brown, Aug. 11, 1875.

Mail-Routes.—Route No. 1275, from Reamstown, by Schoeneck and Reinholdville and Coccalico, to Shaefferstown, 14 miles and return, once a week. Contract with Joseph Wertz, of Ephrata, Pa., dated July 14, 1837. Service to commence Aug. 5, 1837, and expire June 30, 1840.

Route No. 1474, from Reamstown, by Schoeneck and Reinholdville and Coccalico, to Shaefferstown, 16½ miles and return, once a week. Contract with Andrew B. Dickinson, of Elmira, N. Y., from July 1, 1840, to June 30, 1844.

Route No. 1470, from Reamstown, by Schoeneck, Reinholdville, and Coccalico, to Shaefferstown, 17 miles and return, once a week. Contract with William Young, of Schoeneck, Pa. Services from July 1, 1844, to June 30, 1848.

Route No. 1468, from Reamstown, by Schoeneck, Reinholdville, and Coccalico, to Shaefferstown, 17 miles and return, once a week. Contract with N. C. Schoefield, from July 1, 1848, to June 30, 1852, but who died, and contract was transferred and service performed by Alexander Ream, of Reamstown, from Feb. 6, 1850, to end of term.

Route No. 9301, from Reamstown, by Schoeneck, Reinholdville, and Coccalico, to Shaefferstown, 17 miles, and return, once a week. Contract with Alexander Ream. Term from July 1, 1852, to June 30, 1856.

Route No. 3079, from Reamstown, by Schoeneck, Reinholdville, and Coccalico, to Shaefferstown, 17 miles and return, once a week. Contract with Alexander Ream. Term from July 1, 1856, to June 30, 1860.

Route No. 2283, from Reamstown, by Schoeneck, Reinholdville, and Coccalico, to Shaefferstown, 17 miles and return, once a week. Contract with Rudy W. Hahn, of Reamstown, Pa., from July 1, 1860, to June 30, 1864, but was discontinued, and last trip made March 16, 1861, and Coccalico made a special office. Reamstown was supplied on route No. 2234. Schoeneck and Reinholdville were supplied on route No. 2282, and Shaefferstown on routes Nos. 2281, 2291, and 2292, to June 30, 1864.

Route No. 2365, from Lancaster to Reading, and the office of Stevens established, Aug. 17, 1864, on this route, and Sept. 8, 1866, was omitted and embraced on

route No. 2782, from Columbia, by Silver Spring, Landisville, Manheim, Lititz, Ephrata, and Fritztown, to Sinking Spring, 39³¹/₁₀₀ miles, daily, except Sunday. Service was performed by Reading and Columbia Railroad Company, William G. Cass, president, and M. Cohers, deputy. Term from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868. Also the office of Reinhold's Station was embraced on this route, July 23, 1864.

Route No. 1831, from Columbia, by Silver Spring, Landisville, Manheim, Lititz, Millway, Akron, Ephrata, Reamstown, Stevens, and Reinhold's Station, to Sinking Spring, 39³¹/₁₀₀ miles, and return daily, except Sunday. Services performed by Reading and Columbia Railroad Company. Term from July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1872.

Route 2559, from Stevens, by Schoeneck and Reinholdsville, to Cocalico, and return by Schoeneck to Stevens. Equal to 8¹/₂ miles and return, six times a week. The contractor was Reuben Kramer, who died, and a contract was ordered with David H. Kramer (son of deceased) from June 28, 1873, to June 30, 1876, which order was rescinded and a contract ordered with Samuel Leid, of Stevens, Lancaster Co., Pa., from Oct. 1, 1873, to June 30, 1874. The route was then readvertised, and contract ordered with Irvan & Ramsey, of Slate Hill, York Co., Pa.

Term from July 1, 1874, to June 30, 1876.

Previous to this the same route was ordered with Henry Wechter, who was the first contractor since the establishment of this route.

Route No. 8208, from Stevens, by Schoeneck and Reinholdsville, to Cocalico, and return by Schoeneck to Stevens, 8¹/₂ miles and return, six times a week.

Contract with Moses Goshert, of Schoeneck, Pa. Term one year from July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877.

Route No. 8206, same as 8208. Contract made with S. E. Leid, of Stevens, Pa. Term from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1881.

Route No. 8260, same as 8206, except in distance, being equal to 8¹/₂ miles and return, six times a week. Contract ordered with James T. Gibson, of Barboursville, Knox Co., Ky. Term from July 1, 1881, to 1885 (June 30th).

Since 1872 the office of Reinhold's Station has been supplied by railroad service.

Industries.—In 1808, Frederick Reinhold built a tannery on the farm first settled by Hans Peelman. This tannery has been in operation since that time, with the exception of a few years, and is the only tannery still in operation in West Cocalico. Hans Jackey formerly had a tannery on the farm now owned by Peter Gelsinger. The chopping-mill now owned by Samuel Binkley, situated half a mile north of Reinhold's Station, was once a carding-, fulling-, and dyeing-mill. In this vicinity another carding-mill was built and operated by John Flickinger in about the year 1800. His son Benjamin next came into possession of it, who sold it to Daniel Panabecker. Panabecker changed the old concern into a

boring-mill. This industry was followed for a time, but was discontinued a number of years ago. The old homestead is now owned by Daniel Panabecker, Jr. One mile south of Black Horse, in about the year 1820, Henry Hildabidle built a boring-mill on Swamp Creek. This mill was actively operated by Jesse Lutz till about the year 1865, since which time it has stood idle. At present the old mill is being re-modeled and changed to a cotton-lap factory by Jesse Lutz. Near the same place, on the west bank of Swamp Creek, in 1875, Jesse Lutz built a hat-factory. He placed in it an engine of forty-five horse-power, and machinery having, with twenty-eight hands employed, a capacity of turning out from forty to fifty dozen hats per day. In 1881 the business became dull, and the factory has since stood idle. In 1793, Nicholas Keesecker built a mill on the Cocalico, near Cocalico Post-office, which is the first place where the water of the Cocalico makes itself useful as a motive-power. It is a three-story sandstone building, with four runs of stones and saw-mill attached. It was successively owned by Simon Elick, — Leshner, Philip Stober, Benjamin Weist, and Joel Weist, the present owner. The second mill on the Cocalico is at present owned by John Lengel. It was built about the year 1810 by Jacob Zinn. It has a capacity of two pair of burrs and two pair of choppers, with saw-mill attached. Christian Minich, Samuel Landis, and Reuben Landis followed Zinn as owners of this mill. About one hundred yards farther down the creek stood an old mill, but when it was built or by whom nothing is known; a part of the foundation is all that now marks its existence. The third power improved on the Cocalico is at the old saw-mill at present owned by Isaac Dornbach. This was at first a carding- and fulling-mill, afterwards a boring-mill, operated by Daniel Lutz. About one-half mile farther down stood another boring-mill, also owned by Daniel Lutz. In 1864, George Burkholder bought the old mill, and erected in its stead a grist-mill, thirty by thirty-six feet, with three runs of stones. It is at present owned by Noah Weinhold. The last place in West Cocalico where the water of the Cocalico lends its power is at John Hacker's saw-mill. In the northern part of the township, on Harnish's Creek, Samuel Harnish erected a mill in about the year 1840. It is at present owned by William Bechtel. A little farther down the creek is situated John Kurtz's grist- and saw-mill.

In the western part of the township, on Indian Creek, is situated a fulling- and carding-mill, with saw-mill attached, which was built about the year 1790 by John Hibman. Samuel Eberly next got possession of it, and sold it to Benjamin Hemegay, the present owner. This is the only carding-mill now in West Cocalico, and in 1832 it carded but one bale. In about the year 1830, Nicholas Hertzog, of Hertzog's Valley, distilled apple whiskey in a rude still

dug into the ground, covered with boards to protect it from inclement weather. About the same time there were two distilleries of the same kind near Cocalico Post-office. In about the year 1820 a man by the name of Haverstich distilled at Reinholdsville. Later the distillery was bought by William Eiebach, who transformed it into a store and hotel. This place was long known to be a lively place for the young folks to assemble. A private house now occupies the seat of the old industries. Three-quarters of a mile north of Reinholdsville Peter Bruner distilled peach whiskey in about the year 1830. One mile east of Schoeneck, on the farm of the late Peter Hefly, now owned by Benedict Weinhold, stands the remains of what was known as the Mishler's distillery. In this building the business was probably carried on more extensively than in any other. Judging from the number of distilleries, we may infer that the use of rum was formerly quite freely indulged in, but to the credit of our present community we can say that there is not one distillery operated at present (1883).

Military.—West Cocalico had three companies of militia under the old militia system, viz.: Reddli's, Schoeneck, and Reinholds. These companies were required to meet annually, on the first Monday of May, in their respective places, for drill and discipline, and those who were absent had to pay a fine of one dollar. On the following Wednesday in May these three companies met those of Reamstown and Red Run at Reamstown, where they had their battalion drills and parade. On this day the companies were drawn up for battle and sham battles fought (sometimes real ones, too). To every company there was a captain, and to every battalion a general. This order of meeting was abolished about the year 1846. Henry and Benjamin Kegerise, John Nye, and Samuel Lutz were soldiers in the war of 1812. Not one of these men is now living, but the wife of Henry Kegerise is alive and in her eighty-eighth year, and draws an annual pension of eighty dollars. In 1771, Thomas Edwards came to this country from Dublin, Ireland, and served as colonel in the Revolutionary war. He was afterwards sheriff of Lancaster County, and died in Lancaster City. His son, John Edwards, served as a soldier, under Gen. Anthony Wayne, against the Indians in the Northwest in 1794. Later, he returned and settled near Reinholdsville, and served as captain under the old militia system. His son, John Edwards, Jr., who is now eighty years old, lives in the northwestern part of the township, and has a family of five sons and two daughters.

In 1771, Thomas Edwards brought with him from Ireland Robert Coleman, then a boy nineteen years of age, who came to Elizabeth Furnace as a wood-chopper, but on account of his good penmanship and liberal education was soon appointed chief clerk of the furnace. Later, he married a daughter of the proprietor and has become the father of the famous Coleman family.

CHAPTER XLIV.

COLERAIN TOWNSHIP.

Geography and Topography.—This township is situated in the southeastern part of the county: It was organized in February, 1738, and contains an area of nineteen thousand four hundred and ninety-seven acres. It is bounded on the north by Bart and Sadsbury, on the east by Chester County, south by Little Britain, west by Drumore, and northwest by Eden township. Stewart's Run and the west branch of Octorara Creek separate it from Drumore and Little Britain, and the main branch of Octorara separates it from Chester County. In 1860 the population of Colerain was 1579; in 1870 it had increased to 1655, of which 1596 were native-born and 59 foreign. In 1880 the population was 1663. The surface of the township is rolling, the soil is gravel and clay, and by the use of artificial fertilizers is rendered very productive, and compares favorably with the surrounding townships. It was settled principally by Irish, receiving its name from a place of the same name in Ireland. With the very earliest settlement here we find familiarly associated the names Allison, Anderson, Longhead, McConnell, and Barclay.

Pioneer Settlers.—The McCommon family were among the early settlers in Colerain. Samuel McCommon came to this country from Ireland in 1758, and settled on land previously occupied by Thomas Baird. It is situated about one mile southeast of the village of Union. Mr. McCommon was a miller by trade, and had the following children: Martha, married to Matthew Scott; Mary, to Andrew Haney; Robert, to Tersey Kennedy; James, to Elizabeth Patterson; Sarah, to Joseph Smith; Jane, to James Henry; and Ann, to James Derling. The latter lived on the property now owned by Joseph White.

James McCommon, of this family, was the father of the generation of McCommons, some of whom are now living in this township. He was born in 1763, and reared the following children: Samuel, married to Isabella Ross; he lived on his farm in this township for a number of years, when he removed to Oxford, Chester Co., and died about the year 1881. John, unmarried, and still residing in Colerain on the old McCommon property; Margaret, married to Alexander W. Morrison, of Little Britain township; Mary, married to Hugh McConnell; Robert, to Rebecca Scott; Patterson, removed to Ohio, where he died; Joseph, to Catherine Hayes, of Little Britain.

Hugh Andrews was born in Colerain township, Nov. 14, 1794. He married Francoria Wilson, daughter of James Wilson, of Chester County, Feb. 5, 1824, and during the same year built the first house in the village of Union. This house is now occupied by Jeremiah Kepperling. He resided here until April,

¹ By Miss Annie M. Barnett.

1851, when he sold his farm and removed to Lancaster. Having been long accustomed to an active life he soon became weary of retirement, and in September, 1855, he purchased a farm near Mount Union, Huntingdon Co., Pa., where both he and his wife died suddenly, within three weeks after their removal to the farm, the former Oct. 19, and the latter Oct. 21, 1855. Mr. Andrews was a member of the State Legislature during the session of 1841 and 1842, a member of the school board when the first public school-houses were erected in Colerain township, and an elder in Union Presbyterian Church. His son, Professor James W. Andrews, is principal of Union High School.

John Gable came to Colerain among the early settlers. His native country was Germany. He married Eve Sides, a grandaunt of B. F. Sides, M.D., of Drumore township. His children were Mary, married to Joseph Parker; both are now dead. John, married to Margaret Fleming, of Chester County; he died about the year 1874. David, unmarried; and Henry, married to Margaret Ralston. It is supposed that John Gable settled here about 1800. The land lies about one-fourth of a mile west of the village of Union, and has remained in the Gable name since the previous named date. It is now occupied by Henry and John Gable.

Alkinah Dare settled in Colerain in 1815. He was formerly a resident of Wilmington, Del. His son George studied medicine and practiced for a number of years in this township, and was regarded as a very skillful physician. His wife, Ann Dickey, an invalid for many years, died in 1881. He removed to Oxford in 1880, where he now resides with his daughter, Mrs. Madison Lovett. Alkinah Dare's other children are Edward Dare, residing in Drumore township, and married to Nancy Retzer, of the same township; John K., James M., and Francis M., who married Miss Whiteside, and resides in Oxford, Pa.; Ann Maria, married to Mahlon Brown; Mary C., married to William Whiteside first, and afterwards to Ezra Kimball.

John Ferguson, the father of the Colerain Fergusons, removed from Bart to Colerain in 1818. He married Elizabeth Wilson. His children now living are Abram, married to Mary Reed, of Providence township; William, married to Mary Hogg; Robert, married to Elizabeth Reed; Thomas, married to Anna Dripps, of Philadelphia; Benjamin, married to Isabel McConnell; Ann Eliza, unmarried; Nathaniel, married to Anna Davenport. The latter moved to Berks County, and is now the proprietor of the Robinson Furnace. Two members of this family, John and Margaret, are dead.

Daniel Harrar and wife, Margaret Miller, of Montgomery County, came to Colerain in 1823, and settled on the old Anderson property. Their children are William, married to Isabella Galbraith; Miller, to Margaret Galbraith; Lydia Ann, died unmarried;

and Daniel, married to Isabella Harrar. He moved to Delaware, and died in 1880.

The Swisher family, of which there are several branches, were among the oldest residents of Colerain. One branch consists of Jeremiah Swisher's family. He married Mary Pennington, and reared the following-named children: Rachel, married to Robert Hogg; Robert, to Lettie Brinton, of Pequa; he removed to New Jersey, and died about 1880; John H., to Anna Dempsey, of Champaign County, Ohio; Eliza, to Hiram McCleneghan; Martha, to William Hogg; Cecelia, to William Hackett; Samuel, to Amanda Miller; Hannah, to Hiram Pierce; Jeremiah, to Martha Ann Miller; Susan and Emma, died unmarried.

Old Roads.—At the Quarter Sessions of the Lancaster County Court, held in November, 1803, sundry persons of Colerain applied for a road to be laid out, "Beginning at James Auld's tavern, thence the nearest and best way to the creek, near Robert Pennington's."

The court appointed George Cooper, Joshua Chamberlain, Adam Trover, Jacob Rockey, Christian Bare, and David Bowen to view the ground for the said road, and if they, or any five of them, view the said ground, and any four of the actual viewers agree that there is occasion for such road, they shall proceed to lay out the same as agreeable to the desire of the petitioners. The road was laid out and report made accordingly at the February sessions, 1804.

At the February Quarter Sessions for 1804 a petition was presented by the inhabitants of Colerain and vicinity for a bridge across the Octorara at Auld's tavern. The petition sets forth that the inhabitants of Chester County propose to pay one-half the expense of said bridge. The court appointed David Sterrett, John Anderson, Patterson Bell, James Cooper, Samuel Downing, and William Brown to view the ground and make report at the next Quarter Sessions. The bridge was built.

In 1804 the inhabitants of Colerain and vicinity petitioned for a road to be laid out through Colerain, from Jonathan Webb's forge to Thomas Clendenin's mill. This road ran through the garden of James Clendenin, and the improved lands of Joseph Andrews, Walter Bunting, William Barkley, and Paul Ralston, Sr. The road was opened, and at the November sessions, in 1805, the above-named persons petitioned the court to have the damage appraised. The court appointed as such appraisers Patterson Bell, James Ancrim, James Cooper, Samuel Downing, James Thompson, and Abram Whiteside to view and assess damage.

At the November sessions, in 1804, the inhabitants of Colerain and vicinity petitioned for a road, "Beginning at or near Samuel Pusey's mill, in Drumore, and ending at or near Thomas Clendenin's mill." The petition set forth "That Rock Forge being lately erected, and have not any public road near them,

their proprietors do evidently labor under great disadvantage for want of said road for their benefit, and the general advantage of the public."

The court appointed Robert Maxwell, Patterson Bell, William Downing, James Cooper, John Baird, and John Beam to view and lay out the road, which was accordingly done.

At the February term of Quarter Sessions, 1805, a petition was presented by the inhabitants of Colerain to lay out a road from "The place where the road called John Stewart's crosses the run, south of Richard Mackey's, to Octorara Creek, at the turn between Robert Auman's and Thomas Love's."

The court appointed Patterson Bell, James Ancrim, James Cooper, Samuel Downing, James Thompson, and Abram Whiteside to view and lay out said road.

Colerain Assessment, 1751.—Following are the names of the taxable inhabitants in 1751:

	s. d.		s. d.
Samuel Anderson	4 0	Robert Scott	2 0
William M. Kneely	5 0	Gabriel Morrison	2 0
John Barclay	5 0	William Patterson	2 0
Robert Guthrie	5 0	George McCullough	1 0
Robert Houston	4 0	John Pa-Lay	2 0
John Murphy	1 0	James M. Keel	2 0
Robert Cunningham	1 0	Charles Oplander	1 0
Janney M. Zenden	2 0	John McConnel	5 0
Andrew Little	2 0	Alexander McGinnis	1 0
William Hunsdale	2 0	James Browne	2 0
John Henderson	2 0	James Hutcheson	1 0
Francis Guthrie	2 0	James Morrow	1 0
Moses Lockert	1 0	John Walker	5 0
George McKowen	5 0	Peter Hastings	5 0
Robert Longhead	5 0	Robert Wells	2 0
Timothy Douglas	5 0	Joshua Anderson	5 0
Thomas Douglas	2 0	Robert Allison	1 0
John Robinson	2 0	David Campbell	1 0
John Gill	1 0	Robert Anderson	1 0
Robert Clark	1 0	Hugh Barclay	5 0
Daniel McClelland	5 0	George McCullough	1 0
John Gilmore	2 0	Charles McClelland	4 0
Robert Ross	2 0	John Anderson	1 0
Archibald Scott	4 0	John Anderson, Sr.	4 0
Jeremiah Morrow	2 0		

Freedmen.

	s. d.		s. d.
Thomas Clark	6 0	Robert Walker	6 0
Francis Guthrie	6 0	William Walker	6 0
Hugh Pesley	6 0	David Coulter	6 0

CHARLES McCLELLAND, Collector.

WARRANTS OF LAND IN COLERAIN PREVIOUS TO 1800

Allison, Andrew, Aug. 24, 1749, 100 acres, next to Robert Allison.
 Allison, Robert, Aug. 16, 1749, 200 acres, next to Hugh and John Barclay.
 Anderson, Robert, Jan. 30, 1757, 25 acres, next to David Reed and T. Clark. This land is now occupied by Baxter Coughly.
 Anderson, Samuel, May 16, 1754, 20 acres, next to his other land, and now where the remains of Black Rock Furnace stand, owned by ———.
 Anderson, John, Aug. 4, 1747, 100 acres, next to H. Barclay and J. McClelland, now owned by Jacob Lonsdale and occupied by Kilyon.
 Anderson, Robert, May 16, 1754, 30 acres, next to his other land. This land forms a part of the farm now owned by Miller Harris.
 Barclay, Hugh, April 23, 1748, 30 acres, next to his other land.
 Barclay, John, May 17, 1749, 200 acres, next to H. Barclay and Robert Allison.
 Barclay, John, May 13, 1756, 150 acres, on West Branch of Octorara, next to James Purdie.
 Barclay, John, Aug. 5, 1754, 25 acres, next to Hugh Barclay.
 Bead, Thomas, Nov. 25, 1751, 200 acres, next to John McClelland, now occupied by J. Patterson and M. Ginnion.
 Douglas, Timothy, Nov. 19, 1752, 25 acres, next to his other land.
 Douglas, Thomas, March 1, 1755, 20 acres, next to his other land.
 Fergus, Hugh, Jan. 21, 1755, 25 acres, next to John Cunningham.
 Gilmore, John, Jan. 20, 1753, 20 acres, next to his other land.

Gilmore, John, Jan. 20, 1754, 30 acres, next to Nathaniel Coulter and R. Longhead.

Guthrie, John, May 20, 1752, 20 acres, on Octorara Creek, now the hotel property at Andrews' Bridge, occupied by Abram Ross.

Guthrie, John, March 28, 1754, 20 acres, next to his other land.

Guthrie, Thomas, April 15, 1754, 20 acres, next to his other land.

Hastings, Henry, March 27, 1755, 20 acres, next to his other land, now occupied by H. Hastings.

Henderson, John, April 7, 1757, 20 acres, next to Robert Guthrie.

Henderson, John, June 12, 1754, 20 acres, next to Matthew Ritchey.

Longhead, Robert, May 17, 1745, 150 acres.

Longhead, Robert, Dec. 26, 1753, 40 acres.

McKee, James, Nov. 3, 1754, 4 acres.

McCowan, George, June 2, 1757, 40 acres.

McCorkle, Robert, May 5, 1757, 20 acres, next to his other land and John Johnson.

McConnel, Alexander, April 19, 1754, 30 acres.

McConnel, John, April 19, 1754, 20 acres, April 19, 1754, 40 acres; May 17, 1748, 60 acres; Dec. 21, 1752, 50 acres; Sept. 17, 1749, 100 acres.

Two tracts of this land are now owned by Pennington Moore and Harvey Ferguson.

McConnell, David, May 19, 1749, 15 acres, now owned by John Groff.

McConnell, David, May 4, 1744, 100 acres, now owned by Samuel Swisher.

McConnell, John, May 19, 1749, 80 acres.

McCre, Cornelius, May 11, 1756, 10 acres.

McCreary, John, July 24, 1747, 200 acres.

McInlough, George, Sept. 14, 1751, by Anderson.

McFandian, Jeremiah, Dec. 29, 1752, 40 acres.

McGallen, David, Sept. 4, 1745, 15 acres.

McWharter, Moses, Aug. 10, 1750, 20 acres.

Richey, Matthew, Dec. 26, 1753, 20 acres.

Richardson, Eleanor, Margaret, and Sarah, June 8, 1774, now owned by William Hugg. This land was divided into nine shares in 1796, and divided to the children of their brother, Adam Richardson.

Ross, Moses, May 10, 1751, 25 acres, next to his other land.

Rosen, Andrew, Feb. 12, 1754, 100 acres, on road leading to mill.

Schwell, Isaac, Oct. 28, 1754, 150 acres, next to Thomas Beard.

Stewart, John, March 10, 1755, 50 acres, next to John Evans.

Stewart, William, Aug. 11, 1758, 20 acres, next to John Anderson.

Walker, Joseph, Feb. 7, 1753, 20 acres, next to his other land, now owned by Josiah Walker.

Young, John, March 1, 1757, 32 acres.

Young, Henry, March 14, 1755, 20 acres.

Young, John, Nov. 14, 1758, 20 acres.

ASSESSMENT ROLL OF 1750.

Gilbert Anderson, 200 acres, £175; 2 horses, £20; 2 cows, £9; total value, £201; tax levied, £60.
 William Anderson, 160 acres, £186; 2 horses, £26; 2 cows, £6; total value, £218; tax levied, £120.
 John Anderson, 360 acres, £140; 5 horses, £50; 2 cows, £6; total value, £196; tax levied, £70.
 John Anderson, Sr., 250 acres, £180; 3 horses, £30; 5 cows, £20; total value, £140; tax levied, £130.
 Widow Anderson, 30 acres, £15; 1 horse, £6; 1 cow, £3; total value, £24.
 Robert Anderson, 2 horses, 2 cows; tax levied, £20.
 James Anderson.
 John Anderson, 250 acres, £200; 2 horses, £10; 2 cows, £6; total value, £216; tax levied, £60.
 Paterson Bell, 180 acres, £151; 2 horses, £18; 4 cows, £12; total value, £181; tax levied, £106.
 Widow Barclay, 150 acres, £187; 1 horse, £10; 1 cow, £3; total value, £200; tax levied, £60.
 John Biggs, tax levied, £50.
 John Buid, 200 acres, £150; 2 horses, £20; 3 cows, £9; total value, £279; tax levied, £80.
 William Bunting & Son, 200 acres, total value, £220; tax levied, £101.
 John Berry, tax levied, £15.
 Robert Cunningham, 70 acres, £126; 2 horses, £20; 3 cows, £2; total value, £150; tax levied, £50.
 John Cummings, 60 acres, £96; 2 horses, £18; 2 cows, £6; total value, £120; tax levied, £50.
 Widow Collins, 160 acres, £94; 2 horses, £16; 3 cows, £9; total value, £119; tax levied, £50.
 James Coughly, 250 acres, £230; 1 horse, £10; 6 cows, £18; total value, £258; tax levied, £112.

William Crain, 1 horse, 1 cow; tax levied, £11 5s.
 James Cunningham, 2 horses, 2 cows; tax levied, £44
 William Carson, 2 horses, 3 cows; tax levied, £106
 William Downing, 566 acres, £92; 4 horses, £10; 6 cows, £18; total value, £700; tax levied, £102.
 Samuel Estreban, 150 acres, £108; 3 horses, £27; 4 cows, £12; total value, £299; tax levied, £50
 John Eckman, tax levied, £20.
 Robert Forth, 80 acres, £90; 1 horse, £6; 1 cow, £5; total value, £99; tax levied, £25.
 Richard Free, 50 acres, £90; 2 horses, £20; 3 cows, £9; 1 mill; total value, £329; tax levied, £90
 William Forsyth, tax levied, £11 5s.
 James Glenn, 150 acres, £196; 3 horses, £30; 3 cows, £9; total value, £225; tax levied, £75
 Samuel Grog, 96 acres, £140; 2 horses, £15; 2 cows, £6; total value, £162; tax levied, £24.
 James Gullenath, 320 acres, £176; 2 horses, £15; 3 cows, £9; 1 stall; total value, £400; tax levied, £120
 Alexander Greer, 1 cow; tax levied, £15.
 John Guthrie, 100 acres, total value, £200; tax levied, £50.
 William Gilmore, 145 acres, £160; 1 horse, £3; 3 cows, £9; total value, £172; tax levied, £60.
 Robert Gullenath, 60 acres, £45; 1 cow, £3; total value, £48; tax levied, £8.
 John Gibel, 80 acres, £80; 2 horses, £10; 3 cows, £9; total value, £99; tax levied, £10
 Robert Grimes, 3 horses, 4 cows; tax levied, £14
 James Gilmore, tax levied, £20.
 Robert Gregory, tax levied, £15.
 Patrick Henney, 220 acres, £200; 2 horses, £20; 4 cows, £12; total value, £232; tax levied, £20.
 Christopher Heas, 100 acres, £140; 2 cows, £6; total value, £152; tax levied, £18.
 Peter Headings, 100 acres, £160; 2 horses, £15; 3 cows, £9; total value, £189; tax levied, £25.
 John Hues, 50 acres, £10; 2 horses, £10; 2 cows, £6; total value, £26; tax levied, £22.
 Alexander Huston, 3 horses, 4 cows; tax levied, £109.
 Benjamin Hason, 1 cow; tax levied, £10.
 Robert Henry, 100 acres, total value, £90; tax levied, £34
 Robert Howell, tax levied, £10.
 Adam Johnston, tax levied, £9
 William Kerr, 118 acres, £134; 2 horses, £20; 4 cows, £12; total value, £170; tax levied, £60
 Duncan Kingan, 30 acres, £14; 1 horse, £7; 1 cow, £5; tax levied, £12.
 Alexander Lewis, 160 acres, total value, £110; tax levied, £110.
 Randle Lee, 1 horse, 2 cows; tax levied, £15.
 George Low, tax levied, £10.
 Gabriel Morrison & Son, 500 acres, £280; 4 horses, £10; 8 cows, £24; total value, £450; tax levied, £160
 Muleum McKown, 200 acres, £200; 2 horses, £16; 2 cows, £6; total value, £222; tax levied, £60.
 James McKeeding, 80 acres, £75; 1 horse, £10; 3 cows, £9; total value, £92; tax levied, £36
 John Morrow, 120 acres, £172; 2 horses, £20; 6 cows, £18; total value, £290; tax levied, £70.
 Samuel McCannott, 200 acres, £240; 3 horses, £25; 5 cows, £16; total value, £360; tax levied, £115.
 Stephen Mahon, 100 acres, £90; 2 horses, £20; 2 cows, £6; total value, £86; tax levied, £34
 Samuel McClann, 100 acres, £131; 2 horses, £20; 5 cows, £15; total value, £166; tax levied, £64
 Widow McKineely, 200 acres, £281; 1 horse, £10; 3 cows, £9; total value, £300; tax levied, £90.
 Widow McConnell, Jr., 200 acres, £223; 2 horses, £18; 3 cows, £9; total value, £250; tax levied, £75.
 Widow McConnell, Sr., 200 acres, £274; 1 horse, £18; 3 cows, £9; total value, £300; tax levied, £68.
 Alexander May, 150 acres, £221; 3 horses, £30; 3 cows, £9; 1 negro; total value, £290; tax levied, £90
 John M. Chasley, 160 acres, £80; 3 horses, £30; 1 cow, £4; total value, £110; tax levied, £40.
 Daniel McConnell, 240 acres, £321; 4 horses, £10; 3 cows, £9; total value, £370; tax levied, £120
 Joseph Miller, Esq., 70 acres, £60; 3 horses, £30; 4 cows, £12; 1 negro; total value, £642; tax levied, £196.

Andrew McGinnis, 1 cow; tax levied, £11 5s.
 Richard Markey, tax levied, £15.
 William McDougal, 2 horses, 2 cows, 1 negro; tax levied, £20.
 William McConnell, Jr., tax levied, £11 5s.
 John Piggy, 100 acres, £125; 1 horse, £10; 4 cows, £12; total value, £160; tax levied, £30.
 John Patterson, 70 acres, £108; 2 horses, £10; 2 cows, £9; total value, £110; tax levied, £36
 Andrew Parker, 200 acres, £225; 2 horses, £20; 5 cows, £15; total value, £260; tax levied, £85.
 Paul Ralston, 300 acres, £308; 4 horses, £30; 4 cows, £12; total value, £350; tax levied, £100.
 Robert Ross, Sr., 80 acres, £94; 2 horses, £10; 2 cows, £6; total value, £80; tax levied, £5
 James Ross, 30 acres, £34; 1 horse, £10; 1 cow, £9; total value, £50; tax levied, £30.
 Nams Ritchey, 50 acres, £56; 1 horse, £5; 2 cows, £6; total value, £70; tax levied, £24.
 Samuel Robinson, 3 horses, 2 cows; tax levied, £20.
 William Robinson, 2 horses, 2 cows; tax levied, £30.
 John Ramey, tax levied, £11 5s.
 John Spent, 50 acres, £58; 1 horse, £4; 1 cow, £3; total value, £75; tax levied, £30.
 John Steward, 150 acres, £144; 3 horses, £24; 5 cows, £12; total value, £180; tax levied, £65.
 William Sample, 140 acres, £177; 3 horses, £24; 3 cows, £9; total value, £175; tax levied, £65.
 John Sample, 150 acres; tax levied, £115.
 Matthew Scott, 1 horse, tax levied, £12.
 John Swisher, 2 horses, 5 cows; tax levied, £90.
 Isaac Schwelt, tax levied, £26.
 Thomas Whiteside, Esq., 440 acres, £392; 4 horses, £36; 6 cows, £18; total value, £440; tax levied, £142.
 Thomas Wilson & Son, 280 acres, £234; 4 horses, £21; 7 cows, £21; total value, £280; tax levied, £110
 John Walker, 250 acres, £180; 4 horses, £36; 7 cows, £21; total value, £457; tax levied, £140
 William Walker, 80 acres, £60; 3 horses, £24; 4 cows, £12; total value, £106; tax levied, £42
 Thomas White, 30 acres, £14; 1 horse, £6; 1 cow, £3; total value, £22; tax levied, £20
 William Whiteside, 1 horse, 2 cows; tax levied, £20.
 Churchman, Brown & Sons, 400 acres, total value, £690; tax levied, £20.
 Churchman, Brown & Sons, 100 acres, total value, £180; tax levied, £40.
 Churchman, for a tract, 400 acres; total value, £75; tax levied, £70.
 Joseph Crawford, 50 acres, £24; total value, £24.
 George Wilson, 50 acres, £24; total value, £24.
 Joseph Ross, 100 acres; total value, £95; tax levied, £44.

Peccan

Robert Miller	Hugh Camons.
Abram Whiteside.	Josh Ferguson
John Tays.	James Whetter.
George Martin	John Ritchey
James Finley	Daniel McCalister.
James Cunningham.	Robert Gay.
James Walker.	Samuel Bunting.
James Walker.	Samuel McWilliams.
Matthew Parks.	Joseph Miller.
John McCloud	James Osburn.

The Early Tavern Licenses granted for Colerain were as follows:

1804, William Barclay, "Spread Eagle," on Lancaster road to Newport.

1805, Alexander Andrews, tavern on road leading from Strasburg to Christiansburg.

1806, Alexander Andrews, tavern on Newport road.

1807, William Barclay, tavern on road from Lancaster to Newport.

1808, Alexander Andrews, tavern on road from Strasburg to Newport; William Barclay, "Spread

Eagle," on road from Strasburg to Newport; Joseph Kinsey, "Horse and Eagle," on road from Chestnut Level to Newport.

1809, Alexander Andrews, "Rising Sun," on road from Strasburg to Newport; Joseph Kinsey, "Horse and Eagle," on road from Chestnut Level to Newport; William Barclay, "Spread Eagle," on Newport road.

Colerain has at present but two licensed taverns, one at Kirkwood, kept by Joseph Roop, the other at Andrews' Bridge, Abram Roop, proprietor.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

1818.—Constable, John R. Ecklin; Inspectors, Joseph Paxson, Robert Hogg; Assessor, William Galbraith, Sr.; School Director, Abraham McConnell; Auditor, W. Whiteside; Township Clerk, Cyrus Miller, Jr.

1849.—Judge, W. Galbraith; Inspectors, Cornelius Collins, J. Richardson; Supervisors, Robert Ferguson, John Whiteside; School Directors, Robert Ferguson, Cornelius Collins, C. Swisher; Assessor, William Galbraith; Auditor, William White; Constable, Daniel Harrar, Clerk, Cyrus Miller.

1850.—Judge, David J. Bunting; Inspectors, Abram McConnell, Robert Beyers; Supervisors, C. Swisher, John Galbraith; School Directors, William Whiteside, William White; Assessor, William Galbraith; Auditor, Francis Scott; Constable, Daniel Harrar; Clerk, William Cook.

1851.—Judge, William C. Worth; Inspectors, Abraham Ferguson, Jeremiah Hastings; Assessor, William Galbraith; School Directors, Cornelius Collins, Jeremiah Hastings; Supervisors, A. Swisher, Henry Paxson; Constable, Frederick McCleughan; Auditor, William Whiteside, Clerk, Christopher Graham.

1853.—Judge, Abraham Whiteside; Supervisor, Ebenezer Jackson; Assessor, Joel Struth; Inspectors, William Givins, J. D. Harrar; School Director, W. S. Ferguson; John P. Marshall; Constable, James Richardson; Town Clerk, Jerry Swisher.

1854-61.—Record missing.

1862.—Judge, Wilson Doldans; Inspectors, James R. Jackson, James H. Leese; Assessor, James McCullough; Constable, David Walker; Supervisors, James Swisher, A. B. McGough; School Directors, William R. White, Robert Hogg, S. W. Swisher; Auditor, William N. Galbraith; Town Clerk, J. H. Swisher.

1863.—Judge, Robert Hogg; Inspectors, William Davis, David Miller; Assessor, James McCullough; School Directors, A. B. Whiteside, William White, Jr.; Supervisors, David Walker, A. B. McGough; Constable, J. B. Swisher; Auditor, R. B. Patterson; Town Clerk, W. B. Ashby.

1864.—Judge, W. H. Whiteside; Inspectors, Baxter Caughey, Thomas Baker; Assessor, James McCullough.

1866.—Judge, Samuel W. Doldans; Inspectors, David Walker, Robert C. Morrison; Supervisors, Thomas A. Jackson, William H. Whiteside; School Directors, George R. Hastings, Robert B. Patterson; Assessor, James McCullough; Constable, Joseph Shellender; Auditor, Robert Hogg; Town Clerk, J. H. Swisher.

1867.—Judge, Robert Hogg; Inspectors, James Turner, Edgar Pennington; Assessor, James McCullough; Supervisors, Samuel McConnell, Thomas S. Peck; Constable, Joseph Shellender; School Directors, Samuel U. Swisher, Joseph L. McComan, Cromwell Blackburn, Algernon Whiteside; Auditor, S. W. Swisher; Town Clerk, James K. Alexander.

1869.—Judge, Pennington Moore; Inspector, W. H. Hogg; Assessor, James McCullough; Supervisors, David Walker, John Reitz; School Directors, Joseph White, Samuel Swisher; Constable, William Ashby; Auditor, Robert Patterson; Town Clerk, James K. Alexander.

1870.—Judge, James R. Jackson; Assessor, James McCullough; Supervisors, Robert Hogg, Robert Bunting; School Directors, Joseph White, S. W. Swisher; Auditor, Milton Keylor; Town Clerk, J. P. Swisher.

1872.—Judge, William S. Davis; Inspector, Milton Keylor; Assessor, James McCullough; Supervisors, Robert Hogg, Robert Bunting; School Directors, David Walker, Jeremiah Hastings, A. B. Whiteside; Auditor, C. Blackburn; Constable, A. E. Lovett; Town Clerk, James K. Alexander.

1873.—Judge, W. S. Buckley; Inspectors, William Whitman, William S. Hastings; Assessor, James McCullough; Supervisors, Miller Harrar, Jeremiah Hastings; School Directors, Robert Hogg, Joseph White, Thomas Whitson; Auditor, W. H. Hogg; Constable, A. P. Lovett; Town Clerk, James K. Alexander.

1875.—Judge, James M. Turner; Inspector, Simon W. Swisher; Assessor, James McCullough; School Directors, P. Moore, David Walker; Supervisors, Franklin Reed, J. Hastings; Auditor, John A. Swisher; Constable, James W. Andrews.

For the years 1876-80 the township officers are not given for want of proper records, and we can only give them as follows:

1881.—Constable, James W. Andrews; Supervisor, M. Keylor; School Director, David Walker; Judge, William Hogg; Inspector, W. B. Rineer; Auditor, George Boone; Town Clerk, Joseph Roop.

1882.—Constable, James W. Andrews; Supervisor, Hugh M. Collins; School Director, John Sampson; Judge, J. B. Caughey; Inspector, E. J. Rogers; Auditor, William H. Hogg; Town Clerk, Joseph Roop.

1883.—Constable, William E. Peters; Supervisor, Ashmore P. Lovett; School Director, J. A. Matthews; Judge, John W. Whiteside; Inspector, John F. Montgomery; Auditor, John Walker; Town Clerk, Joseph Roop.

Justices of the Peace.—The following-named persons have been honored with the office of justice of the peace for Colerain township since the adoption of the State Constitution allowing townships to elect such officers:

William White, April 14, 1840.	Wm. W. Galbraith, April 9, 1860.
David Souder, April 14, 1840.	James K. Simpson, April 9, 1861.
Alex. W. Morrison, April 15, 1845.	J. M. K. Simpson, April 9, 1866.
William Whiteside, April 15, 1845.	W. K. Galbraith, April 9, 1866.
James K. Simpson, April 14, 1846.	W. K. Galbraith, April 9, 1871.
James K. Simpson, April 15, 1851.	James K. Simpson, April 9, 1871.
Wm. G. Chandler, April 11, 1852.	William S. Barclay, April 9, 1876.
William Given, April 11, 1851.	James K. Jackson, April 9, 1876.
James Murphy, April 16, 1855.	James M. Walker, April 9, 1881.
James K. Simpson, April 16, 1856.	Simon W. Swisher, April 9, 1881.
Wm. W. Galbraith, Sept. 8, 1856.	

Union, the principal village in the township, is situated southeast from the centre, and in point of time is probably the oldest. The pioneer house in the hamlet was built by Hugh Andrews, in the summer of 1824. There is at this place a store kept by Messrs. Terry & Hogg, in which the post-office is kept, a blacksmith-shop by Henry Wilkins, shoe-shop by David Burnite, harness-shop by Elwood Paxson. Here, too, is the Union Church (Presbyterian), Union school, taught by Professor Andrews, and one physician, Dr. E. C. Patterson. The name of the post-office is Colerain. Population of the village in 1880 was thirty-three.

Kirkwood, near the centre of the township, is a busy little hamlet of about forty inhabitants. Here is a store by George S. Truman, hotel by Joseph Roop, blacksmith-shop by Pearson Holcomb, wheelwright-shop by N. Groff, Good Templars' and Odd-Fellows' Hall, and one physician, Dr. T. H. Wentz. The post-office was in 1883 kept in the store of G. S. Truman.

Andrews' Bridge, a small hamlet on the banks of the Octorara Creek, contains a store kept by Milton Roop, a hotel by Abram Roop, a blacksmith-shop, and the old Free Church, now occupied as a hall. The

name of the post-office is Octorara, and in 1883 was kept in Rupp's store.

Collins is a new hamlet on the road from Union to Quarryville, at a cross-roads. Here is a store kept by Lindley Hutton. A post-office was established here in July, 1883, with Lindley Hutton as postmaster.

The Union High School originated in the desire of a number of citizens of Colerain and Little Britain townships to secure better facilities for educating their children than those afforded by the common schools. James W. Andrews, A.M., who had for some years previous taught an academy at Hopewell, Chester Co., Pa., was prepared to enter the work of teaching here as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made. A somewhat serious difficulty, however, presented itself in the want of a suitable building. There was no house in the neighborhood adapted at the same time to the needs of a school and to the peculiar situation of a teacher almost wholly deprived of the use of his physical powers, as was Mr. Andrews. To remove this difficulty with the least possible expenditure of money, David H. Cochran consented that a school-room might be annexed to his dwelling-house, offered the free use of the ground for school purposes for a period of ten years, and to avoid all controversy in the future agreed to sell his house to the proprietor of the proposed school at any time within the same period. The joint occupation of the property was terminated in April, 1867, at which time Mr. Cochran sold his interest to the present owner. The room having been made ready, the school was opened on the 8th of August, 1859. Twenty-two pupils attended during the first term, and the number increased steadily for the next ten years. The twenty-fourth year closed the 15th of June, 1883. The whole number of pupils enrolled during that time was six hundred and forty-one; the average number in attendance each term, thirty-two; the average length of time each attended, a little over one year; the largest number in attendance during any one term, forty-seven. Of the pupils taught in this school, one hundred and twenty have been engaged in teaching for longer or shorter periods. But few have entered the three learned professions, there being among them all but one minister, six lawyers, and eight doctors. The remainder of the pupils may be found on the farm and the railway, at the editor's desk, in the dentist's office, in the bank, the counting-house, the printing-office, and engaged in mercantile, manufacturing, and mechanical pursuits of various kinds. The death record of the school contains fifty-five names. The twenty-two pupils who attended during the first term were all living at the close of the nineteenth school year. Professor Andrews has always proved himself a faithful and kind teacher, and his pupils owe much to his untiring efforts in their behalf. His name will always deserve one of the highest places on the roll of Lancaster County's honored instructors.

Common Schools.—Colerain accepted the common school system in 1836, and had at that time four hundred and forty-nine taxables.

Seven school-houses were built in 1838, and the first public schools were opened in 1839. The average number of pupils in each school was about twenty, and the salary paid to teachers twenty dollars per month. The first board of directors consisted of Cornelius Collins, Robert Ferguson, and Hugh Andrews. Among the first teachers were Algernon Whiteside, Thomas Ferguson, and Joseph McCommon. The latter taught the first term in Mount Eden school-house, then familiarly known as Wilson's school-house. Two more houses were built a few years later. Within the last ten years the school-houses of Colerain have been rebuilt, and they now rank among the best in the county. In the year ending June 5, 1882, Colerain had two hundred and twenty-three male and one hundred and ninety-five female pupils in school, at a cost of eighty-five cents per month for each pupil. The total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes for the same year was three thousand four hundred and five dollars and nineteen cents. The amount paid as teachers' wages was two thousand and ninety-five dollars.

The organization of Colerain public schools for the year ending June 5, 1883, consisted of: School board of directors, John Haverstick, president; Pennington Moore, secretary; Robert Patterson, treasurer; Albert Worth, William H. Hogg, and John Sampson. Teachers, Mary R. Andrews, Mount Eden; Mary C. Stewart, Union; Hannah Wason, Rosedale; Elena Reynolds, Amity; Miss Coates, Pleasant Grove; Louella M. Swisher, Hope; Jerry Swisher, Harmony; Louella R. Swisher, Salem; Annie M. Barnett, White Plain.

Union Church.—In view of establishing a church, a lot of land containing one acre and one hundred and thirty-five perches, strict measure, was purchased from Joseph Andrews. The land was conveyed to James Thompson, John Andrews, John Coulter, Abram Whiteside, and William Bunting, Jr., in trust for the people. The first subscription paper for money to buy land and erect a building was dated June 22, 1811, and was signed by one hundred and twenty-one persons with sums ranging from fifty cents to forty dollars. The meeting-house was originally erected as a preaching-place for Presbyterian and Seceding ministers, as a Union chapel, taking its name from that fact. The contractor for the carpenter-work was William Taylor. John Hayes, the father of the Hayes of Little Britain township, was contractor for the mason-work. The amount paid to William Taylor was three hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fifty-two cents. The full amount subscribed was sixteen hundred and seventy-four dollars and ninety cents. The building committee consisted of Joseph Andrews and John Crawford. James Jackson was the treasurer. The original building was made of

stone, and was about thirty-six by forty feet. The church was organized about the year 1816, and consisted of eighteen members and four elders. The elders were James Jackson, John Crawford, and probably Abram Whiteside and Abram McConnel. The first sermon preached in the church was delivered by Rev. Ebenezer Dickey, pastor of the Oxford Presbyterian Church, Chester County, Pa. For many years the congregation worshipped in this building, with unplastered walls, rude seats made of planks, with four sticks for legs, each family being required to furnish their own seat. The first pastor was Rev. E. K. Dare, installed Nov. 18, 1817, and served until his death, Aug. 26, 1826. In September, 1818, Samuel Martin, Joseph Andrews, and William McCommon were elected elders. William Hayes, John Whiteside, David Jackson, and Abner Davis were elected elders in March, 1826. The next pastor was Rev. Alexander G. Morrison, installed in 1828, and served until 1834. In 1838 permanent seats were put in, the church repaired and painted. The church was without a pastor from 1834 to 1837. David McCarter was installed June 3, 1837, and remained until 1841. During his pastorate William Galbraith and Hugh Andrews were elected elders, in the year 1839. Rev. Samuel Dickey, of Oxford, Chester Co., Pa., was installed Oct. 9, 1844, and resigned Oct. 12, 1853.

In 1845 the church was repaired, new roof put on, a new pulpit made, the pews were remodeled and painted. Owing to increased attendance, in 1851 one end was taken out, the building extended, and more pews put in. Messrs. Robert Andrews and Robert Jackson were the contractors for the work. From 1853 to 1855 the church was without a regular pastor. Rev. G. Van Artsdalen was called to be pastor, but was not installed by Presbytery, and in 1857 he was removed by Presbytery suspending him from the ministry. April 12, 1858, Mr. Calvin W. Stewart, the present pastor, then a student in Princeton Seminary, received a call and became pastor. The call was placed in his hands at a meeting of Presbytery April 18th, and he was installed June 24, 1858. The following-named elders have been elected during his pastorate: Joseph J. Andrews, Joseph L. McCommon, William R. White, and James G. Morrison, installed Sept. 19, 1858; James R. Jackson, John A. Alexander, and Dr. James P. Andrews, installed Sept. 30, 1866; Thomas Ferguson, installed April 6, 1867; Joseph B. Davis, installed April 14, 1874; James S. Patterson, Robert Morrison, Washington B. Paxson, and Francis N. Scott, installed Sept. 24, 1881.

The present house of worship was erected in 1869, built of brick, eighty-five by fifty-five feet, and cost about ten thousand dollars. There have been about five hundred members added on profession of faith, and one hundred by letter from other churches. The whole number of communicants in regular attendance at the present time is about four hundred and

fifty. The present organization consists of Pastor, Rev. Calvin W. Stewart; Elders, Joseph J. Andrews, Joseph L. McCommon, Thomas Ferguson, James K. Jackson, Joseph B. Davis, James S. Patterson, Robert A. Morrison, Washington B. Paxson, and Francis N. Scott; Trustees, Robert B. Patterson, Joseph White, William R. Wright, Cromwell Blackburn, Charles Hayes, and George D. Hastings.

The church has the following missionary societies:

Women's Home Missionary Society.—President, Mrs. C. W. Stewart; Secretary, Mrs. Albert Worth; Treasurer, Mrs. Joseph D. Hastings.

The Mackey Mission Band.—President, Miss Mary C. Stewart; Secretary, Miss Mary White; Treasurer, Miss May Jackson.

Women's Foreign Missionary Society.—President, Mrs. C. Blackburn; Secretary, Mrs. G. R. Hastings; Treasurer, Mrs. Rachel Jackson.

The Sabbath-school in connection with the church is conducted by the following-named officers: Rev. C. W. Stewart, D.D., pastor; James S. Patterson, superintendent; George R. Hastings, chorister; V. H. Alexander, secretary; Robert A. Morrison, treasurer. The whole number enrolled is two hundred and twenty-five, including officers and teachers.

The Free Church.—In 1845 the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States made a deliverance on the subject of slavery. Fifteen ministers of the churches located in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio seceded from the church because of the pro-slavery sentiments of the Assembly's deliverance. Certain members of the Presbyterian Churches of Union, Oxford, Fagg's Manor, and Octorara sympathized with these ministers and erected a church building, and effected an organization called the Free Presbyterian Church of Colerain. This building is located in Colerain township, near Andrews' Bridge. It is still standing, and is used as a public hall. This church was dissolved at the request of its members April 14, 1874, by the Presbytery of Westminster, and the members transferred to Union Church.

Colerain Baptist Church, located in Colerain township, was organized on the 19th day of June, 1843. A council, composed of the Revs. James V. Alison, Thomas S. Griffith, William Rudy, Henry Essick, John S. Jenkins, J. B. Lyons, and Enos M. Phillips, convened in a grove near where the meeting-house now stands, and organized with twenty-six members, as follows: Daniel Harrar, Margaret Harrar, Joseph Harrar, Catherine Harrar, Jesse Harrar, Uriah Harrar, Tuzza Harrar, Isabella Harrar, Enos Watson, Ann Eliza Watson, John Watson, Alice Watson, Rachel Harrar, Joshua Pusey, Mary Ann Pusey, Robert Ford, James Harvey Clendenin, Ann Eliza Swisher, Elizabeth Brown, Margaret Swisher, Martha Rebecca Swisher, Elizabeth Eshelman, Margaret R. Williams, Jane Findley, Eliza Reath, and Ann Jane Gibson. These persons were all members in good standing in Glen Rock and Beulah

Baptist Churches, and withdrew to organize the Colerain Baptist Church, it being nearer their several homes. The first-named persons were from Beulah Church, situated in Chester County. The first minister was the Rev. Enos M. Phillips, who served as pastor from 1843 to 1850. The succeeding ministers were as follows: Revs. H. Esick, — Eisenbry, J. P. Hall, — Lewis, — Still (who died here, after which his brother preached as a supply for a short time), D. J. R. Strayer, — Lear, E. M. Phillips, W. O. Owens, Alfred Wells, Albert Whitmarsh, Joseph Sharp, and J. B. Soule, the present pastor. His pastorate began Oct. 1, 1881. There are at present one hundred and twenty-eight members, with church property valued at five thousand dollars.

There has been a Sabbath-school connected with the church since its organization. The first superintendent was Mr. Keech, elected April 13, 1844. The present superintendent is A. J. Matthews. The Sabbath-school is largely attended, and doing good work.

Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1828. The building, a stone edifice, was erected on a lot of land purchased from J. E. Caldwell, who then owned the Black Rock Forge property.

Among the first members were J. E. Caldwell, Michael B. Barr, Samuel L. Morrison, and Abraham Graff, the three latter forming the first board of trustees. The congregation worshiped in this church until 1878, when a neat and commodious edifice of brick was erected, the property now being worth about three thousand dollars. The present number of members is fifty. The Sabbath-school, held in the church, consists of eighty pupils, and is under the superintendence of Abram Stively. The average attendance is sixty-five. The church is at present under charge of Rev. F. M. Brady.

Salem Lodge, I. O. of G. T., No. 1310, was instituted July 30, 1878, with the following charter members: William S. Barkley, Vincent King, Howard Hogg, George A. Hogg, E. T. Keene, Jerry Swisher, H. Swisher, Elihu H. Wells, W. A. Paxson, Rankin M. Coulter, J. Elwood Keylor, Pennington Moore, Albert King, Hannah M. Underwood, M. B. King, B. M. Holcomb, Emma Swisher, Ettie Swisher, L. B. Espenshade, J. M. Long, L. S. Swisher, Enos P. Hayes, E. A. Crawford, Henry D. Moore, H. R. Hastings, F. W. Hogg, G. C. Maule, F. H. Potts, George S. Jones, Edwin Hogg, H. B. Espenshade, Charley P. Swisher, J. Mahan, J. H. Wilkey, Wildon D. Swisher, Addie Miller, Washington B. Paxson, Nora Swisher, C. L. Swisher, Anna S. Maule, Nora S. Barkley, Sue Bair, L. R. Swisher, Anna S. Long, H. L. Paxson, Simeon S. Moore, J. S. Hart, Jerry Hogg, Maggie Snodgrass, S. B. King, E. R. Hastings, J. A. Rogers, T. D. Harrar, H. Thompson, E. E. Brown, J. Burnite, Anna M. Rodgers, F. M. Stevenson, and Anna L. Jones.

The first officers were: W. C. T., William S. Barkley; W. V. T., Emma Swisher; W. C., J. E. Keylor;

W. S., Nora Swisher; W. A. S., Albert King; W. F. S., Laura Swisher; W. T., Simeon S. Moore; W. M., Wildon Swisher; W. D. M., Louie R. Swisher; W. L. G., Anna J. Long; W. O. G., H. B. Espenshade; W. R. H. S., Addie Miller; W. L. H. S., Ettie Swisher; P. W. C. T., Washington B. Paxson.

The successive presiding officers have been as follows: Wildon D. Swisher, Albert King, George C. Maule, S. S. Moore (two terms), Louie R. Swisher (two terms), J. E. Baker, Elihu H. Wells (two terms), Nora Swisher, Charles Swisher, J. F. Swisher, J. E. Baker, F. W. Hogg, Emma Swisher, George C. Maule, and Callie Swisher.

The present officers are: W. C. T., Edwin Hogg; W. V. T., Emma Hackett; W. S., J. Heaton Swisher; W. T., Horace King; W. F. S., Ettie Swisher; W. M., Elwood Matthews; W. C., Marcus Gilbert; W. L. G., Thomas C. Moore; W. O. G., J. A. Matthews; W. R. H. S., L. M. Swisher; W. L. H. S., Emma Swisher; W. A. S., Louie R. Swisher; W. D. M., Annie Jones; P. W. C. T., Callie Swisher.

The lodge consists at present of fifty five members, and holds weekly meetings in Kirkwood Hall.

Colerain Odd-Fellows' Lodge, No. 544, was instituted the 6th of September, 1858, with the following-named charter members: David M. Hastings, Isaac Sharp, Edwin Garrett, Joseph F. Good, John H. Swisher, David H. Cochran, Hugh P. Russell, Abraham McConnell, G. W. Whiteside, John A. Galbraith, William S. Barkley, E. K. Davis, Samuel McConnell, J. Harvey Eshleman, Simeon W. Swisher, Francis B. Thompson, John B. Harrar, A. D. Whiteside, and Henry Wilkey. The first officers were: Noble Grand, David M. Hastings; Vice Grand, Isaac Sharp; Permanent Secretary, Edwin Garrett; Assistant Secretary, Joseph T. Good; Treas., John H. Swisher. The lodge has at present forty members, with the following officers: N. G., J. A. Matthews; V. G., Hiram Whitman; Per. Sec., A. Jackson Harrar; Asst. Sec., Alvin Peters; Treas., J. H. Swisher. The lodge holds its meetings in Kirkwood Hall, on Saturday evening of each week.

Black Rock Forge and Rock Furnace were built in 1800, by Thomas Clark, Esq., who had previously been a citizen of Chester County, Pa. His brother, Abijah Clark, subsequently had charge of the works, and afterwards the forge and furnace passed into the possession of James Sproule, who sold the works to Maj. John Caldwell, by whom the old forge was demolished and Rock Furnace erected. This was subsequently sold to a Mr. Babbitt, and after passing through several hands came into the possession of Clement Brooke, of Berks County, Pa., Charles Brooke, Jr., and William R. White, of Philadelphia. These gentlemen, under the firm-name of Charles Brooke, Jr. & Co., commenced operations in the spring of 1837. In 1839, Robert B. Cabine, of Philadelphia, became a partner, and the firm-name became Brooke, Cabine & Co. Two years later Mr. Cabine retired

from the concern, and the remaining partners conducted the business till 1856, when operations at this place ceased, the real estate was sold to different parties, and Rock Furnace ceased to exist. Under the administrations of the Brookes many improvements were made, lands in the vicinity were purchased and improved, dwellings and store-houses built, the works enlarged, and many hands employed in coaling, mining, hauling ore, etc. All this stimulated other business, and the cessation of operations was regarded as a calamity to the township and surrounding country.

White Rock Forge was located near what is now White Rock Station and post-office, on the line of the Peachbottom Narrow-Gauge Railroad. The buildings were commenced in 1830 by Frank Park and James Sproule. Park withdrew from the firm, and James Sproule continued the work. The forge was managed by John Alexander and Mr. Irvin for seven years, then by Mr. Alexander alone for twenty years. The latter then engaged in farming, and the business of the forge passed into the hands of Vincent and James King, who conducted it four years. After this William Baker had charge of it two years, when business becoming dull the forge was allowed to stand idle. The iron used in this forge came from Colebrook, and was manufactured into bar iron and saw-plates, the bar iron being hauled in wagons to Wilmington and Lancaster, and the saw-plates to Penningtonville, and shipped via the Pennsylvania Railroad to Philadelphia. It took three hundred tons of pig iron to supply the forge one year, this amount making about two hundred tons when manufactured. Two thousand cords of wood were used per year. Nine forgesmen, together with a number of woodchoppers and colliers, were employed. The dam, in connection with the forge, covered forty acres of land. Jacob Handley was the first clerk at the forge. The other clerks were Moore Irvin, Vincent King, and James King. When the forge business ceased, Mr. Sproule sold the greater part of his land to Thomas Whitson, and the remaining portion, that on which the forge was built, to Frank Hobson. The latter sold to Alexander W. Morrison, who tore down the forge buildings, so that but few traces of them remain. This property is now owned by James King, of Little Britain township.

The property now owned and occupied by Levi Barnett, purchased by him in 1869, formerly belonged to the White Rock Forge Company, and the house in which he lives was the forge company's "Mansion House," and on the west side of it, in what is now a part of the door-yard, stood the company's store and warehouse. Could the old spot of ground talk, many pleasing incidents might be related.

Pioneer Mills.—Colerain is amply supplied with water-power. The early inhabitants seem to have appreciated this advantage, as quite a number of mills were in operation at a very early date. Among these

was Samuel Reynolds' saw-mill, built about 1790, and situated on west branch of Octorara, about three hundred yards north of where White Rock Forge afterwards stood. The mill was in operation until about 1830.

A saw-mill and nail-factory, situated near the confluence of the two branches of Octorara Creek, was operated by Phineas Ash. The date of erection is not exactly known, but was a few years prior to 1820.

Morrison and Beyers' mills were situated on the main branch of Octorara. The grain raised in those days found a market in Newport, carried thence on horse-back, there being no road-wagons used then. Instead of wagons, what were known as "sled-cars" were used for conveying articles from one point on the farm to another. No fences were built, deep ditches being dug to mark the line between farms.

Military.—The early settlers in and before 1756 were Robert Anderson, farmer; Joshua Anderson, farmer; Joshua Anderson, Jr., farmer; and Samuel Anderson, Esq., who in 1756 raised a company of associates during the French and Indian war. Joshua Anderson was his lieutenant, and John Barkley was ensign. The company was composed entirely of citizens of Colerain and vicinity:

Robert Anderson, blacksmith
Robert Birney, weaver
Hugh Barkley, farmer
William Barndollar, tanner.
David Campbell, farmer
Joseph Crawford, weaver.
Hugh Chalmers, farmer.
Thomas Cross, weaver.
John Cunningham, farmer.
Duncan Egan, shoemaker.
John Gill, weaver.
Peter Hastings, farmer.
Gabriel McFrisson, farmer.
William McKee, farmer.
Alexander McCool, farmer.
Thomas McCorkle, farmer.
Henry McWorter, farmer.
Benjamin McCormack, farmer.
John O'Shel
John Parley.
Robert Ross, Sr.
Alexander Rogers, weaver.
Archibald Scott
Gabriel Scott
Thomas Wilson
Thomas Young
William Glin
John Brown.
Samuel Shannon

John Birney, weaver.
John Barkley (lieutenant), farmer.
Thomas Brown, weaver.
Thomas Beard, farmer.
Cecilius Collier, weaver.
Robert Cunningham, weaver.
Samuel Chalkly, farmer.
Robert Gallaway, farmer.
Thomas Douglass, farmer.
Robert Guthrie, farmer.
John Gilmore, farmer.
William Longhead, farmer.
Thomas McIlhon, farmer.
John McDaniel, farmer.
James Morrow, farmer.
Moses M. Wootter, farmer.
Joseph Miller, Esq., storekeeper.
Barth M. Fadden, farmer.
Robert Foster.
Andrew Park, weaver.
Meha Rich.
John Stewart, cordwainer.
James Smith.
John Walker.
Edward Young
William Noble
Matthew Tattermore
David McIlhon

It will be seen from this list that up to the year 1758 a clean list of Scotch-Irish were settled in Colerain. A few years later the Whitesides came into the township. At the commencement of the Revolution, Thomas Whiteside was appointed one of the justices for Colerain and Bart townships, and re-

¹ The latter continued to be a justice from about the year 1755 on through the Revolution, and was one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas. He was a very prominent person, and was an ardent patriot. He administered the oath of allegiance to those who resided in Colerain and vicinity.

maintained in commission for more than thirty years. He had two sons, Abraham and James. The Whitesides in Lancaster came from this family, and also those who resided in Little Britain township are supposed to belong to the same. In 1777, Col. James Watson commanded the Second Battalion of militia, and was at the battle of Brandywine, on the 11th of September, 1777. This battalion was entirely raised in Colerain, Bart, Little Britain, and Drumore townships. Lieut.-Col. James Porter was from Drumore.

The captains were John Scott, Little Britain; Joshua Anderson, Colerain; John Johnston, Little Britain; Thomas White, James Morrison, Drumore; Joshua Ellison, Patrick Marshall, Drumore; John Paxton, Bart.

The major, Dovington Wilson, was from one of the adjoining townships.

The first lieutenants were John Cunningham, Colerain; Robert Miller, Joseph Walker, Little Britain; Thomas Clark, Robert King, Drumore (Robert King and Samuel King, who went from Marietta to Lancaster, are descendants of this King); James Patterson, Little Britain or Drumore (there were families of same name in both townships); John Caldwell was from Little Britain or Drumore; William Ramsey, Drumore.

Second lieutenants: John Duncan, Alexander Hason, Joseph Tweed, John Reed, Thomas Neal, Samuel Jamison, William Calhoun (this was probably a relative of John C. Calhoun, as the father of the latter came from that neighborhood), John Shannon.

John Gable and Abner and Jesse Davis served as soldiers in the war of 1812.

Colerain sent the following soldiers during the civil war: Patterson McCommon, James H. McCommon, Robert Richardson, John Richardson, Madison Lovett, Lorenzo Loomis, and John Phillips.

CHAPTER XLV.

CONESTOGA TOWNSHIP.¹

Geographical and Descriptive.—This township was formed as early as 1712, and originally embraced a territory much greater in extent than at the present time. In 1853, Pequea township was formed from the eastern part of it, at which time the boundaries were materially changed. As now defined, its boundaries are Manor township on the northwest, Lancaster township on the north, Pequea township on the east, Martic township on the south, and the Susquehanna River on the west. It contains contains about nineteen thousand six hundred acres of land, surface rolling, and the soil of

excellent fertility and well cultivated, containing some of the best farms to be found in Lancaster County. The population in 1880 was two thousand five hundred and fifty.

Conestoga Centre, near the centre of the township, Rockhill in the northwest, Slackwater in the north, Safe Harbor in the west, and Colemanville in the southeast are the chief centres of population.

It contains at present six hotels, seven stores, three cigar manufactories, five post-offices, two grist-mills, one paper-mill, one rolling-mill, one furnace, seven churches, ten schools, and one tannery. There were in 1883 six hundred and thirteen taxables. Value of real and personal property is a little over one million five hundred thousand dollars.

MALE RESIDENTS OF CONESTOGA IN 1776 BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16 AND 50

Abraham Hess.	Henrich Martin.
Abraham Kendrick.	Henrich Goughnauer.
Adam Goughnauer.	Henrich Shank.
Abraham Goughnauer.	Henrich Zieher.
Abraham Lane.	Henrich Hoffman.
Alexander Wruck.	Henrich Miller.
Adam Kendrick.	Henry Blasinger.
Abraham Miller.	Henry Miller.
Andrew Teall.	Henry Hagy.
Andrew Teall, Jr.	Herman Jack.
Adam Hage.	Henry Steyman.
Adam Breuneman.	Henry Sauter.
Abraham Huber.	Henry Shalk.
Abraham Guff.	Henry Good.
Andrews Snd.	Henry Landschlagler.
Andrew Mens.	Henry Fennell.
Benjamin Eshelman.	Henry Bayer.
Bertrick Bork.	Henry Huber.
Christian Elyman.	Henry Lane.
Christian Goughnauer.	Henry Fel Berger.
Christian Hess.	Isaac Breuneman.
Christian Lane.	Isaac Borkholder.
Christian Good.	Isaac Brungeman.
Christian Henry.	John Hess.
Christian Shank.	John Kaler.
Christian Borkholder.	John Kenderoh.
Christian Breuneman.	John Beam.
Christian Newcomer.	John Goughnauer.
Christian Farter.	John Hul.
Christian Huber.	Joseph Kaler.
Cornelius Jacob.	Jacobs Goughnauer.
Conrad Lyck.	Joseph Goughnauer.
Daniel Jerder.	Jacobs Lane.
Daniel Musser.	Jacobs Kremer.
David Eshelman.	Jacobs Bernish.
David Hess.	John Steyman.
Daniel Breuneman.	John Crumel.
Daniel Keespot.	Jacobs Miller.
David Breunemap.	John Miller.
Dancken quicke.	Jacobs Miller.
Frederick Fag.	Jacobs Bear.
Frederick Mayer.	John Philipp.
Frederick Hoffman.	John Bear.
Frederick Shoff.	Jacobs Schower.
Frederick Palmer.	Jacobs Hoffman.
Frederick Kalyana.	John Stoffer.
George McKnoeken.	John Musser.
George Back.	John With.
George Wagner.	Jacobs Mannett.
George Fitzen.	John Hat.
George Radford.	Jacobs Miller.
Henry Shiel.	John McKnoeken.
Henrich Ross.	Jacobs Fissel.
Henrich Duderich.	John Eshelman.

¹ By Peter C. Miller, Esq.

John Stoner.
Jacob Metzger.
Jacob Shof.
Jacob Landmesser.
John Heasdel.
John Worfield.
John Legen.
John Gosh.
Jacob Hess.
Jacob Heckenbocher.
John Shaine.
Jacob Henry.
John Nighing.
John Nighing, Jr.
John Weand.
John Baughman.
Joseph Leman.
John Stettler.
Jacob Brenneman.
John Burkholder.
Jacob Soneteb.
John Slighter.
Jacob Radford.
John Roh.
Jacob Smith.
Jacob Byer.
John Morss.
John Hater.
John Allen.
Jacob Sisly.
John Horster.
John Borsch.
Ludwig Urban.
Leonhard Albright.
Leonhard Shik.
Michael Reimer.
Michael Heinrich.
Martin Kohn.
Michael Meyer.
Martin Bear.
Melchor Hickman.
Matthias Miller.
Michael Shunk.

Martin Thomas Shous.
Michael Kreider.
Melchor Brenneman.
Nathaniel Bledsch.
Nicolaus August.
Nicolaus Shaber.
Philip Swartz.
Philip Bredsch.
Philip Brenneman.
Peter Smith.
Peter Gosh.
Peter Klein.
Peter Steyman.
Peter Rummel.
Philip Gatz.
Peter Otter.
Peter Huber.
Peter Ottman.
Reinhard Weber.
Robert Galling.
Rudy Miller.
Ratsch McKorren.
Rudy Gröbel.
Samuel Hess.
Samuel Mahdanel.
Samuel Moore.
Simon Jochen.
Simon Folk.
Samuel Hander.
Samuel Hess.
Samuel Line.
Shmuel Selva.
Thomas Hollyard.
Tobias Genghman.
Thomas McKirgen.
Thomas Silven.
Ulrich Newcomer.
Wilhelm Smith.
Wilhelm Folk.
Wilhelm Mckandlen.
Wilhelm Brien.
William Folk.

and to whom they undoubtedly had made sales previously, although the act of Assembly required the mortgage to be foreclosed. It is evident, from the manner in which this unpleasant duty was performed, that Mr. Postlethwait was held in the highest esteem by them.

Other Old Properties.—On the 5th day of June, 1727, a tract of land was surveyed and granted to Benedict Eshleman (six hundred acres). This tract is now owned by Christian E. Miller, Christian Harnish, George A. Tripple, and others. On the one owned by Mr. Miller, Eshleman built a house in 1759, on the one owned by Mr. Harnish he built in 1764, and later he built on the one owned by Mr. Tripple. All of these houses are occupied at present, and from their appearance look as though several generations more might pass away before they are necessarily worn out.

Pioneer Dwellings.—The oldest dwelling-houses in the township are Christian E. Miller's, built by Benedict Eshleman in 1759; Christian Harnish's, built by Benedict Eshleman in 1764; Jacob Bausman's, built by Henry Stehman in 1767.

TAXABLES OF CONESTOGA IN 1780

Leonard Albright (waver), 140 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, total value at 16000.

John Boecher, 77 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, total value £2000.
Martin Bare, 180 acres, 6 horses, 8 cows, total value £10000.
Isaac Brenneman, 150 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, total value £3500.
Daniel Brenneman, 100 acres, 1 horse, 5 cows, total value £4000.
Christian Burkholder, 110 acres, 1 horse, 6 cows, total value £2000.
Isaac Burkholder, 70 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow, total value £1950.
Jacob Becht, 40 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, total value £800.
Melchor Brenneman, Jr., 100 acres, total value £1000.
George Bink, 1 horse, 2 cows, total value £500.
John Bare's estate, 100 acres, total value £1000.
John Bannan, total value £100.
Simon Brand, total value £250.
Isaac Brenneman's estate, 100 acres, total value £1250.
Matthias Brown, 1 cow, total value £250.
Jacob Bier.

Melchor Brenneman, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, total value £6000.
John Crommel, 40 acres, 1 cow, total value £100. (Land now part of the village of Conestoga Centre.)

R E T U R N S

John Eshleman, 100 acres, 1 horse, 3 cows, total value £6000.
Henry Ditt, 1 cow, total value £200.
David Eshleman, 100 acres, 1 horse, 10 cows, total value £2200.
Benedict Eshleman, 290 acres, 4 horses, 6 cows, total value £11,000.
(Land now owned by C. E. Miller, C. Harnish, G. A. Tripple, and others.)
Ulrich Fiedl, 2 horses, 2 cows, total value £800.
Wilhelm Folk, total value £200.
Wilhelm Folk, Jr., total value £100.
Andrew Feh, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, total value £2000. (Now George J. Feh's land, originally John Postlethwait's.)
Jacob Felt, 2 horses, 2 cows, total value £400.
John Gochenour, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, total value £1000.
Adam Gosh, 90 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, total value £1800.
Abraham Hess, 70 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, total value £1600.
Samuel Hess, 344 acres, 4 horses, 6 cows, total value £800.
David Hess, 280 acres, 2 horses, 6 cows, total value £2000. (Land now owned by John Hess and Jacob Thomas.)
Jacob Hess, 25 acres, 3 cows, total value £1100.
Jacob Hickman, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, total value £1200.
Jacob Heiney, 50 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, total value £400. (Land now a part of Henry Warr's farm.)
John Heasdel, 150 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, total value £3200.
Anthony Huberkam, 1 horse, 3 cows, total value £300.

Conestoga's Claim to the First Seat of Justice.

—It was in Conestoga township that the first court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace was held, at the house of John Postlethwait, for the county of Lancaster, the 5th day of August, in the third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, the second, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc.

The Postlethwait's Property was the same now owned by George J. Feh. John Postlethwait and Mary, his wife, owned five tracts of land at this place, on which he loaned, from the trustees of the loan-office (Charles Norris, Thomas Loech, Mahlon Kirkbride, Francis Yarnell, and John Wright) on the 15th day of October, 1742, a certain sum of money, payable in instalments, and gave a "blanket" mortgage on these five tracts, about five hundred and fifty acres. Being unable to meet his payments, by virtue of an act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, the loan commissioners sold the properties in June, 1756, for five hundred and two pounds.

The property was bought by Joseph Pugh with the approbation of the loan commissioners, who instructed him to convey the several properties to such parties as the children of John Postlethwait's might direct,

Michael Henry, 2 cows, total value £120.
 John Host, 1 horse, 2 cows, total value £400.
 John Helle, 1 cow, total value £240.
 Henry Heindt, 1 cow, total value £236.
 Christian Hess, 2 horses, 3 cows, total value £600.
 Adam Hess, 15 acres, 4 horses, 1 cow, total value £8200.
 John Kending, 15 acres, 4 horses, 2 cows, total value £6000. (Land now in and around Conestoga Centre.)
 John Keller, 29 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, total value £500.
 Daniel Kemperts, 28 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, total value £1000.
 Michael Kriender, 175 acres, 1 horse, 4 cows, total value £4500.
 Jacob Kriender, 150 acres, 1 horse, 3 cows, total value £2600.
 Peter Kline, 100 acres, 1 horse, 4 cows, total value £1000. (Land now owned by David Hess and others.)
 Christian Keagy, 250 acres, 4 horses, 3 cows, total value £5000.
 George Kending, 9 acres, total value £700.
 Anthony Kline, 1 cow, total value £225.
 Cornelius Kuhn
 Jacob Lattman (mission), 1 cow, total value £225.
 Henry Londenberger, 2 cows, total value £100.
 Christian Lane, 100 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, total value £1600.
 Henry Line, 100 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow, total value £1600.
 Samuel Myersdistiller, 22 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow, total value £8800. (Land now owned by Rudolph, his son, and John A. Myers, of Pequea.)
 Abraham Miller, 100 acres, 3 horses, 3 cows, total value £3200. (Land now owned by Christian E. Miller.)
 John Miller, 100 acres, near Rockhill, total value £1200.
 Jacob Menart, 170 acres, 5 horses, 12 cows, total value £1000. (Land now owned by Valentine Warfel, and occupied by Henry Thomas.)
 John Musser, 150 acres, 2 horses, 7 cows, total value £2400. (Land now part of Conestoga Centre, and owned by Martin Musser and E. Pehlman.)
 Catharine May, 60 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, total value £400.
 Rudy Miller, 50 acres, 2 horses, 5 cows, total value £6000. (Land now owned by David Miller.)
 Frederick Myer, 20 cows, total value £250.
 Henry Miller, 130 acres, total value £1750.
 Jacob Mayer, 2 horses, 3 cows, total value £600.
 Henry Miller, Jr., 100 acres, 1 cow, total value £250.
 George Mundorf, total value £260.
 John Miller, Jr., 1 cow, total value £125.
 Jacob May, 2 cows, total value £140.
 George Miller, 1 cow, total value £120.
 Michael Myer, 2 horses, 2 cows, total value £180.
 John Neuhag, 100 acres, 1 horse, 3 cows, total value £1500.
 Ulrich Newcomer, 1 horse, 2 cows, total value £250.
 Rodger Ollman, 2 horses, 2 cows, total value £360.
 Stephen Oud, 2 horses, 2 cows, total value £360.
 John Philipps, 3 horses, 3 cows, total value £200.
 Charles Purpur, 1 horse, total value £120.
 Henry Rish, 150 acres, 4 horses, 3 cows, total value £1400.
 Jacob Rathbony, 1 horse, 1 cow, total value £250.
 Frederick Rathbony, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, total value £5200.
 George Rathbony, 250 acres, 180 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow, total value £1200.
 Peter Ramml, 77 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, total value £800.
 John Rish, 3 cows, total value £250.
 Peter Rish's estate, 20 acres, total value £200.
 Jacob Rishenbach, 29 acres, total value £100.
 Tobias Stehman, 20 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, total value £1400. (Land now belonging to Henry Stehman and H. D. Stehman.)
 Henry Stehman, 225 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow, total value £2000. (Land now owned by Jacob Ruseman.)
 John Stehman, 100 acres, 1 horse, total value £2000. (Land now owned by H. H. Miller, formerly owned J. Post-thorn's farm.)
 Michael Shenk, 165 acres, 2 horses, 6 cows, total value £6000. (Now owned by John Hess, William S. Haskell, and others.)
 John Smith, 100 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow, total value £500.
 Peter Smith, 100 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, total value £2400.
 Catharine Smith, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, total value £1400.
 Frederick Shoff, 120 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, total value £1000. (Now owned by George Shoff.)
 Jacob Shoff, 1 horse, 1 cow, total value £200.
 Philip Swartz, 15 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, total value £1600.
 Bewalt Smith's estate, 100 acres, total value £200.
 Jacob Smith, total value £300.
 John Stetler, 2 horses, 3 cows, total value £1000.

Peter Sweenk, 1 horse, 2 cows, total value £250.
 John Stambler, 100 acres, total value £800.
 Andrew Tanger.
 Ludwig Urban, 30 acres, 4 horses, 6 cows, total value £1800. (Now owned by B. F. Hosky and Jacob Picked.)
 John Wade, 2 horses, 2 cows, total value £250.
 George W. 141, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, total value £5000. (Now owned by William Rice and George W. Warfel.)
 Peter Warfel, son of George, 2 horses, 3 cows, total value £300.
 John Warfel (son of George), 2 horses, 3 cows, total value £300.
 John Yinger, total value £125.
 Henry Zercher, 30 acres, 1 horse, 3 cows, total value £1800.
 May Ziegler, 80 acres, total value £1600.
 Firemen for the same year: Jacob Lines, Samuel Lines, Leonard Shirk, Abraham Gochenour, Tobias Gochenour, Christian Gochenour, Philip Becker, Adam Gochenour, Joshua Kehler, Richard Barg, Henry Bietler, Henry Hackman, Christian Huber, Abraham Huber, John Huber, George Gauer, Christian Newcomer, Christian Forrer, Christian Eschman, Simon Yentes, Henry Shenk, Michael Hess, George Webb, Abraham Stetler.

The amount of tax levied for Conestoga township for this year was £20,491 15s. The fines for the same year were £950.

Early Innkeepers.—In 1804 John Kending kept a hotel on the road from Lancaster to Burkholder's Ferry. This hotel was in Conestoga Centre, the property now owned and occupied by Dr. J. L. Mowery as a residence and office. Peter Kline kept a hotel on the road from Lancaster to Martie Forge. This was also in Conestoga Centre, the building standing on or near the site of the present hotel.

1805. Henry Snider, on Lancaster and Baltimore road, now known as "Willow Street," Pequea township. Wendle Bowman kept hotel at Safe Harbor; Peter Kline, on Lancaster and Martie Forge road (same as above). Jacob Menart kept tavern on road from Columbia to Martie Forge. This was the building afterwards known as the "Mansion House," at Safe Harbor. It was destroyed by fire a few years since, and never rebuilt. Conrad Karer kept a tavern at Susquehanna River, afterwards known as "Shenk's Ferry."

1806. John Mundorf's hotel was situated on Mundorf's Island, now John P. Wise, of Lancaster.

1807. Jacob Menart kept tavern on the road from Lancaster to Safe Harbor. This was at what is now known as Slackwater. Tobias Kending kept on the road from Lancaster to Martie Forge (Conestoga Centre). Jacob Menart kept on the road from Columbia to Martie Forge, the Mansion House, Safe Harbor.

1808. Ziba Webb kept on the road from Columbia to Martie Forge (same as above).

1809. Ziba Webb the mouth of Conestoga. This hotel was kept in one end of a large building that stood at the mouth of the Conestoga Creek, and occupied as a warehouse, from which family flour was shipped down the Susquehanna River. John Kendrick, Jr., on road to Moore's Fishery. This was afterwards called "Shenk's Ferry," at which place there is at this time a hotel.

¹ Kending kept this tavern during the years 1805-9.

Township Officers, 1743 to 1840.—No record of the township officers is in existence prior to the year 1743.

- 1741—David Jones, John Postlethwait, overseers of the poor.
 1744—Adam and Stephen Breuneman, overseers of the poor.
 1744-55.—No records.
 1755—Samuel Myers, Jacob Harnish, overseers of the poor.
 1756—Joseph Stone, Abraham Kutz, overseers of the poor.
 1757—Martin Krensch, Abraham Harnish, overseers of the poor.
 1758—David Jones, Tobias Stehman, overseers of the poor.
 1759—Abraham Beun, Adam Good, overseers of the poor.
 1760—Samuel Hess, John Myers, overseers of the poor.
 1761—Abraham Miller, John Miller, overseers of the poor.
 1762—George Seigler, Christian Breuneman, overseers of the poor.
 1763—Melchior Breuneman, Isaac Breuneman, overseers of the poor.
 1764—Benedit Eshleman, Christian Fetter, overseers of the poor.
 1765.—No record.
 1766—Frederick Rathvon, Frederick Shoff, overseers of the poor.
 1767—Urich Miller, Jacob Gochenauer, overseers of the poor.
 1768—Henry Hess, George Warfel, overseers of the poor.
 1769—Jacob Menatt, Jacob Gochenauer, overseers of the poor.
 1770—Michael Overstake, Michael Newman, overseers of the poor.
 1771—Abraham Newcomer, Peter Good, overseers of the poor; Samuel Hess, Samuel Myers, auditors.
 1772—Adam Breuneman, Philip May, overseers of the poor; Abraham Newcomer, Samuel Myers, John Kahler, auditors.
 1773—Frederick Rathvon, Abraham Kendig, overseers of the poor; Samuel Myers, John Kahler, auditors.
 1774—David Hess, John Stouffer, overseers of the poor; Abraham Newcomer, Samuel Myers, Adam Breuneman, auditors.
 1775—Adam Krensch, Jacob Metzger, overseers of the poor; Benedit Eshleman, Adam Gail, auditors.
 1776—Philip Swartz, Jacob Stouffer, overseers of the poor; John Kahler, Abraham Newcomer, auditors.
 1777.—The same officers served this year that served last.
 1778—Andrew Fehl, Jacob Smith, overseers of the poor.
 1779—Abraham Hess, William Fackel, overseers of the poor; Frederick Rathvon and George Rathvon, auditors.
 1780—Benjamin Eshleman, Daniel Breuneman, overseers of the poor; Abraham Newcomer.
 1781—John Barr, Jacob Gochenauer, overseers of the poor; Abraham Newcomer, Martin Barr, auditors.
 1782—Henry Dietrich, Ludwig Urian, overseers of the poor; Abraham Newcomer, Jacob Metzger, Samuel Myers, auditors.
 1783.—No records.
 1784—John Beun, Jacob Engel, overseers of the poor; George Rathvon, auditor (the only one named).
 1785—John Beun, Jacob Harnish, overseers of the poor; Abraham Newcomer, Samuel Myers, auditors.
 1786.—No records.
 1787—Christian Forrer, John Bachman, overseers of the poor; George Rathvon, John Barr, Samuel Hess, auditors.
 1788.—Ehman, Tobias Johnson, overseers of the poor; Samuel Myers, Jacob Metzger, auditors.
 1789—John Bachman, Richard B. Armon, overseers of the poor; Jacob Metzger, Samuel Myers, auditors.
 1790—Jacob Breuneman, Abraham Haler, overseers of the poor; Jacob Metzger, Jacob Barr, auditors.
 1791—Jacob Beun, Melchior Bachman, overseers of the poor; Samuel Myers, John Barr, auditors.
 1792.—No records.
 1793—Christian Gochenauer, Jacob Dietrich, overseers of the poor; Henry Dietrich, Christian Shenk, auditors.
 1794—Jacob Barr, Jacob Stouffer, overseers of the poor; Samuel Myers, Michael Myers, auditors.
 1795.—No records.
 1796.—No records.
 1797—Henry Gochenauer, Michael Harnish, overseers of the poor; John Bachman, Henry Dietrich, auditors.
 1798—Jacob Myers, John Thomey, overseers of the poor; no auditors named.
 1799—No overseers of the poor named; Christian Hess, Abraham Huber, auditors.
 1800—Michael Hess, Jacob Haverstick, overseers of the poor; Daniel Seabrooks, Jacob Myers, auditors.

- 1801-4.—No records.
 1805.—Lewis Urban, John Burkholder, supervisors.
 1806—Jacob Barr, Abraham Warfel, supervisors; Henry Hess, Daniel Steinhman, John Barr, auditors.
 1807—Henry Dietrich, Lewis Urban, Jr., supervisors; Henry Hess, Daniel Steinhman, John Barr, auditors.
 1808—Michael Hess, Christian Shenk, supervisors; John Good, Henry Hess, George Urian, auditors.
 1809—John Breuneman, Jacob Warfel, supervisors; John Bachman, Jr., Jacob Shenk, Henry Hess, auditors.
 1810—Michael Krensch, George Smith, supervisors; Jacob Barr, Samuel Myers, John Bachman, Jacob Smith, auditors.
 1811—Jacob Warfel, John Beun, supervisors; George Yentzer, John Good, John Bachman, auditors.
 1812—George Urian, Henry Hess, supervisors; John Good, Lewis Urban, Jacob Ripley, John Bachman, Jr., auditors.
 1813—John Bachman, Sr., Adam Warfel, supervisors; Christian Kendig, John Bachman, Jr., Lewis Urban, Jacob Bachman, auditors; John Good, town clerk.
 1814—Jacob Haverstick, Adam Warfel, supervisors; Christian Kendig, Lewis Urban, auditors; John Good, town clerk.
 1815—Christian Hess, ————, supervisors; Christian Kendig, Henry Joseph, Lewis Urban, auditors; John Good, town clerk.
 1816—Jacob Good, Abraham Gochenauer, supervisors; John Good, Adam Warfel, auditors.
 1817—Jacob Shenk, John Landis, supervisors; John Bachman, Christian Thomas, Adam Warfel, auditors.
 1818—John McMillan, supervisor; William McMillan, John Bachman, Christian Thomas, auditors.
 1819—Christian Hess, supervisor; John Good, John Bachman, Adam Warfel, Christian Thomas, auditors.
 1820—Christian Hess, Michael Haverstick, supervisors; John Good, George Haverstick, Adam Warfel, Christian Thomas, auditors.
 1821—John Hess, Jacob Hubblebough, supervisors; John Good, Jacob Ripley, John Bachman, auditors; George Yentzer, town clerk.
 1822—Adam Thomas, John Hess, supervisors; Jacob Shenk, Benjamin Barr, Jacob Ripley, auditors; John Good, town clerk.
 1823—Jacob Burkholder, Jacob Warfel, supervisors; John Good, Michael Haverstick, Jacob Good, Joseph Miller, auditors; John Good, town clerk.
 1824—Jacob Ripley, Tobias Steinhman, supervisors; John Good, George Haverstick, Adam Warfel, Christian Miller, auditors; John Warfel, town clerk.
 1825—Jacob Menatt, Michael Krensch, supervisors; George Haverstick, Adam Kendig, Christian Miller, auditors; George Yentzer, town clerk.
 1826—George Krensch, Jacob Menatt, supervisors; Adam Kendig, Benjamin Musser, Christian Miller, auditors; John Good, town clerk.
 1827—Daniel Hess, John Forrey, supervisors; Jacob Shenk, Jr., Jacob Fehl, Jr., John Good, Tobias Steinhman, auditors; John Good, town clerk.
 1828—Henry Charles, George Kreibler, supervisors; Jacob Shenk, Jr., Jacob Fehl, Jr., John Good, Tobias Steinhman, auditors.
 1829—Adam Kendig, Christian Herr, supervisors; Jacob Shenk, Jr., John Menatt, Hugh McMillan, Henry Hess, auditors; George Yentzer, town clerk.
 1830—Jacob Hess, Jacob Frantz, supervisors; Henry Hess, John McCreedy, Benjamin Charles, Jacob Fehl, Jr., auditors; George Yentzer, town clerk.
 1831—Joseph Good, Jacob Frantz, supervisors; Christian Herr, Benjamin Musser, Jacob Shenk, Jr., Christian Zieher, auditors; Adam Duke, town clerk.
 1832—Joseph Good, David Hess, supervisors; John Bachman, Jacob Frantz, Benjamin Good, auditors; Adam Duke, town clerk.
 1833—Joseph Good, Jacob Good, supervisors; John Bachman, Christian Miller, John McCreedy, Jacob Fehl, Jr., auditors.
 1834—General Satterlee, John Johns, supervisors; David Book, Benjamin Musser, Christian Miller, auditors; Benjamin Urban, town clerk.
 1835—Christian Shenk, John Huber, supervisors; David Book, Christian Miller, Henry Hess, auditors; Benjamin Urban, town clerk.
 1836—General Satterlee, Christian Herr, supervisors; Christian Miller, Henry Hess, Benjamin Charles, auditors.
 1837—John Myers, Martin Good, supervisors; Henry Hess, Samuel McMillan, Jacob Warfel, auditors.

1839.—Abraham Charles, John Byers, supervisors; Samuel Mehaffey, Jacob Warfel, auditors.
 1840.—John Lecky, Adam Warfel, supervisors; Samuel Mehaffey, John Brenneman, auditors.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Samuel Mehaffey, April 14, 1840.
 John McCartney, April 14, 1840.
 John Kendig, April 13, 1841.
 Daniel Fulton, April 12, 1842.
 John Martin, April 13, 1845.
 Daniel Fulton, April 13, 1847.
 Hugh Mehaffey, April 19, 1849.
 Daniel Fulton, April 17, 1852.
 Hugh Mehaffey, April 11, 1854.
 Jacob Fehl, April 11, 1854.
 Hugh Mehaffey, April 19, 1859.
 Jacob Fehl, April 19, 1859.

Benjamin Urtan, May 3, 1861.
 Jacob Fehl, April 12, 1864.
 Benjamin Urtan, 1866.
 Jacob Fehl, April, 1869.
 Benjamin Urtan, April, 1871.
 John Martin, April, 1874.
 B. S. McLane, April, 1875.
 Benjamin Urtan, April, 1876.
 B. S. McLane, April, 1880.
 A. G. Huston, April, 1881.
 Peter C. Hiller, April 13, 1883.

County Officers Elected from Conestoga.—Michael Shenk, county commissioner in 1804; Jacob McAllister, county commissioner in 1832; John Warfel, member of the State Legislature in 1842; Hugh Mehaffey, register of wills in 1836-39; Jacob G. Peters, member of the State Legislature in 1868; Dr. J. C. Gatchell, member of the State Legislature in 1871; John W. Urban, clerk of Quarter Sessions in 1872-74; Amos Groff, coroner in 1875-77; John P. Good, recorder of deeds in 1880-82.

FREETOLDERS OF CONESTOGA TOWNSHIP IN 1840.

Aston, John.
 Backholder, Jacob.
 Baum, John.
 Barr, Benjamin.
 Beck, David.
 Burr, David.
 Brenneman, Jacob.
 Buckwalter, John.
 Brenneman, John.
 Buckwalter, David.
 Barr, Christian.
 Barr, Emanuel.
 Buchanan, John, Sr.
 Brooks, Samuel.
 Beck, Joseph.
 Barninger, Daniel.
 Bueckle, Jacob.
 Byers, Jacob.
 Barr, Jacob.
 Brulaker, David.
 Bates, John.
 Brenneman, Abram.
 Colman, Edward.
 Caldwell, James A.
 Charles, Henry.
 Charles, John.
 Charles, Jacob.
 Conrad, Daniel.
 Charles, Daniel.
 Osthor, John.
 Chambers, David.
 Charles, Samuel.
 Crammel, Christian, Sr.
 Christ, Daniel.
 Caldwell, Edward.
 Crossen, Samuel.
 Dettmich, Tobias.
 Deider, George.
 Duke, Thomas.
 Derndinger, John.
 Ehl, Rudolph.

Eshleman, Benjamin.
 Eshleman, David.
 Eshleman, John K.
 Ely, Christian.
 Fehl, Jacob.
 Fisher, John.
 Flantz, John.
 Good, Jacob, Sr.
 Good, John.
 Good, Benjamin.
 Good, Christian.
 Good, John, Jr.
 Good, Joseph.
 Good, Jacob.
 Gardner, John.
 Graver, John.
 Groff, Jacob.
 Gall, Henry H.
 Gall, Martin.
 Gross, Michael.
 Gaudner, George.
 Graybill, Jacob.
 Goodrich, Jacob.
 Harman, Philip.
 Hess, Christian.
 Harush, David.
 Harush, Michael.
 Harush, David.
 Harush, Jacob.
 Haverschick, Jacob.
 Haverschick, Abraham.
 Harush, Abraham.
 Hess, Christian.
 Hendlebaugh, Henry.
 Hess, Henry.
 Hess, Jacob.
 Hess, Abraham.
 Hess, Rudolph.
 Hess, Daniel.
 Henry, John.
 Herschick, John.

Hable, Conrad.
 Herr, Martin.
 Herman, John.
 Haverstick, David.
 Herr, John.
 Hess, Michael.
 Hersh, Jacob.
 Hoeyer, Daniel.
 Huber, John.
 Hess, David.
 Harush, John.
 Hackman, Henry.
 Hess, Samuel.
 Hess, Edward.
 Harush, Rudolph.
 Harush, Benjamin.
 Henry, Michael.
 Hillers, John.
 Herr, Christian B.
 Hackman, Jacob.
 Herr, Christian.
 Henry, John.
 Henry, Christian.
 Hershey, Christian.
 Hess, Abraham.
 Harush, Martin.
 Hess, Daniel.
 Henry, George.
 Herr, Henry.
 Jones, John.
 Kendig, Christian.
 Kresler, George.
 Kresler, Christian.
 Kresler, Jacob.
 Kendig, Adam.
 Kline, George.
 Kline, Peter.
 Klingens, John.
 Kling, George.
 Kling, Michael.
 Kresler, Michael, Sr.
 Kendig, George.
 Kresler, John.
 Knersley, Valentine.
 Kresler, John.
 Lanks, John, Esq.
 Lipp, Christopher.
 Lines, Christian.
 Lines, Abraham.
 Lines, John.
 Mox, David.
 McCartney, John.
 Mehaffey, John.
 Mylin, John.
 Mylin, Christian.
 Martin, David.
 Miller, Peter, Jr.
 Mylin, Abraham.
 McAllister, Jacob, Esq.
 Mackey, Samuel.
 Musser, Benjamin.

Miller, Joseph.
 Mundhoff, Isaac.
 Miller, Christian.
 Miller, John.
 Myer, Samuel.
 Mehaffey, Hugh, Esq.
 Musser, John.
 Musser, Samuel.
 Musser, Jacob.
 Manatt, Jacob, Sr.
 Miller, Frederick.
 Miller, Martin.
 Miller, Christian.
 Pennypacker, James.
 Russel, Samuel.
 Russel, Michael.
 Ream, Frederick.
 Reitz, Daniel.
 Reiter, Samuel.
 Rohrer, Henry.
 Rohrer, Christian.
 Rohrer, Abner.
 Sterneman, Daniel.
 Sterneman, Christian.
 Stelman, Tobias B.
 Stelman, Tobias, Sr.
 Sherk, Henry.
 Sherk, John.
 Sherk, Jacob.
 Stouter, Jacob.
 Sherk, Joseph.
 Sherk, Abraham.
 Sherk, Benjamin.
 Shoff, Frederick.
 Stetler, Abraham.
 Snively, Christian.
 Stoner, Jacob, Sr.
 Snively, Abraham.
 Stettler, Emanuel.
 Shaulb, John.
 Sauter, Conrad.
 Shenk, Christian.
 Thomas, Adam.
 Urban, George.
 Urban, John.
 Warfel, Jacob.
 Warfel, John.
 Warfel, Jacob, Sr.
 Warfel, Daniel.
 Warfel, Christian.
 Warfel, George.
 Warfel, Adam.
 Waller, Rubertus.
 Wright, James.
 Warfel, Abraham.
 Yentzer, Jacob.
 Yorden, Daniel.
 Yeiber, John.
 Yeuler, Emanuel.
 Yordy, Christian.
 Zecher, Andrew.

Conestoga Centre was originally laid out in 1805, by John Kendig, and consisted of a part of thirty-four acres, late the property of Martin Kendig, which John Reitzel, sheriff, sold to Henry Brenneman in 1805. The original plan of the village was, however, never followed. The village is about a mile and a fourth in length, stretched along on a ridge of considerable elevation; contains about ninety houses, and upwards of five hundred inhabitants. It has one post-office, three stores, two cigar manufactories, one saloon, one hotel, two blacksmith-shops, two cab-

inet-makers' shops, one cooper-shop, four churches, three schools, and one shoe-store.

Safe Harbor was laid out and built at the time of the erection of the iron-works at that place, though quite a number of houses had been put up there prior to that time. During the continuance of the operation of the iron-works it was the principal centre of population, but at present the greater part of the houses are unoccupied. It contains one furnace, one rolling-mill, one foundry, two stores, one drug-store, one school-house, one church, two hotels, and a post-office.

Colemanville was built to accommodate the persons employed in the iron-works there erected.

Slackwater.—The greater portion of the houses in this village are owned by John A. Schober, owner of the paper-mills, and are occupied principally by the employés of the mill.

Rockhill is a small post-town situated on the Conestoga River, about midway between Slackwater and Safe Harbor, contains a grist-mill, hotel, blacksmith-shop, about twenty dwelling-houses, and a post-office.

Schools.—The common school system was adopted by Conestoga township in the year 1836, which had at that time 561 taxables.

In 1837¹ it had 9 school-houses, 9 teachers, and 567 pupils. The tax levied for the same year was \$800, the State appropriation was \$1124.35; total receipts for 1837, \$1360.52; expenditures, \$1777; expended for buildings, \$575.

The tenth school-house was built in 1865. This is a two-story brick building. The lower room was owned by the township, and the upper story by a stock company. In 1876 it was burned down, and the school directors purchased the stock company's interest and built a school-house with two rooms, but furnishing and using only the lower for school purposes. All the school-houses are of brick or stone, and are valued at an average of \$1200 each.

In 1877, or forty years after the adoption of the common school system, the township had 10 school-houses, 10 teachers, and 505 pupils. The tax levied was \$3989.64; State appropriation, \$420.44; total receipts, \$5059.22; expenditures, \$4522.87; expended for buildings, \$600.

For 1882 the tax levied was \$3611.75; State appropriation, \$435.46; total receipts, \$4538.77. Expenditures, teachers' wages, \$2416; building, \$1224.40; total expenditures, \$4908.01. Cash on hand, 730.76. The present directors are Amos Warfel, H. H. Kurtz, Andrew Good, Adam Good, Jacob Harnish, and Samuel Crossen.

Safe Harbor Independent School District.—This district comprises the property owned by the Safe Harbor Iron Company. It was part of Conestoga township until about 1854, when application was made to have it a separate school district.

It has two schools, but at present only one house, the other (a brick) being destroyed by a storm a few years since.

In 1882 the schools were held on the second floor of Odd-Fellows' Hall, eighty pupils being in attendance.

The tax assessed for 1882 was \$350; State appropriation, \$22; total receipts, \$372; expenditures, \$500. Present directors are W. W. Bones, president; George T. Rose, secretary; Theodore F. Patterson, treasurer; Christian B. Henry, George A. Tripple, Alonzo G. Hudson.

The teachers of Conestoga township who were educated and began the work at home were:

Joseph R. Urban, retired.

Casper Hiller, now a fruit-grower and nurseryman.

Calvin B. Kendig, now of Buffalo, N. Y.

Adam Kendig, lately a German Reformed minister, now deceased.

John M. Kendig, now a minister of the Reformed Church in Ohio.

John J. Zercher, deceased.

Michael Benedict.

Christian R. Sterneman, now a dentist in Iowa.

W. W. Woods, now of York County.

Samuel L. Fehl, George J. Fehl, now farming.

Ann Costolo, deceased.

Henrietta Costolo, now the wife of John W. Gardner.

James E. Hess, deceased.

Benjamin K. Maynard, now of Lancaster.

B. F. W. Urban, druggist and physician, Lancaster, Pa.

Sallie A. Hess, not teaching at present.

Mary E. Lenhardt, now teaching in Manor township.

Peter C. Hiller, now teaching in Conestoga and a justice of the peace.

George E. Lawrence, now teaching in Conestoga.

John A. Lawrence, now teaching in Conestoga.

Samuel B. Good, now teaching in Conestoga.

Samuel S. Mehaffey, deceased.

Sebastian Rohrer, now a house carpenter.

Jacob O. Rohrer, now teaching in Pequea township.

Martin L. Kendig, now a cigar-maker.

William K. Sember, deceased.

Frederick Sember, now a minister of the Reformed Church in York, York Co., Pa.

H. H. Rhineer, now teaching in Conestoga.

Charles H. Fralich, now teaching in Manor township.

Old Mennonite Church.—The first building belonging to this denomination in Conestoga township was a small log house, built on the site of the present one about the year 1760, under the supervision of Benedict Eshleman. Among the original members were Joseph Miller, Daniel Hess, Anna Hess, John Reider, Barbara Derridinger, and Jacob Good. In 1828 the log building had to give way to a larger one

¹ At this time Conestoga included Pequea township.

which was built of stone during the summer of this year. In 1882 the old building was remodeled and made considerably larger. Its present seating capacity is about three hundred and fifty persons.

There are at present connected with the church fifty members, the value of church property being about three thousand five hundred dollars. The following ministers have served the church in the order named: John Shenk, Daniel Sterneman, Samuel Myers, Henry Shenk, John Huber, Joseph Burkholder, Martin Miller, John Harnish, and Abraham Herr, who are the present ministers.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1839, and in the following year a neat frame building was put up. The original members were Simon Richardson, John Wanner, Washington Cooper, Harriet Sweeney, Nancy Richardson, Susan Wanner, and Sarah Harley.

In 1875 the old house was torn down and a new frame building, with a seating capacity of one hundred and seventy-five persons, was put up under the supervision of Mrs. Harriet J. Sweeney. The cornerstone was laid in the summer, and it was dedicated in the fall of 1875.

The following ministers have officiated in the order in which they are named, each having served two years: Jacob P. Hamar, Abner Bishop, Henry H. Blackson, Isaac Gathaway, — Johnston, Jacob Anderson, — Harris, James Payton, Henderson Davis, — Norris, A. A. Robinson, — Campbell, J. R. Davis, and J. L. Hamilton, who is the present minister.

The German Reformed Church, Conestoga Centre, was reorganized on Whitsunday, 1842. The original organization took place a number of years prior to this time. The earliest knowledge attainable is from a deed dated July 1, 1820, for a tract of land containing twenty perches, deeded to them and the Lutheran congregations at Conestoga on a warrant of Aug. 30, 1791, and surveyed on the 12th of October, 1791. At the time of the reorganization Rev. C. F. Hoffman, a student of Rev. G. W. Glessner, was the minister. Rev. G. W. Glessner was the regular minister for seven years. In 1841 they built a brick church on the same ground on which stood the Lutheran Church (a frame building over one hundred years old, in which they have worshiped since. Rev. E. D. Reinicke, the next minister, served four years; Joel L. Reber, three years; C. W. Hoffmair, two years; J. V. Eckert, twelve years; S. D. Steckel, one year; A. B. Shenkle, nine years; J. P. Moore, six years. The church has a capacity for seating two hundred and fifty persons. The church was remodeled in 1881, under the supervision of J. R. Yentzer. The present value of the church property is two thousand five hundred dollars; the present number of members, forty-five. Connected with the church there is a Sunday-school with an average of fifty pupils.

The Evangelical Association.—This association,

or, as it is known in some localities, "The Albrights," built their first church in Conestoga township, on the road leading from Conestoga Centre to Safe Harbor, in the year 1846, at which time the church was organized. The building was frame, and was used as a place of worship until the year 1873, when they built a new house of brick at a cost of about two thousand dollars. The first trustees were Jacob McAllister, Jacob Hackman, and Benjamin Kneissley. The following are the names of the ministers: Revs. Fred. Danner, Hull, Cole, Shultz, Francis Lare, James Lare, Jacob Addamey, Samuel Hambricht, Moses Dissinger, C. Becker, M. Henry, Joseph Specht, Widner, S. Harper, W. Black, Shoemaker, A. Stirck, Samuel J. Homberger, Jesse Lawrence, A. De Long, Markley, Knerr, Jacob Zern, Cautner, and F. A. Hess, the present minister. Benjamin Kneissley is a local preacher in this church, and has been such for a number of years. The number of baptisms have been seventy. There are at present fifty members. The present trustees are Peter Snavelly, Benjamin Kneissley, John Lynes, Benjamin Warfel, and Amos McAllister.

Colemanville Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1849 by members of the church at Mount Nebo, Martie township. The original members were Morris Clark, James A. Ewing, George McCombs, Benjamin Stoner, Daniel Keller, and a number of others. These same persons constituted the first board of trustees, and also the building committee. The building, a neat brick, was finished early in the fall of 1849, and was dedicated at that time by Rev. J. Sanderson, who was the preacher in charge at that time and for two succeeding years. The first class-leader was Morris Clark. The land upon which the church was built was donated by Mrs. Coleman. The following are the other pastors who had charge: Revs. Joseph Cook, two years; H. B. Mager, three years; — Edwards, two years; J. N. Magee, two years; — Cumins, two years; W. L. Gray, two years; H. H. Bodine, two years; N. W. Bennum, two years; George L. Sheaffer, two years; James Gregg, two years; S. Horwell, two years; W. W. McMichel, two years; F. Ilman, two years; F. M. Collins, two years; T. Montgomery, two years; R. C. Wood, the present pastor. During the first year the church was built there were thirty members; at present the membership numbers forty-four. The church property is valued at fifteen hundred dollars.

The Roman Catholic Church at Safe Harbor was organized as a part of St. Mary's Church of Lancaster City, about the year 1853. The following year (1854) the puddlers of the Safe Harbor Iron-Works built a neat, substantial stone church. The first clergyman was Rev. John Balf. The house was built under the supervision of the Right Rev. Father Keenan. The other ministers were Revs. O'Brien, J. C. Hickey, and McMonagan.

During the continuance of the operation of the iron-works regular stated meetings were held, that is

up to the summer of 1865, after that only at long intervals until the fall of 1880, from then to the fall of 1882 meetings were held every four weeks. There are at present residing at Safe Harbor less than a dozen members, and no meetings have been held for nearly a year.

Conestoga Centre Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in August, 1856. An informal meeting was held in the house of Dr. B. S. Kendig early in August, at which time the matter of organizing a church here was spoken of, and a meeting for the purpose of organizing was called for August 13th, at which the following board of trustees were elected: Rev. William Major, Christian B. Herr, James Bones, John Perkins, Joseph R. Urban, Frederick M. Brady, Daniel Rhinier, and John Campbell; Rev. William Major, president; Joseph R. Urban, secretary; and F. M. Brady, treasurer. At the same time the following building committee was appointed: Rev. William Major, A. M. Warfel, Frances B. Groff, John H. Lorimer, and Dr. B. S. Kendig. Shortly after this the building was begun, and in the fall the corner-stone was laid, Rev. Mr. Major conducting the services. The following spring (1857) the church was dedicated to the service of God by Revs. Curtis F. Turner and William Major. The original members were Joseph R. Urban, Elizabeth Urban, Abraham M. Warfel, Elizabeth Warfel, Henry B. Shenk, Matilda Shenk, Frances B. Groff, John H. Lorimer, F. M. Brady, Esther Mehatley, Daniel Rhinier, Hugh Mehatley, Esq., Dr. B. S. Kendig, Susan Kendig, John Jones, Susan Jones, Christian Hupper, Mary Hupper, Henry Flinchbaugh, C. K. Henry, John Henry, and Leah Brady. Their first meetings were held in the dwelling-house of Joseph R. Urban.

Following is a list of the pastors of the church and the length of time each served: William Major, two years, assisted by T. J. Martin, three months; C. Walters, one year, assisted by — Fornosa, one year; H. B. Mauger, two years, assisted by A. Fisher, two years; William B. Gregg, two years, assisted by George B. Shaffer, two years; William M. Dalrymple, two years; John Watson, two years; John Kessler, three years; David Shields, two years; H. B. Mauger, two years; F. M. Collins, one year; J. G. Hare, two years; F. M. Brady, two years; J. W. Harkins, three years; A. J. Anthor, the present pastor.

There are at present forty members. The church property is valued at two thousand five hundred dollars.

Connected with the church there is a Sunday-school, with an average of sixty pupils, under the present superintendency of B. F. Hookey.

Burial-Grounds.—In giving these the oldest dates as recorded upon the grave-stones can only be given. Nearly all of them were set apart for this purpose many years before, but we have no means at our command of ascertaining the length of time they have been established.

On Valentine Warfel's farm, near Safe Harbor, the oldest grave marked is that of F. Menart, 1774.

On George J. Fehl's farm, near Slackwater, are stones marked Andreas Fehl, died in 1783; Andreas Fehl, Jr., died 1795; the latest burial, Catharine Lenhardt, Sept. 28, 1880. This lot contains about fifty burials.

The German Reformed Cemetery, connected with the church in Conestoga Centre, contains the following marked stones: Andreas Martin and Peter Kline, 1784; Jacob Metzgar, July 8, 1790. This ground contains about six hundred bodies.

On Christian E. Miller's farm burying-ground, on road from Conestoga Centre to Shenk's Ferry, first marked burial was made in 1797, name illegible. Contains about twenty.

On Jacob Bausman's farm, near Colemanville, the oldest marked grave is that of Barbara Stelman, Jan. 17, 1793; Henry Steman, April 16, 1793, aged forty-four years; Peter Warfel, March 27, 1802; Peter Warfel, Jr., Feb. 6, 1803; George Warfel, Sept. 14, 1804. Latest burial, Adam Warfel, October, 1869. Contains about one hundred and fifty bodies.

On Samuel Harnish's farm graveyard at Shenk's Ferry. This ground contains no stones to mark the graves, except members of the Shenk family who have died lately.

On Elizabeth Kendig's farm, on the road from Conestoga Centre to Slackwater, the oldest marked grave is that of Henry Hackman, who died in 1776, aged fifty-one years; the cemetery contains about seventy-five graves.

On Jacob Stelman's farm, on the road from Conestoga Centre to Slackwater. This burial-ground was established in 1806 by the Stelman family, John Stelman being the first person buried there in that year; Elizabeth Keller, who died in 1880, being the last.

The Colemanville Methodist Episcopal Church burial-ground was established in 1840.

The Colored or African Methodist Episcopal Church burying-ground was established in 1846; first burial was Nancy Richardson, who died at that time. In it are about fifty burials.

The Evangelical Association's burying-ground was first established in 1846 at their church near Safe Harbor, but at the time of the building of their new church all the bodies were removed to these grounds.

The Methodist Episcopal burying-ground was established at the time of building the church in 1856, and now contains upwards of one hundred and fifty graves.

On Benjamin Good's (now Frank Warfel's) farm near Colemanville; this ground contains about twenty burials.

On the Abraham Buckwalter (deceased) farm, near Conestoga Centre; contains about fifty burials.

The Catholic burying-ground connected with the church at Safe Harbor contains about fifty.

On John Hess' farm, on the road from Conestoga Centre to Marticville, a graveyard was established in 1811, and contains twenty graves.

On Jacob Harnish's farm, on the road from Conestoga Centre to Lancaster, a graveyard was established about the year 1790, and contains about fifty graves.

Conestoga Lodge, No. 334, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Safe Harbor in 1818, and had a successful existence until the breaking out of the great civil war, when the greater part of its members enlisted. After the close of the war its prospects brightened, and it is at this period in a flourishing condition. Its charter was granted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania on the 20th day of October, A.D. 1848. The charter members were Benjamin Middleton, James H. Collins, Alexander H. Carpenter, Adna S. Gillet, and Jacob K. Habecker.

The position of Noble Grand has been filled by Rev. George A. Tripple, Urias Warfel, William W. Bones, William W. Tripple, Samuel Crossen, L. D. Douglass, B. F. Hookey, Rev. Ephraim Potts, Samuel Z. Tripple, S. M. Wright, Joseph B. Wright, J. J. Watson, Thomas C. Wright, John Clark, Jacob B. Urban, and others, some of which we have been unable to learn.

The membership at present is sixty. The meetings are held every Saturday evening in the Odd-Fellows' Hall at Safe Harbor. The room is finely furnished, at a cost of about one thousand dollars. The building is now the property of the Safe Harbor Iron Company.

Present officers: Thomas C. Wright, N. G.; Daniel R. Shenk, V. G.; W. W. Bones, Sec.; Urias Warfel, Treas.

Kishacaquillas Tribe, I. O. R. M., No. 65, was instituted at Conestoga Centre in November, 1865, and had a successful existence until the year 1877, when it dwindled almost out of existence, but has since revived, and is at present increasing rapidly in membership.

In February, 1876, the building in which the lodge met was burned, which entailed a loss of several hundred dollars upon the lodge, which was the cause of its crippled condition. In 1877 they built a frame building, twenty-six by thirty-six feet, two stories, at a cost of two thousand one hundred dollars, and at present their meeting-room is tastefully furnished, at an additional cost of eight hundred dollars.

The original number of members was fifteen. The charter members were Dr. Peter S. Clinger, Jacob Henry, Benjamin F. Hookey, John J. Watson, Jacob B. Urban, Rev. Ephraim Potts, John Clark, B. Frank Watson, Dr. J. C. Gatchell, John T. Henry, and John M. Kendig.

First officers: John J. Watson, Sachem; John R. Witmer, S. Sag.; B. Frank Watson, J. Sag.; Jacob B. Urban, K. of Wamp.; Ref. E. Potts, C. of Rec.; J. M. Kendig, Prophet.

Charles M. Howell Lodge, No. 496, F. and

A. M., was instituted Aug. 17, 1871, with the following charter members: Thomas J. Davis, of No. 43; William J. Fordney, of No. 43; Charles J. Rhoads, of No. 43; William W. Bones, of No. 43; David Davis, of No. 190; George A. Taylor, of No. 43; and David F. Young, W. W. Tripple, Urias Warfel, and John J. Tripple, of No. 156. The first officers were T. J. Davis, W. M.; William J. Fordney, S. W.; C. J. Rhoads, J. W.; W. W. Bones, Sec.; and David Davis, Treas. The lodge had in July, 1883, forty members, but the aggregate membership has been about fifty. Its meetings are held in Odd-Fellows' Hall at Safe Harbor, which has accommodations for two hundred persons, on the Friday evening on or before full moon. The present officers are W. W. Bones, W. M.; E. T. Kauffman, S. W.; Theodore F. Seiple, J. W.; W. W. Tripple, Sec.; David O. Herr, Treas.; Dr. E. B. Herr, Chaplain.

Myers' Tannery was started in operation in October, 1812, owned by Samuel Myers, and operated by Socrates Myers, afterwards operated by Samuel Myers & Son (Rudolph) to 1839, then by Rudolph Myers from 1839 to 1876, and by Abraham Myers (Rudolph's son) from 1876 to the present time. He tans from eight hundred to one thousand hides, and from five hundred to six hundred calf-skins per annum. He uses horse-power for grinding the bark.

Pequea Iron Company was first organized under the name of the Pequea Magnetic Iron Mining Company, on the 23d of January, 1881, for the purpose of concentrating magnetic iron ore, being the first corporation attempting to concentrate magnetic ore in the United States. The first officers were John J. Zeigler, president; William Hart Carr, secretary; and John F. Kelly, treasurer. Present officers are John J. Zeigler, president; Samuel Wilson, secretary; and F. F. Bernadon, treasurer, all of Philadelphia. The company owns large and extensive magnetic mines of a low grade, running from sixteen to fifty per cent., which is concentrated up to a seventy per cent. grade, making it fit for all uses of a high grade magnetic ore.

The main building is thirty-five feet by one hundred and fifty feet, with an L. thirty-five feet by fifty feet, containing a Fontaine & Abbott engine of eighty horse power, three Foster crushers, with a capacity of one hundred and fifty tons per day of twenty-four hours, and three concentrating tables. There is connected with the mines a steam-pump capable of throwing 14,800 gallons per hour, and a reservoir with a capacity of 135,000 gallons. Mr. Charles Douglass is the superintendent.

There are at present thirty-one members in good standing. The officers are William W. Aument, Sachem; Al. Flick, S. Sag.; William Smith, J. Sag.; B. F. Hookey, C. of Rec.; Jacob Henry, K. of W.; Philip Fralich, Prophet.

The Safe Harbor Iron-Works.—These works consist of a blast-furnace, foundry, and rolling-mill.

They were built in 1846 by David Reeves, Samuel J. Reeves, Dr. Pancoast, and Charles and George Abbott, all of Philadelphia. The building of these works was brought about by the discovery of vast amounts of iron ore in the immediate vicinity. The principal product was railroad iron, great quantities of which were used by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company when the railroad came into possession of the present company. These works continued running steadily from the completion of their building until 1865, when the dam across the Susquehanna River, which connected the Conestoga Canal with the Tide-Water Canal, was destroyed, thus cutting off the means of transportation. They remained inactive until the fall of 1879. The works finally came into possession of David and Samuel J. Reeves, whose heirs are the present owners. The works were all built under the supervision of Mr. John Griffen, the present general superintendent of the Phoenix Iron Company, and it was here that Mr. Griffen first made his wrought-iron cannon, many of which were used during the late civil war by the Union army.

In the fall of 1879 the mill was again put in operation for the purpose of manufacturing puddle iron for the use of Phoenix Iron Company at Phenixville, and also for working the Du Puy direct process. During the winter of 1879 and 1880 the company built a branch railroad one mile in length for the purpose of connecting their works with the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad, which runs along the Susquehanna River. The blast-furnace has not been in operation since 1865.

The following gentlemen have been the superintendents in the order named: John Griffen, Wyatt W. Miller, Samuel M. Wright, Isaac Reeves, and Theodore F. Patterson, the latter gentleman being there at present. The product of the mills under his management in the year 1882 was ten thousand net tons of puddled iron.

The Slackwater Paper-Mills.—These mills are owned and operated by John A. Shober, of Lancaster. They are located in the north end of the township, on the Conestoga River, from which it receives its supply of water. The mill is used for the manufacture of book and news paper from rags, under the management of the proprietor. Up to the spring of 1866 part of the buildings were used as a grist-mill, at which time it was purchased by Emanuel Shober, father of the present owner, and converted into a paper-mill; extensive extensions were made to accommodate the business, and in November of the same year the mill was put in operation. The buildings are in the form of a hollow square, the open face towards the public road leading from Slackwater to Millersville. The front building is three stories high. Upon entering the building we come into the finishing-room, where the paper is made ready for shipment, to the left of which are two twenty-horsepower steam-boilers, used for generating the steam

used in drying the paper and cooking the rags and paper stock, heating the buildings, etc.; passing from this room we next enter the paper-making machine-room, which is one hundred and forty feet long by thirty feet wide, wherein is a sixty-six-inch Fourdrinier paper-machine, having a capacity of five tons of paper per day of twenty-four hours, and is driven by a twenty-three-inch Leffell turbine water-wheel; turning to the left, we next enter the pulping-room, which is forty by eighty feet, in which are four beating-rag engines and one Jordan pulping-engine, which are used to reduce the half-stuff into pulp preparatory to going on to the paper-machine; then turning again to the left, we enter the rag-boiling room, in which are one large rotary rag-boiler, twenty feet long and six feet in diameter, in which the rags are boiled in alkali under a pressure of sixty pounds, with a capacity of boiling five tons in twenty-four hours, and also iron vats used in boiling, sizing, etc. The second floor front is used for millwright and machine-shops, rag-sorting, rag-cutting, dusting, etc. The third floor front is used for storing rags and all kinds of paper stock. Passing from the pulping-room to the right, we enter a room wherein are three washing-engines, used in washing the rags and reducing them to half-stuff preparatory to using them on the pulping-engines, to the right of which is another rotary boiler, twenty feet long and five feet in diameter, used in boiling stock, also several large iron tanks used for dissolving chloride of lime (bleaching salts) for the purpose of bleaching the rags and other stock used in the manufacture of paper. The second floor of this part of the building is used for storing and assorting. From this part of the building we next enter a room parallel to the face of the main building, one hundred and twenty feet long and thirty feet wide, which is intended for a machine-room, in which another sixty-six inch Fourdrinier paper-machine will be placed during the year. The whole machinery of the mill is driven by five Leffell turbine water-wheels. There are forty persons employed by Mr. Shober. The product during last year (1882) was four tons of paper per day, and will for this year (1883) be six tons per day. All the stock used at this mill in the manufacture of paper is gathered in Lancaster and adjoining counties.

Cigar Manufactories.—The leading cigar manufacturer of Conestoga township is J. R. Yentzer, who resides in Conestoga Centre. The business was first started by Mr. Yentzer's father in 1830, and by him carried on until 1862, when J. R. began and still continues. Mr. Yentzer employs an average of fifteen persons, and makes upwards of one million cigars annually, which he sells at wholesale and retail. He ships many of his cigars to nearly all of the Western and Middle States.

Maris Good began in May, 1882, with one hand, and increased during the year to five. There was manufactured at his factory during the year over two

hundred and fifty thousand cigars. At present he is manufacturing over fifty thousand per month, and has in his employ at present (July, 1883) twelve persons.

Some of the Prominent Families of Conestoga.

—The Miller family originally came from Zurich, Switzerland. The earliest one of the family of which we were able to learn was Jacob Miller. He received a patent for a tract of land in Conestoga township, containing one hundred acres and the usual allowance, from Thomas and Richard Penn, bearing date April 1, 1748.

Jacob had a son named Abraham, to whom he willed the farm, who devised the same to his son John. John, having no sons, devised the farm to his nephew, Amos Miller. At present the farm is owned by David H., the second son of Amos.

Amos Miller was one of the school directors of the township from 1850 to 1854. He died in 1864, leaving the following children: Henry H., married to Barbara Warfel, residing on one of the Postlethwait farms (the one upon which the children of J. Postlethwait are buried); David H., unmarried, residing on the old homestead; Fanny, married to John Becker, of Lancaster township; and John, unmarried.

Andrew Fehl came from Wurtemberg in September, 1749, and first settled in Manor township. He moved into Conestoga township in 1761, and purchased the property that still remains in the Fehl family. He had two sons, Jacob and Andrew. Jacob became the next owner of the farm, and after him his son Jacob, who was the father of Jacob Fehl, Esq., who was a justice of the peace for Conestoga township for over thirty years. This same property is now in possession of George J. Fehl, one of Jacob, Esq.'s sons; his other sons, Samuel L. and Albert, residing close by the old homestead. It was on this farm that the first Court of General Quarter Sessions was held while owned by John Postlethwait, and has now been in the Fehl family over one hundred and twenty years.

The Warfel family came originally from one of the German states. There were three brothers; two of them settled in Conestoga township, one in the northern and the other in the southern part.

Peter Warfel lived on the farm belonging at present to William Rice, his son, Adam, next owning the same. Adam had several children, of whom John became a member of the Legislature in 1842, prior to which time he held several prominent positions in his native township. He died in 1865, leaving a widow and five sons and three daughters. The sons and one daughter are yet living.

Amos is in Conestoga township. He was one of the auditors of the township for three years, and is at present serving his second term of three years as a school director. Jacob, residing in Millersville. John M., now residing on a farm originally granted by Thomas and Richard Penn to Michael Quickel

in 1761, and by him to Rudy Miller in 1763, and by him to Andreas Fehl in 1764, and by him to Jacob Miller in 1772, and by him devised unto his eight children, and in Orphans' Court, held at Lancaster, it was decreed that John Miller have and hold the same, etc., in 1782, and by him sold to Daniel Breneman in 1784, and in the same year sold by him to Henry Lighty, and by him to Daniel Sterneman in 1792. He has held the offices of inspector and judge of elections for three successive years.

In addition to this family, there are other Warfels in the township, prominent among whom are Christian Warfel, who has been school director and auditor a number of years; George W., also a school director; Henry, a very extensive tobacco-raiser and general farmer; George B., farmer; and Valentine, a retired farmer. The Warfel family is not only one of the oldest in the township, but is among its wealthiest and most respected inhabitants.

Casper Hiller was born in Manor township in 1817, and removed to Conestoga township in 1828, since which time he has resided in the latter township. In 1837, one year after the adoption of the common-school system by the township, he began teaching school, and continued until 1849. In the latter year he began a small nursery, growing fruit, shade, and ornamental trees for the accommodation of those wanting them in the immediate neighborhood, and a few years after began growing fruit for profit. In the fall of 1869 he took into partnership with him his son, Peter C., and is yet engaged in the same business on a small scale in connection with a small farm of about thirty-five acres. He was elected a school director in 1852, and re-elected to fill the position until the year 1865. He was a delegate to the Lancaster County conventions for nominations of county officers for many years, but since the adoption of the Crawford County system of nominating officers, has retired from politics. His children are Peter C., John, Emma and Clara. Peter C. began teaching in 1866, and has been engaged in teaching ever since, with the exception of three years, and is at present one of the justices of the peace for the township; John, a house-carpenter, now employed at the Pequoa Iron Company's mine. Both live in Conestoga Centre. Emma and Clara, both married, are residing in Martic township.

Casper Hiller has been prominently connected with the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania and the Lancaster County Agricultural and Horticultural Society for many years, and has produced and read many valuable papers on fruit-growing and farm products before these organizations. He has also been a surveyor and conveyancer for the last forty years.

Martin Kendig emigrated from Berne, Switzerland. He had two sons, Martin and Jacob. Martin had three sons and two daughters. John, one of his sons, married Fanny Witmer, and lived in Conestoga town-

ship, keeping hotel in Conestoga Centre as early as 1804, on what was then known as the road from Lancaster to Burkholder's Ferry. They had three sons and one daughter,—John, Martin, Daniel, and Martha. John married Elizabeth Kline, and from her had three sons and three daughters. After Elizabeth's death he married Esther Sangree, from whom he had one son and two daughters,—Benjamin S., Sarah, and Catherine. Benjamin S. became a practicing physician in 1844, and continued practicing medicine until 1878. In 1863 he began purchasing and packing tobacco, packing that year about two hundred cases, employing a capital of about five thousand dollars, and increasing the business to such an extent that in 1869 he had to build a warehouse twenty-eight by thirty-four feet, and in 1872 added to it another, twenty-eight by sixty feet, and he is at present using it and three large ones in Lancaster, packing this year (1883) four thousand five hundred cases, and employing a capital of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, employing during the season from sixty to seventy hands. The doctor's father died when he was six years of age, and left him without any pecuniary assistance. All his success in life he owes to his determination in early life to succeed. His children are D. G. (associated with him in packing tobacco, the name of the firm being Kendig & Son), C. Walter, William, Clara, and Esther.

Dr. P. S. Clinger came from Upper Oxford township, Chester Co., in the year 1843. He graduated from Washington University, at Baltimore, Md., in the spring of 1843, and came here and began the practice of medicine in March of the same year. He was prominent in politics of the township and county, being a delegate from Conestoga many years until the adoption of the Crawford County system, since which he seldom takes any active part. He was examining surgeon for the Ninth Congressional District for nine years, serving a part of the time under Lincoln's, and the remainder of the time under Grant's administrations. The doctor has had a lucrative practice, and owns one of the finest residences in Conestoga Centre.

Dr. Jacob L. Mowery was born in Strasburg township in June, 1855. At the age of twenty-one years he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. I. H. Mayer, of Willow Street, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, in March, 1878, and began the practice in April, at which time he came into this township. In May, 1881, he married Mr. John Steigleman's daughter, of Manor township. The doctor then purchased the property used as a hotel for seventy-nine or eighty years in Conestoga Centre, and moved into it in June, 1881, remodeling it and making therefrom a handsome residence.

Military.—The following-named persons served as soldiers from Conestoga township in the great civil conflict:

Capt. George H. Hess.	William W. Aument.
Capt. William G. Wason.	Jacob L. Brady.
1st Lieut. Calvin B. Kendig.	John A. Dool.
1st Lieut. Wm. A. Troppell.	Millin A. Campbell.
2d Lieut. David Warfel.	Martin Dally.
2d Lieut. Amos M. Souleber.	Amos Frank.
Edwin Rank.	Abraham M. Gall.
John R. Courtney.	Benjamin F. Hess.
Frank Souleber.	Jeremiah E. Hess.
Jacob Shaul.	Zachariah E. Hess.
John F. Dabler.	Daniel Hess.
William Klunyoung.	Aaron Henry.
James Boyle.	William Housel.
Miller Brady.	David S. Herr.
Mark Beatty.	Benjamin Harmon.
Aaron Fialich.	William Hickey.
John Hill.	John Little.
Amos Hook.	John May.
John Hebble.	Henry Myer.
Jacob Huffer.	Joseph G. Rankin.
Isaac Musser.	Martin W. Resel.
John McFarland.	Benjamin F. Watson.
Samuel McFarland.	William H. Lyons.
John Souleber.	Nash Warle.
Henry Shoff.	Hiram Dally.
Franklin Smith.	Charles Davis.
Charles D. Tripple.	Franklin Souleber.
John W. Urban.	Benjamin F. Dally.
R. F. W. Urban.	Samuel Lee.
Frederick Varrig.	David Lee.
Urie Wilson.	Benjamin Fralich.
Rhodes Pirame.	Joseph Urban.
John McLaughlin.	Amos S. Urban.
Jacob Stouter.	William Markley.
F. M. Souleber.	Wesley Evans.
Frank E. Jones.	Joseph Martin.
George H. Traverer.	Martin Tassel.
Jacob Connand.	Caroline Karl.
John P. Good.	John Sawyer.
Benjamin Kuersley.	Simon Melbie.
Ephraim Fotts.	Amos Traverer.
Jacob Butts.	Andrew Hill.
Amos Chambers.	Samuel H. Hess.
Gustavus A. Kendig.	Henry Hall.
Christ. H. Lines.	John Colwell.
Benjamin K. Maynard.	Frank Henry.

The following is a list of men who went into the field on the invasion of Pennsylvania:

Capt. Calvin B. Kendig.	Albert Huff.
1st Lieut. Casper Huffer.	Jacob Henry.
2d Lieut. Ephraim Fotts.	John Heron.
Michael Beaumont.	Jacob Hess.
John J. Watson.	Valentine Kuersley.
J. C. R. Yeater.	Samuel S. McLaughly.
Er W. Shook.	Orest Musser.
Benjamin Hess.	Amos Musser.
John M. Kewang.	John Miller.
Amaziah W. Ede.	Benjamin Markley.
Henry Hall.	Amos Eckman.
Christin Benodict.	James McPherson.
Frank Carrig.	John Bohrer.
Benjamin F. Heskey.	Joseph Roam.
Benjamin B. Ritchfield.	Michael Radwin.
P. Martin Bramer.	John M. Shook.
William Chambers.	Philip Souleber.
David E. Kuman.	David Trasser.
John Kitch.	Aaron G. Warfel.
Samuel Gall, Sr.	Christian Yeater.
William Guder, Jr.	John Zell.
Daniel Hess.	John J. Zetcher.

CHAPTER XLVI.

CONOY TOWNSHIP.¹

CONOY is in the northwestern corner of Lancaster County. It is bounded on the north by Dauphin County, on the east by West Donegal township, and on the south and southwest by the township of East Donegal and the Susquehanna River. It is crossed in the southern part by Conoy Creek, on which are several mills, and in the northern part by a small stream called Brubaker's Run, on which are a grist-mill and a saw-mill. Another smaller stream, called Stony Run, crosses the township still farther north, and Conewago Creek forms its northern boundary and separates it from Dauphin County. The surface is undulating, and the soil is exceedingly fertile, producing the great staples of this region, wheat and tobacco, in abundance.

This township enjoys excellent facilities for travel and transportation. The Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal pass through it along the Susquehanna River, and several principal highways cross it from east to west. The river road, which was an early thoroughfare, traverses the township in a northerly and southerly direction along the river.

The name of the township was derived from that of a tribe of Indians that formerly inhabited the region, though it is believed that this name is somewhat corrupted.

Conoy was separated from West Donegal and erected into a township in 1842. Its population in 1880 was two thousand and one hundred and fifty-five. The justices of the peace elected in the township since its organization have been:

Magistrates.—The justices of the peace in Conoy have been: Thomas Eagan, 1843; Jacob Foreman, 1844; M. W. May, 1847; Jacob Foreman, 1849; John Filbert, 1852; Joseph Engle, Jacob Foreman, 1854; Christian S. Erb, Jacob Foreman, 1859; C. S. Erb, Jacob T. Bare, 1864; Jacob T. Bare, 1869; C. S. Erb, Frank McNeill, 1874; Frank McNeill, 1879.

Members of Assembly.—Bertram Galbraith was the first citizen within the present limits of Conoy township who was elected to the Assembly.

Frederick Hipple was a county commissioner in 1842, and was at one time a member of Assembly.

Jacob Foreman, a native of Maryland, was a merchant in Rainbridge. He was elected to the Assembly in 1840-42.

Pioneer Settlers.—The first white settlers and land-owners were Indian traders.

The following letter of James Logan to Isaac Taylor, the surveyor of Chester County, gives the date when the first surveys were made in the township. All of those named lived in the neighborhood for a number of years prior to the date of this letter.

What is known in early history as "Old Peter's Road" was thus named from Peter Bizaillon, who had a trading-post at Conoy Indian Town, and which ran from "Moor's Mill," at Downingtown, Chester County, to Conoy Town. This letter was a private one, and not intended for old Peter's eyes:

"PHILADELPHIA, 9 Dec., 1719.

"ISAAC TAYLOR:

"My dear friend,

"Thou wilt receive from Peter Bizaillon himself the warrants or orders for conveying a thousand acres of land to his wife and her brother, in execution of which I doubt it will be difficult to reconcile his and Anne Le Tort's expectations, but I request thee to use thy endeavours. "Peter will talk high, but generally harkens to reason. However, his an M. Comb's conveyance are principally to be regarded, tho' on the other hand I am very desirous the old gentleman should have some land that she may be fixed, and leave something to her grandchildren. Pray see that it be laid out of a sufficient depth; I think a mile and a half or a quarter, at least, is little enough, but this is left to thee, and thou art by no means to produce or mention this letter.

"J. Le Tort reads of a conveyance laid out in the same manner, but remember that if any person whatever shall pretend to say that if they cannot have it in such a manner they will have none, do thou appear willing to take them at their word, which is usually way to make them easy. Keep this wholly to thyself.

"Thy true friend,

"J. LOGAN."

In pursuance of these instructions Mr. Taylor proceeded to the Susquehanna River in the fall of 1719, and commenced his surveys at or near the mouth of Conoy Creek, and located three hundred acres for James Logan, which he afterwards let Jonas Davenport have, who never took out a patent for the land, and was compelled to part with it again. Immediately below Logan's tract he laid out four hundred and fifty acres for Moses Comb, who was a brother of Martha Bizaillon, and who sold or conveyed the same to his brother, John Comb.

Below that tract seven hundred acres was surveyed for Martha Bizaillon, and adjoining this last-mentioned tract on the east, nine hundred acres was surveyed for James Le Tort, who, after occupying it for a few years, sold it to James Logan, who took out a patent for it for the first time.

This last-mentioned tract extended a short distance below Groves'—Shock Run. When these several tracts of land were sold and by whom purchased, is fully described elsewhere.

As a general rule the frontage on the river was about one-third of the depth of the land. Le Tort's tract was, however, nearly square. As has been already shown elsewhere of the Indian traders, it is not necessary to give a more extended sketch. The land upon which Conoy Indian Town stood was upon the McComb purchase.

Peter "Bezallon" died July 18, 1742, aged eighty years.

John Comb died Sept. 12, 1736, aged seventy-eight years.

Moses Combe, the brother of John, died about the same time.

Martha, the wife of Peter Bizaillon, died about the year 1746. She was the sister of the Combés. All

¹ By Samuel Evans, Esq.

are buried at St. John's Episcopal Church burying-ground at the "Compass," a few yards east of Salisbury township.

Bertram Galbraith was the son of James Galbraith, Jr., and Elizabeth Bertram (the only daughter of the Rev. William Bertram, the Presbyterian minister, who located at Swatara, and preached at Paxton and Derry Churches in 1729). He was born in Donegal in 1738. He received the best education the schools of that period afforded. In connection with his other studies he was taught surveying, and became an accomplished land surveyor, which is fully attested by the large number of his surveys now on file in the Land Department at Harrisburg. While yet in his minority he raised a company of "Rangers" during the French and Indian war of 1755-58 and marched to Fort Hunter, located along the left bank of the Susquehanna River, several miles above Harrisburg. He displayed a great deal of military talent, which, in connection with his patriotic spirit, was of incalculable service to his country, which he served faithfully during the trying period of the Revolution. Before this conflict came, and during the repose which pervaded the province between the Indian wars and that period, he was one of the foremost, and rendered the most valuable aid in behalf of the improvement of the navigation of the Susquehanna River.

When the tocsin of war was sounded at Boston Harbor he raised a battalion of troops in the township of Donegal and vicinity. He was appointed the first lieutenant of the county, whose business it was to organize, equip, and place troops in the field. He was required to meet every requisition made upon him by the Supreme Executive Council or other proper authority. In cases of emergency he was compelled, upon short notice, to select a quota of militia from the various classes and put them in the field. He had sub-lieutenants in various sections of the county, who rendered valuable assistance. They met with great opposition in half of the townships in the county from the farmers, who refused to pay their military tax, and in many instances used physical force to prevent the enlistment and calling out of the militia. Col. Galbraith was in the saddle night and day often in performance of his onerous duties.

In the spring and summer of 1777 the republican cause was in great peril. Several drafts of militia in the several classes were called out and additional excise tax levied. Bertram Galbraith writes to President Wharton from Donegal, May 19, 1777, as follows:

"By this I'm to inform you that I have hitherto lost no time in endeavoring to embody the militia of this county, since my appointment, but find it an arduous task—I have got six Battalions out of Nine formed, the three yet to form are in the heart of the Minutist settlements in our County, who pamper with the Constables and prevent them of making them Return, by which I'm rendered unable to do anything with them; I have heard it reported that they mean to withstand the measures . . . I have earnestly should lead you to enquire further into the State of this County I refer you to Col. Lowrey, who will be with you and can inform you particularly."

Again he writes to Mr. Wharton, June 2, 1777, stating that he called a meeting of the sub-lieutenants appointed to his assistance, and that he divided the county into nine districts, and that on the 5th day of April last he issued warrants to the constables of the different townships for returning to him the names of all the male white persons between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three years.

After the time allowed for making their returns, he waited at Lancaster for the receipt of them, and received returns from Lancaster borough and twenty-four townships out of thirty-three; eight townships remained unreturned, and seemed to give violent opposition to the measures. He sent a guard for two of the constables, whom they arrested. They had to give bonds for their appearance at court to answer. Six hundred of these militia were ordered to march to Chester. A number of persons opposed to bearing arms assembled in different sections of the county to oppose the march of these militia to Chester. He offered ten pounds per month for substitutes, but could not procure them. In eight townships violent opposition was made to the draft and the payment of the taxes.

John Bayley writes from Donegal, June 27, 1777, stating that armed resistance was made by Samuel Albright and twelve or fourteen others to the collection of the tax, and they killed one of the militia who went to assist the constable.

On the 28th of June, 1777, Col. Galbraith writes again from Lancaster, stating that he alone, with a few individuals, became the "butts" of the whole county, and that he had been threatened, but paid no attention to them. He also says that unless something spirited is done, "I know not whether I may be safe, as they have begun with so much violence." On the 5th day of August, 1777, in answer to a pressing demand from President Wharton for troops, he stated that he sent expresses to the several colonels of battalions to get their companies together and march as quick as possible to Chester. On the same day he would have a guard in readiness to receive the prisoners of war and Tories at Anderson Ferry on their arrival. They were being sent to Frederick, Md.

On the 11th of August, 1777, he writes to the President that he set nearly three-eighths of the battalions on foot for the camp at Chester. This number was supposed to be one thousand. The militia of Lancaster borough were detained to guard the prisoners. The gunsmiths wanted nine pounds for "musketts and bayonets," a shocking price. He also says he had to ride eighteen miles that day to hold an election.

On the 19th day of August, 1777, he writes that he ordered double guards for prisoners in Lancaster.

On the 2d of September, 1777, he writes that the Hessian prisoners were sent to Lebanon, and that it took three companies to guard them.

These letters give but a partial account of the trying times of 1777. Councilman Bayley writes from Dou-

egal in 1777 that Col. Galbraith and Col. Lowrey were in the saddle night and day, and were worn out.

In July, 1778, he called out four hundred militia. Many of these militia were sent to the frontiers to protect the settlers from the Indians.

On the 28th day of February, 1738, his cousin, John Galbraith, took out a warrant of survey for four hundred and forty acres of land, which he located at the mouth of Conoy Creek, the bulk of which laid upon the west side. On the 29th day of December, 1757, John Galbraith and his wife, Dorcas, sold three hundred and eighty-three acres of this tract to his cousin James, the father of Bertram. This part of the tract lay on the west side of Conoy Creek.

On the 8th day of March, 1760, James and Elizabeth Galbraith sold this land to Patrick Work. It was afterward sold by the sheriff and purchased by Samuel Scott, who kept tavern at Big Chikis Creek, on the old Paxton and Conestoga road, for nineteen hundred and fifty pounds. Samuel Scott died in 1776, and left his large estate to his nephews and nieces, among whom were the children of his brother, Josiah Scott, whose daughter Bertram Galbraith married, and through whom he came into possession of this valuable farm at Conoy Creek.

On the 4th day of August, 1735, James Logan took out a patent for four hundred acres of land adjoining John Galbraith's tract on the west. On the same day Logan sold this tract to Christian Groff and Jacob Hertzler, and on the 4th day of October, 1758, the heirs of James Logan and Jacob Hertzler sold two hundred acres of the four hundred acre tract to Michael Graff, of Martie township.

On the 25th day of March, 1760, Michael Graff and his wife Elizabeth sold this tract to James Galbraith, Jr., who on June 4, 1773, conveyed the same to their son, Bertram Galbraith. Logan had established a ferry where Bainbridge now is. Bertram Galbraith erected a large stone ferry-house and mansion, which was destroyed by fire some years ago. Its bleak and ponderous walls stood for many years after the fire did its work, a reminder of the once magnificent and costly structure. The walls were torn down within a year or two, and the material was used in the construction of other houses.

Melchoir Breneman, the pioneer settler of that name in the county, was a Mennonite preacher, and was born in the Upper Palatinate. With other friends of this denomination he fled from the religious persecution then prevalent in Europe, and came to Lancaster County with the Brubakers, Hostetters, Greiders, Hersleys, Stonemans, Leamans, Swarms, Tuberts, Kauffmans, and other Swiss Mennonite refugees, early in the fall of 1717. On September 7th, in that year, he took out a warrant for five hundred acres of land, and subsequently two more tracts adjoining this on the east, one of which contained ninety acres and the other about one hundred and twenty-five acres. This land is located due

south from Lancaster borough, and lies upon both sides of Mill Creek.

On the 3d day of December, 1728, Melchoir Breneman purchased seven hundred acres of land from Martha Bizaillon, which was situated on the western boundary of the Le Tort-Logan tract. On March 30, 1730, Melchoir Breneman and his wife Elizabeth conveyed to their son Adam one hundred acres of the first-mentioned tract. Adam died in 1753.

In 1719 there was surveyed for John Combe, brother of Martha Bizaillon, four hundred and fifty acres, adjoining the latter's tract of seven hundred acres on the west. Both of these tracts lay along the river below Conoy Creek.

On the 5th day of April, 1738, John Combe conveyed his tract of land to his sister Martha, who, on the 14th and 15th days of March, 1729, conveyed the same to Christian Breneman, who resided upon the Bizaillon tract, purchased by his father in 1728.

On the 2d day of August, 1746, Melchoir Breneman (No. 1) conveyed to his son, the aforesaid Christian, seven hundred acres, the same which he purchased of Martha Bizaillon.

On the 7th day of May, 1751, Christian Breneman and his wife Susannah conveyed to their son Melchoir one hundred and eighty-seven acres, which was made up and taken from the Combes and Bizaillon tracts; and on the same day and year he conveyed one hundred and eighty-seven acres to his son-in-law, John Stoneman (Stehlman). Prior to this time Mr. Breneman and his wife conveyed four hundred acres of the Bizaillon tract to Abram Hess.

Melchoir Breneman (2d) was a Mennonite minister. He died in the year 1809, aged eighty-three years, and was probably buried upon his own land. There is nothing to mark the spot where his remains were interred.

Jacob Haldeman, the ancestor of that branch of the family in this vicinity, was born in German Switzerland, Oct. 7, 1722, came to America with two brothers, and settled in Rapho township between the years 1740 and 1750. He died in the summer of 1783. John, his son, was one of the boldest and most successful business men in the State. He surmounted every difficulty and impediment which stood in his way and threatened to wreck his financial ventures. He gradually increased the number of his acres and extended his business. In 1790 he erected a large grist-mill at the mouth of Conoy Creek. He also carried on distilling extensively. He sent his flour and produce down the river in keel-boats as far as "Wright's Ferry," thence to Philadelphia. He invested his surplus means in the purchase of lands in various sections of the State. He purchased several hundred thousand acres of land in North Carolina. He was elected to the Legislature in 1800.

He gave his eldest son, John B., the mill and homestead at Conoy Creek, which was subsequently conveyed to his fourth son, Henry.

After a successful business career he retired to a life of ease and leisure in Columbia. He took his youngest son, Peter, with him, and established him in the mercantile business in 1812, which is now carried on successfully by George W. and B. F. Halldeman, sons of Peter. Some idea of John Halldeman's extensive business ventures may be gleaned from the fact that between 1812 and 1815 his deposits in the office of discount and deposit in Columbia amounted to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Jacob Oldweiler, the head of the family that settled in Conoy township, came to America about 1765, with other members of the family. He was a Lutheran, and one of the first members of the Lutheran Church in Maytown. In 1772 he was elected one of the *foresters* for two years. On the 20th day of April, 1770, his daughter Catharine was baptized by the Lutheran minister in Maytown, and on Jan. 23, 1773, his son Philip was baptized by the same minister. His other children were probably baptized at St. Peter's Lutheran Church at Middletown, where Mr. Oldweiler also attended. He located several hundred acres of land near the east side of Conewago Creek, about a mile above its mouth.

Conrad Wolf purchased fifty-four acres of John Galbraith's land at Conoy Creek in 1756. He died in the following year, and left four children.

Allen McLean resided near Conoy Creek, and came to the township several years prior to the Revolution.

In 1777 there resided in what is now Conoy township the Widow Kerr and her six children. This was a prominent Presbyterian family.

Francis Mairs located west of Conoy Creek prior to the Revolution. He had seven children.

John Wilson settled in Conoy township prior to the Revolution. There was one other family of Wilsons living close to John.

Robert Thompson settled near Conewago Creek prior to the Revolution; his family consisted of six children.

Randal McClure died in 1793, and left four children.

Patrick Campbell first located upon land south of John Galbraith. He was appointed the first constable of Donegal township in 1729. On the 1st day of May, 1743, he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land from Capt. Samuel Smith, Indian trader, which was bounded on the west by Conoy Creek, and upon the south by land of John Galbraith. The old Peters road ran through this land and crossed the creek at Erb's mill, and continued to James Logan's ferry at Bainbridge. Capt. Smith built a tavern on this road, and as such it was continued by Mr. Campbell until his death. Like all of the early tavern-keepers, he was a prominent and important personage.

Jonas Davenport was one of the first English-Indian traders in the county. He located along the river above John Combs, and took up three hundred

and eighteen acres of land in 1719. He was among the earliest traders who crossed the mountains to trade with the Indians along the Ohio. He was a very prominent and influential citizen at one time, but met with great losses in the Indian wars.

James Smith settled on Conoy Creek, near Ridgeville. He died in 1739 and left one son, William. He was an Indian trader.

Capt. Samuel Smith settled at the spring near the dwelling of Simon Engle in 1718. He was an Indian trader. He was interpreter at several treaties made with the Indians. He was elected sheriff in 1735, 1736, 1737. It was during this period that the quarrels and disorders arising from the intrusion of the Marylanders on the soil of Pennsylvania were at their height. He and his posse arrested Cresap and burned his house. He several times confronted the Maryland militia when marching to Wright's Ferry and compelled them to return to their fort. He was greatly hampered for want of ammunition, arms, and supplies. He had no trouble in getting his Scotch-Irish friends in Donegal to go with him in any case of emergency. They asked no pay, but it required a good deal to subsist them after being in the field a few days. He was a member of Assembly for the years 1737 and 1738.

In 1742 he sold his farm and tavern to Patrick Campbell and removed to Cumberland Valley. The then contemplated removal of the Conoy Indians doubtless had something to do with his removal from Conoy.

James Cook resided on the east side of Conoy Creek, adjoining the lands of John Galbraith, where he settled in 1720. He died in 1741.

John Catherwood was the first saddler in the township. He worked around among the farmers, but made his home at Patrick Campbell's tavern, where he died in 1742. He gave his effects to John and William, sons of Jonas Davenport, the Indian trader. At that time the Indian traders kept saddlers in their employ constantly, and took them with them when trading with the Indians.

Andrew Boggs settled on the river between Bainbridge and Falmouth in 1730. He died in 1765.

Col. Alexander Lowrey was an intimate friend of John Boggs, son of Andrew. They traded among the Indians along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and often traveled many weeks and months together in the Indian country, and subsisted alone upon the game their trusty rifles brought to their larder.

James Lowrey, son of Lazarus, came to Donegal in 1729 with his father and engaged in the Indian trade, where he attained his majority. On the 13th day of June, 1743, he purchased two hundred and ten acres of land from James Logan, who bought it from Mr. Shippen in 1738. It joined the John Galbraith tract at Conoy Creek on the west side, and on the east by David McClure's tract, and on the rear by the land

of Samuel Smith. This farm must have embraced part of the farm now owned by John and Henry Wiley, and part of the land of John Haldeman. The Conoy Indian town was located upon this land.

James Lowrey's name disappears from the assessment-rolls prior to 1770. He and his brother Daniel moved to the Juniata, and probably settled in what is Blair County. (Under head of Indian traders further mention is made of James Lowrey.)

David McClure settled on the river upon land now or lately owned by John A. Breneman and Benjamin Hoffman. He married Margaret, daughter of Randal Chambers, the first elder of Donegal Church. He took up four hundred and fourteen acres July 31, 1738. There was a small island opposite this tract. He died in 1749.

Ulrich Engle was a Mennonite, and to avoid the religious persecution then prevalent in Europe he emigrated from the canton of Basel, Switzerland, and thence went to Rotterdam, where he embarked upon the ship "Phoenix," commanded by Capt. John Spurrier, with his eight children. The vessel first sailed to Cowes, a seaport town on the Isle of Wight, thence to America, where they arrived on the 1st day of October, 1754. He located upon the James Le Tort-Logan tract, about two miles west from Marietta, near a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad called Wild Cat. Their children were John, born Oct. 16, 1745, married Elizabeth Shock, who belonged to a family who settled in Conestoga Manor, and who purchased the land and grist-mill of Mr. Graff, near where old Ulrich settled.

His descendant, John, in 1770, purchased from John Wilson one hundred and forty acres of land on the west side of Conoy Creek, which was patented in the name of Alexander Hutchinson in 1739. John also purchased from the heirs of Patrick Campbell, in 1773 or 1774, his farm, containing about two hundred acres. This land is now owned by Christian Engle, the grandson of John, and Simon Engle, Christian's son.

On the 27th day of December, 1786, John and Elizabeth Engle, his wife, sold to his brother the first above-mentioned tract of land, which is now owned by John and his brother, the Rev. Jacob Engle.

Thomas Wilkins, Indian trader, and son of Robert Wilkins, both of whom settled at Marietta in 1719, moved to James Logan's land above Conoy Creek. He died in 1746.

Peter Wilkins, brother of Thomas, also an Indian trader, died in 1748.

Daniel Elliot resided in Donegal prior to 1770. It is supposed that then and prior to that time he was engaged by Col. Alexander Lowrey to trade for him among the Indians. In 1770 he embarked in the Indian trade on his own account, and on the 25th day of June, 1772, he purchased two hundred and ten acres of land at the mouth of Conewago Creek, at the west side, and also two-thirds of a large island

in the river opposite to the mouth of the creek, which contained about three hundred acres, from Joseph Galloway, the Tory Speaker of the Pennsylvania Legislature, who married the daughter of Thomas Cookson, to whom this land belonged. He established his trading-post upon the island, where he erected buildings.

Public Schools in Conoy.—The common school system was accepted here before the township of Conoy was erected. There are in the township the following sub-districts: Falmouth, Brubaker Run, Bainbridge, and Ridgeville, the location of which their names indicate; Ebersole, north from Bainbridge, and Kobs, on the Elizabethtown and Falmouth pike, north from Falmouth. The school-houses in all these sub-districts are of brick, and most of them are comparatively new. The school at Bainbridge is a graded school with three teachers, and the house has four school-rooms. The school at Ridgeville is also a graded school with two teachers, and the house has two rooms. The cost of the building was five thousand five hundred dollars. It is called the Wickersham School in honor of Col. J. P. Wickersham, formerly State superintendent. In some of these districts schools are kept three months each year in addition to the regular term. The schools in the township are well sustained, and the teachers are required by the directors to attend a district teachers' institute two days in each month during the term.

Fisheries.—The fisheries in the Susquehanna constituted at an early period an important industry. Prior to the erection of the dam at Columbia shad ran up the river in great abundance, and a favorable station for taking these fish was a great desideratum, because the business was very profitable. Usually an island in the river was a favorable point for the business of fishing, hence the ownership of an island was in some cases regarded as almost a fortune. Along the line of Conoy township were seven principal fishing stations, four of which were islands. At the station immediately opposite to Bainbridge it is remembered that five thousand three hundred shad were once taken at a single haul.

During the fishing season people from the interior of the county came here in large numbers for the purchase of fish, and it was not unusual to see a score of wagons at a station waiting for fish.

Ferries.—Logan's Ferry was the first and most important in this township. It was located at Bainbridge, and established as early as 1730. At that time there was much travel over the old Peter's road, which terminated at Conoy Indian town, and from that point was extended to Logan's Ferry. It is more generally known as Galbraith's Ferry.

After the construction of the Pennsylvania Canal in 1832 it fell into disuse.

Rankin's Ferry was established a few years prior to the Revolution by James Rankin, who resided in York County.

The Rankins were Tories. James Rankin was a Quaker, and was appointed a justice of the peace for York County prior to the Revolution. He was one of the most prominent men in the county. At the commencement of the war he seemed to be a zealous friend of the colonies, and was intrusted with important duties upon committees. He was all this time a base ingrate, and secretly plotted to injure the cause. Being suspected of secret machinations against the patriots, he suddenly went over to the British when Howe had possession of Philadelphia, and thence to England. Before going he manumitted his slave Ralph, and antedated the record of his manumission. Several farms were confiscated, and Ralph had to go also and was sold.

Washington was very anxious to have Rankin captured, but he got into the British lines and escaped.

In 1790, James Rankin and Dr. Robert Harris owned the ferry and the land at the eastern end. It became the subject of litigation, which very likely grew out of the confiscation of Rankin's estate.

The ferry right, the old ferry tavern, and the land adjoining is now owned by Abraham Collins, Esq. This ferry has gone into disuse. It is located at the foot of Conewago Falls.

Daniel Elliott established a ferry from the mouth of Conewago Creek to his island, thence to Shelly's Island, and from thence to the York County shore. Both of these islands are very large, and an immense catch of shad was had every spring along their shores.

Locust Grove Distillery.—This was built by John Haldeman prior to 1800. At first distilling was done in the lower part of the mill, which he erected in 1790. It is not now known what was the capacity of this distillery at first, but it has been from time to time increased by the addition of improvements in machinery and improved methods till it has now a daily capacity of seventy-five bushels. It is only conducted during the fall and winter seasons. Extensive pens are connected with the distillery for fattening swine on the slops and refuse grain. This and the mills of the Wiley Brothers, the present owners, stand near the canal and railroad, and thus excellent facilities are afforded for bringing material and taking away manufactured products.

Caldwell & Haldeman's Limekilns.—In 1845 John Haldeman commenced the burning of lime at a place about a mile below the mouth of Conoy Creek, and a few feet from the canal. Two kilns were built at first, and some thirty thousand bushels of lime were annually manufactured. The limestone was quarried just in the rear of the kilns. The demand for this lime gradually increased, and the facilities for producing it were augmented, till now there are seven kilns, and the annual production reaches one hundred and fifty thousand bushels. In 1881, S. R. Caldwell and Walter Haldeman, a son of the original proprietor, purchased the property, and they have since

conducted the business under the firm-name of Caldwell & Haldeman. The lime burned here finds its principal market in Maryland. Large quantities of unburned limestone are shipped from this quarry.

Hoover's Limekilns.—Half a mile from Bainbridge, on the Maytown road, are two draw-kilns, operated by Christian Hoover. They were established in 1840 by Benjamin and Samuel Beatty. There are other kilns in the vicinity that are occasionally operated.

Wiley's Saw-Mill.—In 1856, John H. Smith erected the steam saw-mill now standing at Locust Grove, near the mouth of Conoy Creek. In 1859 it became the property of John Wiley, and after his death it passed to his sons, Henry H. and John E. Wiley, the present owners and operators. The timber converted into lumber at this mill is brought hither in rafts on the Susquehanna River, floated up Conoy Creek, and drawn into the mill by machinery. The mill has machinery for planing lumber and manufacturing lath. It is driven by an engine of twenty horse power, and eight hands are employed. It has a capacity of five thousand feet of lumber per day. A water-mill stood on the site of this long prior to its erection.

Mechley's Saw-Mill.—About twenty-five years since a saw-mill was built on Brubaker's Run, about a mile from the Susquehanna, by the present owner, Benjamin Mechley. Most of the timber manufactured into lumber at this mill has been brought in rafts to the mouth of the run, and hauled thence by teams to the mill. The stream furnishes water to run this mill only a portion of each year.

Heisey's Mill.—In 1719, Martha, wife of Peter Bizaillon, an Indian trader, took up the tract of land where this mill stands, near Ridgeville, a mile from the mouth of Conoy Creek. In 1739 it was conveyed to Christian Breneman, and in 1751 it became the property of his son, Melchoir Breneman, who erected on it a mill, which tradition says was built of logs, and replaced by another of the same kind some years later. In 1797, Jacob Breneman, the son of Melchoir, and Catherine, his wife, built the stone mill that now stands on the site of the old log mills. This has since had only ordinary repairs, and has four runs of stones. Michael Breneman, a son of Jacob, succeeded him in the ownership of the property, which was purchased in 1816 by Christian Stehman, who in 1817 sold it to John Erb. By him it was sold to his cousin, Isaac Erb, in 1844, and since then it has been owned successively by Rev. Jacob Reider, Peter Hoffer, John L. Brubaker, John S. Groff, S. W. Martin, and Eli G. Heisey, the present owner. During all this time it has had only ordinary repairs. It is both a merchant and a custom-mill. It has machinery for grinding limestone, which is used in a pulverized form for manure.

Wiley's Mill at Locust Grove.—In 1790, John and Maria Haldeman built the stone mill which now

stands at Locust Grove, on Conoy Creek, near the Susquehanna River, a mile below Bainbridge. The tract of land on which this mill was built was taken up by John Galbraith in 1738, purchased by Mr. Haldeman in 1786. It is worthy of note that Bayard Taylor's grandfather, who was a mason, worked on this mill when it was erected. It was burned about 1800, but was at once rebuilt, larger than at first, by Mr. Haldeman. It had four runs of stones, and it has had only ordinary repairs since it was rebuilt. It is a large building, and has facilities for storing large quantities of grain. It has always been both a merchant- and custom-mill.

Henry Haldeman, a son of John, succeeded the latter in the ownership of the mill, and his son, Cyrus S. Haldeman, inherited it from him. In 1855 it was purchased by John H. Smith, who sold it to John Wiley, the father of Henry H. and John E. Wiley, the present owners.

John Wiley, who was the son of William Wiley, an emigrant from Ireland, first worked for Henry Haldeman, in this mill, which he afterward purchased.

Collins' Mill.—This mill is on Brubaker's Run, near the Susquehanna River, midway between Bainbridge and Falmouth, on the river road. It was built in 1840 by Solomon Haldeman. It is a stone building, and it has three runs of stones. Isaac Kuhns purchased the mill in 1849. He sold it to Samuel Ebyersole, and he to the present owner, Abraham Collins. The mill has had only ordinary repairs since its erection.

Pioneer Mill.—This mill, which is situated on Conoy Creek, a mile and a half from the Susquehanna, was built by Jacob M. Engle and Elizabeth, his wife, in 1855. It is a brick building, with three runs of burr-stones. In 1866 it was sold to the present owner, John Goss. Attached to this, and driven by water from the same dam, is a saw-mill.

Locust Grove.—This hamlet, which was so named because of a profuse growth of locust-trees at the place, owes its existence to the mills that were built there at an early day. It has about half a dozen dwellings in addition to the mills and distillery.

Ridgeville.—In 1844 three houses stood where this village now is, in the southern part of Conoy township, about one and a half miles from Bainbridge. In that year George Stacks erected two houses, a wagon-shop, and a blacksmith-shop here, and the place acquired the name of Stackstown, which it bore till within a few years. It is now called Ridgeville. It has fourteen dwellings, a store, a blacksmith-shop, and a shoe-shop.

Falmouth.—Philip Schneider took up one hundred and eighty-seven acres of land at the mouth of Conewago Creek, on the east side, adjoining lands of James Rankin and Dr. George Harris, at the close of the Revolutionary war.

He sold the land to Hon. John Bayly, who con-

veyed it to his son, Thomas, and sons-in-law, John Greer and Richard Keys. James Hopkins, Esq., purchased one-fourth of the land.

In 1791 they laid out a town at the mouth of Conewago Creek, which contained one hundred and forty-six lots that were sold by lottery for ten pounds each, and named it Falmouth.

At that time boats could not ascend the river beyond this point, and it was expected that this would become an important place, and that freight would be here transferred to wagons, and taken to Eastern markets.

In March, 1810, an act of Assembly was passed chartering a turnpike company (see Internal Improvements). John Greer was the principal contractor. The success of the canal around the falls on the western side of the river took all the river trade away from Falmouth. The turnpike was constructed, and a large number of dwellings built along its route. The company abandoned the turnpike, and it was but little used, grass grew upon its bed, and occasionally a pumpkin-vine found its way from an adjoining field, and ran across its bed, from which circumstance it came to be known as the Pumpkin-vine turnpike.

Although this turnpike was abandoned, it was not wholly useless. The country through which this road passed became thickly settled, and the old road-bed has been found to be a great convenience to the settlers.

A hotel was built near the mouth of Conewago Creek, on the eastern side, and another one was also built on the hill.

Bainbridge.—As early as 1813 the only buildings where Bainbridge now is were a farm-house, that had been owned and occupied by a Mr. Shaffer, a stone tavern, owned by B. Galbraith, and another tavern, afterwards owned by Henry Breneman. In that year Henry and John B. Haldeman, who had become the owners of the Shaffer farm, laid out thereon a town, which they named, in honor of the commodore by that name, Bainbridge. The lots in this town were disposed of by lottery, which was not at that time an unusual way of selling town lots. The town thus laid out was on the north side of the main street leading eastward from the river at the railroad station. Soon afterwards John Smith and John Seiple purchased from Jacob Hoffman land on the south side of this road, and laid out town lots there. These were also disposed of by lottery, and this part of the present Bainbridge was named Centreville. The whole was subsequently known by its present name. The lots in both parts of the town were readily disposed of, for that was a time when speculation was rife, and great expectations were had of an important place here. As in other similar cases, however, these expectations were not realized, and the purchasers of lots lost heavily in the collapse which followed.

The growth of the town was very slow during the first few years succeeding 1813. The first store was

opened by John Hartzler. It was kept where John Rich now resides, and, as is believed, in the same house. Among other early merchants the names are remembered of John Klein, Hipple & Curran, May & Hamilton, John Kauffman, Haldeman & McQuay, and Jacob Backstesser.

The earliest tavern-keeper that is remembered was Andrew Bademan, who kept in the stone house that was owned by B. Galbraith. The first blacksmith was Abraham Bracht, soon followed by Henry Enster. The pioneer shoemaker was John Brenning, and the earliest remembered tailor was Jacob Voglesong. The first harness-maker was George Kinney; the first physician was Dr. David Watson; the first druggist was Samuel Hackenberger. The earliest remembered school was kept by a Mr. Baxter in his own house.

The growth of the town was slow till 1840, between which and 1860 it was more rapid. Since the war of the Rebellion there has been but little increase. The present population is estimated to number eight hundred. The business of the place is represented by two general stores, one millinery-store, two grocers, three grocery- and confectionery-stores, one drug-store, one hardware-store and tin-shop, two shoe-stores, two hotels, two blacksmith-shops, one wagon-shop, two tobacco-warehouses, four cigar-factories, two cabinet-shops, two bakeries, one tailor, two cobblers, one saddler, express-office, post-office, three physicians.

The Lutheran and Reformed Church of Bainbridge¹ was built by Mr. Henry Haldeman in 1827 for the Methodist Episcopal congregation. Mr. Haldeman became dissatisfied with the Methodist Church, closed the doors against the congregation, and in 1839 sold the property to the Lutheran and Reformed people, who in 1838 had organized congregations in this village, and who have continued to occupy the church to the present time. The corner-stone was laid in 1839, after the transfer was made. The first Lutheran pastor was Rev. T. G. Von Hof. The congregation was subsequently served by Revs. Leonard Gerhart, William Gerhart, D.D., Martin Sandhaus, William G. Laitzle, B. F. Apple, J. W. Early, F. T. Hoover, Daniel Steck, G. P. Weaver, J. V. Eckert, M. H. Stine, J. H. Houseman, the present incumbent.

The first church council, in 1838, consisted of the following elders and deacons: Elders, Jacob Voglesong, Frederick Schmitt; Deacons, Peter Hackenberger, John Ebersole. The first trustees were elected in 1839, after the property was transferred to the Lutheran and Reformed people. They were John Brining and John Weber. The former members of this church are scattered from Philadelphia to Colorado. The present Lutheran membership numbers ninety-five; the Reformed about twenty. During the late war, when Gen. Lee and his rebel army invaded Pennsylvania, this church was used as a repository

of arms. Col. Thomas, of Philadelphia, was stationed here with fifteen hundred men, and was often seen on the steeple anxiously looking through his glass to the York County side of the Susquehanna watching the movements of the rebel cavalry burning the railroad bridges, then retiring to York, where they were stationed with a strong force. The church is a plain brick building, with a seating capacity of three hundred persons. Present value, about three thousand dollars.

Church of God.—The first members of the present Church of God at Bainbridge were John McNeil, Hannah McNeil, Susan Raudenbaugh, and Ezekiel Sankey, all of whom embraced the doctrine of the church as taught by the pioneer fathers, John Winebrenner, Jacob Keller, and E. H. Thomas. These believers held prayer-meetings in the home of John McNeil, one of the early settlers of Bainbridge. The first preaching brethren of the church who visited this village and preached for them were E. H. Thomas, Jacob Keller, and John Ross, in the year 1832. From that time forward they were visited from time to time by Elders Winebrenner, Thomas, Keller, Kyle, Ross, and others, who preached in private dwellings, barns, and groves. In 1837, Elder E. H. Thomas held the first protracted meeting ever held in Conoy township, which resulted in the conversion of fourteen, making in all eighteen persons who had embraced the new doctrine, as it was then called. In 1838 they formed themselves into a permanent local church organization, and became attached to the Dauphin and Lancaster Circuit of the East Pennsylvania Eldership of the Church of God, having for their first regularly-appointed ministers Elders Kyle and David Maxwell. These men preached in Mather Raudenbaugh's kitchen, in an old building called the Trap, and a stone house, the ruins of which still remain. Both of these buildings stood along the river front. In 1841, Elders Ross and Tucker became the pastors of the circuit, and on the second Monday of March, 1842, the first meeting was called to devise ways and means for the erection of a house of worship. The result of this meeting was the selection of a building committee consisting of M. W. May and John McNeil, with Annie Raudenbaugh as solicitor of contributions. Frederick Hipple donated a lot of ground on the river front, on what is now known as the commons. In May of 1842 the work of building began, and on the 25th of December, of the same year, the new church was dedicated, Elders Winebrenner and Ross being the officiating clergymen. In the year 1843, Elders Kyle and Mulnix served the circuit. In 1844, Elder M. F. Snively was appointed as pastor. In 1845 a new circuit was formed consisting of the churches at Bainbridge, Elizabethtown, and Mount Joy, and Elders Strohm and Deshiere served the charge. In 1846 the pulpit was occupied by David Kyle, in 1847 by David Kyle and A. Snyder, in 1848 by Jacob Keller and J. Hallfleigh, in 1849 by Jacob

¹ By G. W. Hackenberger.

Keller, in 1850 by Elders Strohm and C. Price, in 1851 by Elders Soul and Price, in 1852 by A. Swartz, in 1853-54 by Jacob Keller, in 1855 by J. Halfeigh and William Clay, in 1856 by J. Halfeigh, in 1857-58 by George Sigler, in 1859-60 by A. H. Long, in 1861-62 by C. Price, in 1863 by J. Stamm, in 1864-65 by E. H. Thomas, in 1866 by W. O. Owen, in 1867 by A. H. Long, in 1868 by Jacob Keller, in 1869 by J. M. Carvell, in 1870-71 by R. H. Rhever, in 1872 by J. C. Aller, in 1873 by William Engler, in 1875-76 by I. S. Richmond, in 1877-79 by D. S. Shoop. At this time the church erected in 1842 being old and the location no longer desirable, a meeting was called for the purpose of consultation, and at the meeting it was resolved to build a new house of worship, and accordingly a building committee was appointed consisting of George Bean, Peter Sides, Samuel Shroff, Harry Hipple, and the pastor, D. S. Shoop. Mr. Bean donated the ground in a desirable location in the centre of the town, and near his residence. The building was completed in the spring of 1879, and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, Elder C. H. Farney, D.D., editor of the *Church Advocate*, and now president-elect of Findly College, preaching the dedicatory sermon. In 1880, W. P. Winbigler was the pastor in charge; in 1881-83, Rev. George W. Getz, the present pastor, and gatherer of these historic facts. The church property is valued at three thousand five hundred dollars, and the membership now numbers seventy-nine.

Bainbridge Methodist Episcopal Church¹ was organized in March, 1842, with the following constituent members: John Murphy, Stephen Murphy, John Murphy, Jr., James Hawthorne, John Markley, Henry Pierce, Eliza Jones, Eliza Galbraith, Mrs. Esworthy, Marg. Herst, and Angeline Smith.

The first places of meeting were private houses, an old stone house and the cooper-shop of John Murphy. In 1844 a one-story framed church building was erected. This was raised and enlarged in 1865, and in 1882 it was remodelled and repaired. The value of the building is two thousand six hundred dollars.

The first minister in charge was Rev. — Edwards, followed in succession by Revs. J. Reed, — Berrage, — McNance, J. Ruth, — Greenbanks, C. Hall Gracey, George Brindell, T. Montgomery, S. Kurtz, — Cook, Joseph Gregg, John Gregg, W. Haddock, D. White, J. D. Knapp, C. Arnold, J. F. Robertson, H. Wheeler, Richard Raines, H. V. Givler, A. N. Quinby, J. H. Long, A. N. Millison, and J. G. Granley.

The church was connected with the Marietta Circuit from 1843 to 1863, after which it became the Bainbridge and Falmouth charge.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Falmouth.—A class was formed at Falmouth in 1855, with —

Wernley as leader and twelve members. Services were held regularly in private houses during five years, and in 1860 the present house of worship was erected. It is a wooden structure, with a seating capacity of one hundred and sixty. Since 1863 this has been a part of the Bainbridge charge, and has been served by the same clergymen named in the sketch of the Methodist Episcopal Church at that place.

River Brethren.—A society of "Brethren in Christ," or "River Brethren," as they are commonly called, have their place of worship in Bainbridge. This house was purchased from the Evangelical Society in 1881. It is a brick structure, with a seating capacity of four hundred and fifty. The River Brethren are spoken of more fully in another place.

Bainbridge Cemetery.—At an early day interments were made in a cemetery within the present limits of the town of Bainbridge, but when the town was laid out some of the streets were made to pass through this burial-place, and two stables now stand on a portion of it. Another graveyard was on a hill one-fourth of a mile north from the town, on land now owned by Christian Herr, but this has ceased to be used. After the town came into existence the Lutheran churchyard was used as a place of burial, and the town owned two lots therein.

In 1874 an association was formed and incorporated under the name of the "Bainbridge Cemetery," with a capital of two thousand five hundred dollars in shares of fifty dollars each. The corporators were Israel M. Groff, Henry C. Fahs, John Hykes, John Markley, Thomas Haden, Samuel Hackenberger, George W. Hackenberger, Harrison Hipple, Peter Sides, and George Beane. Of these Samuel Hackenberger, George Beane, John Markley, Henry C. Fahs, and Harrison Hipple were the first directors. A lot of five acres, just south from the town, was purchased, inclosed, and laid out for a burial-place, and interments have since been made there.

The remains of many who had been buried elsewhere have been removed to this more tasteful and better kept cemetery, and the place is assuming more and more the attractive appearance which is generally given to modern cemeteries. The presidents of the association have been Israel M. Groff and Samuel Hackenberger, the present incumbent of the position.

Bainbridge Lodge, No. 627, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was instituted in the spring of 1868, with Dr. George T. Deseman, N. G.; John B. Small, V. G.; B. G. Galbraith, Sec.; John Markley, Treas.; and E. K. Davis, H. C. Fahs, A. M. Smith, A. K. Stoner, Jefferson G. Galbraith, Dr. George D. Beane, John F. Galbraith, Henry Isaac, John H. Finley, B. Doyle, John Killinger, Jacob Piper, G. H. Feltenberger, Frank Feltenberger, Simon C. Camps, and James Murphy, charter members.

The Noble Grands have been Dr. George T. Deseman, John B. Small, John Markley, A. M. Smith, H. C. Fahs, B. G. Galbraith, Henry Isaac, John F.

¹ By Rev. J. E. Granley, pastor.

Galbraith, B. Doyle, Jacob Piper, G. H. Feltenberger, Frank Feltenberger, Joseph H. Walton, Jacob Shoaß, Jacob R. Brenner, A. K. Stoner, E. Fullerton, M. Ressler, George E. Good, George Walton, E. Walton.

The lodge has enjoyed uniform prosperity, and although it has paid large sums in benefits it has now in its treasury about two thousand dollars. It has also a lot in the town, on which the erection of a hall is contemplated.

The present officers are: J. S. Nopsker, N. G.; John Hummel, V. G.; J. K. Stoner, Sec.; and Jacob Piper, Treas. The present membership is forty.

Bainbridge Lodge, No. 231, O. U. A. M.—This was instituted March 25, 1879, with the following charter members: David Moore, Councilor; G. D. Breneman, Vice-Councilor; G. D. Bean, Rec. Sec.; F. McNeal, Asst. Rec. Sec.; S. A. Shroff, Fin. Sec.; S. L. Brubaker, Treas.; H. Hipple, Inductor; Lewis Waubach, Examiner; F. G. Galbraith, Inside Protector; P. L. Shroff, Outside Protector; Henry Albright, Joseph Bachman, John Douglass, J. G. Galbraith, L. D. Huff, G. D. Hawthorn, J. S. Kauffman, Joseph Kurtz, John Myers, James Murphy, J. S. Nopsker, John Paulis, J. S. Smith, U. S. Smith, Henry Shroll, J. D. Smith, Peter Sides, and M. W. Smith.

The lodge has been steadily prosperous. It now numbers thirty-six members, and its assets consist of six hundred dollars in cash and eight hundred dollars in personal property.

The present officers are J. S. Nopsker, C.; J. H. Myers, V. C.; F. McNeal, Rec. Sec.; J. L. Hummel, Asst. Rec. Sec.; Lewis Waubach, Fin. Sec.; Henry Schrop, Treas.; C. Shank, Ind.; C. Hoover, Exam.; S. Smith, I. P.; George Hartz, O. P.

John Hipple Post, No. 353, G. A. R., was organized in June, 1883. It was named in honor of Private John Hipple, of the town of Bainbridge, who fell in the battle of Spottsylvania Court-House. The post at its organization had the following charter members: Dr. George T. Deseman, Com.; H. Linton, S. V. Com.; H. Snyder, J. V. Com.; Dr. S. D. Whistler, Adj.; John H. Green, Q. M.; John Galbraith, Chap.; Joseph M. Smith, O. D.; William Houseal, Surg.; Christ. Hoover, O. G.; Ephraim Good, Sergt.-Maj.; Ross Ashton, Q. M.-Sergt.; Michael A. Smith, J. D. Feltenberger, John Camp, T. Beane, G. V. Hackenberger, Simon Steffy, John Shellow, George Hawthorne.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOHN B. HALDEMAN.

John B. Haldeman was born July 14, 1779, on the old homestead, now occupied by John Haldeman, his son, who was born Feb. 14, 1818, on the same farm. John Haldeman married Mary Elliott, May 13, 1840.

The result of this marriage was five children, as follows: John Haldeman, born June 6, 1844; Elliott Haldeman, born Oct. 16, 1846; Anna, born April 1, 1849; Mary, born Feb. 7, 1852; Walter, born Aug. 31, 1857, all of whom are now living.

Mrs. John Haldeman, the wife of the subject of this sketch, was born May 7, 1819, in Elizabethtown, Pa. Mr. Haldeman has never been an aspirant for any political honors, is very retired in his habits of life, enjoying the quiet of his own home in preference to traveling or visiting. In politics, Mr. Haldeman is a Democrat. Mr. Haldeman, during his active life, took quite an interest in the breeding of fine stock, cattle and horses more especially.

CHAPTER XLVII.

EAST DONEGAL TOWNSHIP.¹

DONEGAL township was organized in the year 1722, and embraced all of the territory contained in West Conestoga township, which was taken from Conestoga township in the year 1721. The eastern limits of this township extended to Pequea Cr  ek, and embraced all of the territory west and northwest of that stream to the frontier settlements, the northwestern boundary not being defined.

This township was named from Donegal, a county in the north of Ireland, whence the pioneer settlers came and located near Chikis Creek in the year 1716. They were a peculiar people. This was the mother of many townships and counties, and those brave pioneers who planted this colony and at a single stride, as it were, forced the frontier line of civilization many miles beyond the settlements of the German Palatinates, who came to Beaver and Pequea Valleys in 1708, became the nursery which planted settlements of their countrymen farther west, and, like the advance line of an army, moved on, and only halted long enough to build one of their cherished churches in the midst of their newly-planted settlement, after which the advance line again moved forward about ten miles, when another halt was made, a settlement planted, and a meeting-house for worship erected. And thus they went onward, extending their lines to the south and west. Wherever they went they moulded public sentiment. While they cherished the Presbyterian Church and the doctrines of John Calvin and John Knox and other eminent men, whose combined wisdom formulated a creed, they did not devote all their time or energies to the promulgation of their peculiar religious views. Their schools kept even pace with their meeting-houses.

They were loud in their condemnation of the wrongs they and their ancestors had suffered, and

¹ By Samuel Evans, Esq.

were constantly moulding a public sentiment hostile to the British crown and the oppressive laws of Parliament. Every settlement they planted was a nucleus which formed an aggressive element that had much to do with moulding the institutions of our country, and bringing the people from a state of vassalage, depending upon the crown of England for limited political rights, to enjoy the full sunlight of freedom and equal rights before the law.

Up to the period of the organization of the county the situation of these pioneer settlers and their relation to the proprietors of the province was a peculiar one. Being subjects of Great Britain, they were not required to take the oath of allegiance and fidelity to either the crown or proprietor.

Having been invited to come to the province and settle they took Penn at his word, and when they landed at New Castle or Philadelphia, they tarried not to hunt the loan commissioners' office to inquire about land warrants, but at once proceeded to settle upon land unsurveyed, and a number of miles further west than the then frontiers; and when firmly established they declined to take out any patents for land, and particularly those that required an annual payment of a ground-rent to the proprietors. This annoyed and caused some uneasiness among the friends and agents of the Penns. James Logan, Penn's agent and secretary of the province, gave expression to these fears in no unmistakable language. The land along Chikis Creek, and much of that embraced within the present limits of East Donegal, was termed "barren" land, for the reason that the Indians had destroyed, by their annual fires, all of the timber on the higher and rolling land, upon which there was a thick growth of hickory and oak saplings and underbrush. By 1730 this kind of land had been all taken up and settled in that neighborhood, and in that year thirty families of Scotch-Irish settled in Conestoga Manor and built cabins. In the following spring the colonial authorities sent persons to destroy their cabins, and invite them to settle west of Chikis Creek.

From the very commencement of their settlement they mingled in politics and poached upon the political field so industriously cultivated by the Quakers, who aimed to control the legislative branch of the colonial government. From the time they obtained a foothold in the Assembly in 1734, they slowly acquired strength until they became a great power in that body.

The presumption is that the apparent differences between these settlers and the Quakers led to irreconcilable conflicts, but this is not the fact. The war then pending in Europe between the subjects of the Protestant and Roman Catholic princes united all these Scotch-Irish Presbyterians on the side of the Penns, and they became the fulcrum which most effectually resisted the encroachments of the Catholics from Maryland on the south, and drove the

Indians farther west, and compelled them by the pressure of the tide of settlement to sell the lands they claimed to the Penns, who invariably found many settlers already seated upon these lands when placed in the market for sale.

The French Indian traders, Bizaillon, Chartiere, Le Tort, Marianda, Jess-up, etc., kept a little in advance of other white settlers, but they planted no colonies, nor did they "come to stay." They took out warrants of survey for large tracts of land, but there are very few instances where they actually took out patents for their land. These traders all located along the river between Conoy Creek and Marietta, except Peter Chartiere, who moved from Conestoga Manor to the mouth of Yellow Breeches Creek, in Cumberland County.

When the county came to be organized, the eastern and southeastern boundary of the township was moved farther back. The line commenced at the mouth of Chikis Creek and ran up Big Chikis, or the eastern branch to the point where "old Peter's road" crossed the stream, and where there were a number of Indian cabins (that point was also the division line between Hempfield and Warwick townships); thence in a northerly direction along Chikis Creek to take in the back settlements; thence south along Conewago Creek to its junction with the Susquehanna River. That part of Donegal lying between Big and Little Chikis Creek was cut off in the year 1741, and named Rapho, after a parish in the north of Ireland.

Its dimensions were again reduced in 1767: that part lying north of the old Paxton and Conestoga road and extending to Little Chikis Creek was cut off and named Mount Joy.

On the 24th day of June, 1838, the township was divided near its centre, the line running north and south, and its divisions were then called East and West Donegal. Thenceforward we shall describe the two divisions of the township as distinct parts.

East Donegal, the history of which forms the present chapter, is bounded on the east and southeast by Chikis Creek and its northwest branch; on the north by the Lancaster, Mount Joy, Elizabethtown, and Middletown turnpike, formerly called the Paxton and Conestoga great road; upon the west and northwest by the townships of West Donegal and Conoy; and upon the south and southwest by the Susquehanna River. Its surface is gently rolling and easily cultivated. There are numerous small streams flowing in a southeasterly direction, which empty into larger streams. Broad and expansive meadows bound them upon either side. Some of these streams are historical, among which is the one which has its rise in a large spring at Donegal Church, and flows in a southeasterly direction and empties into Chikis Creek near its mouth. In length it is about four miles. Another has its rise in Mount Joy township, near Nissly's mill, thence it runs in a southerly direction and forms a junction with Donegal Meeting-House

	Acres		Acres
Widow Witmer.....	50	William Wilson.....	181
Francis Witmer.....	130	John Weeland.....	100
Emily Weeland.....	100	James Work, tannery and one	100
Jacob Wolf.....	94	372
Adela Want.....	278	James Wilson.....	150
Philip Want.....	350	Samuel Woods, two negroes.....	164
Abraham Witmer, still-house.....	100		

Having by the foregoing lists merely presented the names of the pioneers, we now proceed to give detailed accounts of the more prominent families and individuals among them.

The Galbraiths.—Of those who first settled in the township, and were there at the time of the organization of the county, this family deserve the first attention. James Galbraith, Sr., settled in the township in 1718. He removed to the Swatara, and died at his son James', in the year 1744. He had a son John, who located at Donegal Meeting-House Run. It is probable that Andrew was also his son. He located upon land adjoining Donegal meeting-house and glebe lands on the east in 1718. The land is now owned by the Garbers. He was appointed the first coroner in the county, and was a member of the first jury drawn in the county. Being a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, and one of its ruling elders, and a very influential citizen among the pioneer settlers, he was appointed one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions in 1730, a position he held until the fall of 1746. In 1732 he and his neighbor, George Stewart, were candidates for the General Assembly. At that time none but freeholders were allowed to vote, and there was but one poll in the county, at the county-seat, where all voters had to go to vote. This was one of the most animated and extraordinary political canvasses that had ever taken place within the province. Mr. Galbraith took no part in the canvass himself, but his wife mounted her favorite mare, Nelly, and rode out through the Scotch-Irish settlement, and persuaded them to go with her to Lancaster. She appeared at the court-house leading a procession of mounted men, whom she halted and addressed. She rode around the court-house and addressed the voters with such effect that her husband's election was carried in triumph. The most accomplished and ablest Quaker in the county was defeated. He was elected to the Assembly in 1732-38. He seems to have had no opposition after his first election.

The election incident just mentioned is referred to in a biographical notice of Madame Patterson-Bonaparte, in *Lippincott's Magazine* for the month of September, 1877, as follows:

"Mrs. Patterson (the mother of Madame Bonaparte) came of that sturdy, independent Scotch-Irish race that has peopled Pennsylvania's prosperous valleys. Her grandmother, Mrs. Galbraith, was a woman of remarkable force of character, taking a prominent part in Revolutionary stir, and on one occasion traveling on horse-back through the then almost wilderness to canvass votes for her husband's election to the Assembly, which she won, whether by robust argu-

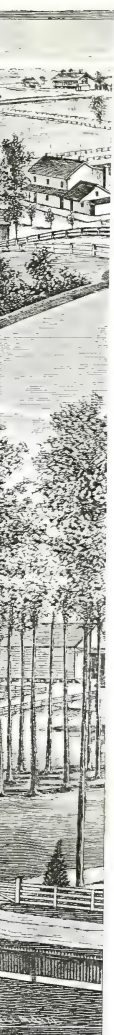
ment or in the felicitous way of the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire is not recorded."

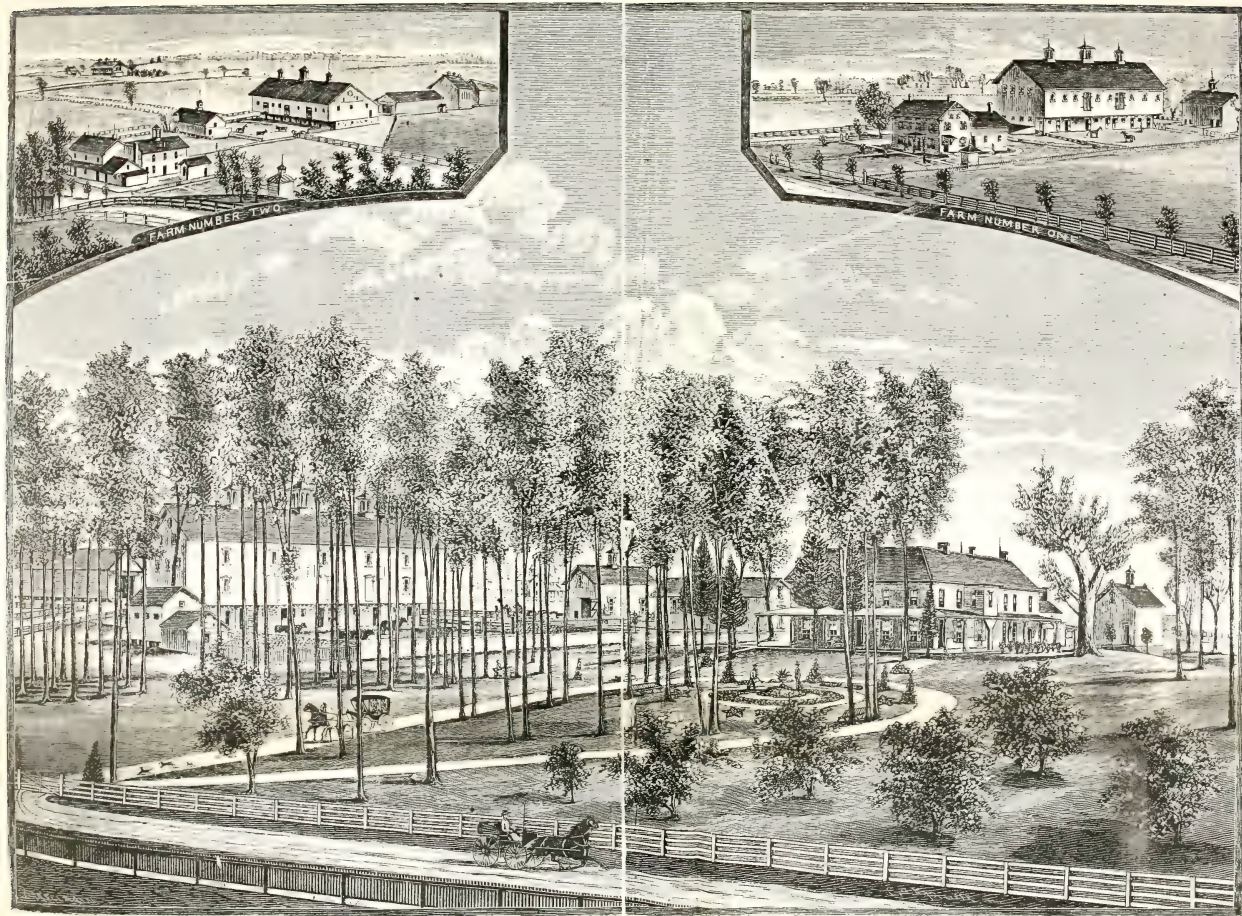
He sold his farm in 1746 to John Kyle, who was connected with the Galbraiths by marriage in some way. He was probably the father of the wife of Andrew Galbraith, the son of James G., Jr., whose daughter was the mother of Chief Justice John Bannister Gibson. Rebecca Stewart, who was a Galbraith, and had a brother John, also related to Kyle.

John Galbraith settled on "Donegal Meeting-House Run," about two miles farther down than where Andrew located. He came in the same year with James Sr. and Andrew. He was a son of James Sr. John built a grist- and saw-mill on the north side of the Marietta and Mount Joy turnpike at the run as early as 1721. He also brewed beer and kept an "ordinary" in 1726, to which reference is made under the head of "taverns." He was elected sheriff in 1731, and was a member of the first jury drawn in the county. He died in October, 1753. His widow Janet, and James Galbraith, of Lancaster, were his executors. They sold the mill to John Bayly, whose heirs sold that part lying on the east side of Donegal Run to Henry Hiestand, which his grandson, Henry Hiestand, now owns. Robert Spear also purchased a portion of the land which he sold to Mr. Miller. That part on the west side of the run was purchased by Henry Sharer, who erected a new stone grist-mill. The land is now owned by John Horner, Esq., and the mill by Henry Hiestand, Esq.

James Galbraith, Jr., was in his generation the most prominent of the name and family. He married Elizabeth, the only daughter of Rev. William Bertram, the Presbyterian minister who settled on the Swatara, and preached at Derry and Paxton Churches from 1729 to May 2, 1746, when he died. He was in early life an Indian trader. His name is first mentioned in connection with a public position in October, 1742, when he was elected sheriff of the county. He was also re-elected in 1743. In 1753 he was commissioned one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas. He purchased a mill and farm at Spring Creek on the Swatara, adjoining Rev. Bertram's place, in 1744.

On the 25th day of May, 1748, the associators met and elected James and his brother, John Galbraith, captains. The several companies afterwards elected the former lieutenant-colonel, and he was accordingly commissioned as such. During the French and Indian war of 1755-60, when the savages were committing depredations and murdering the defenseless settlers along the frontier, he was one of the most active in organizing companies of rangers and posting them along the eastern base of the Blue Mountains, and on one occasion when the Indians cut off all communication between Fort Augusta (Sunbury) and Harris' Ferry, and prevented supplies being sent to the troops stationed at that fort under the





"MANSION HOUSE."

FARM PROPERTY OF THE HON. SIMON CARRERON,
EAST DORCHESTER TOWNSHIP, LANCASTER CO., PA.

command of Col. James Burd at great risk and danger, succeeded in getting a fleet of bateaux, under command of Capt. Daniel Lowrey, with provisions and ammunition for the troops. When the settlers were being murdered around him, and others fleeing from threatened attacks from the Indians, he appealed to the Governor and Council for help, but he stood his ground manfully and ranged with his troops along the Blue Ridge. His energy upon this trying occasion prevented the Indians from raiding the settlements in Donegal township and the northern section of the county. In 1757 he was appointed one of the commissioners to erect a fort at Wyoming.

He accumulated a very large landed estate. He moved from the Swatara to the Susquehanna, near Harris' Ferry, thence to Pennsboro' township, Cumberland Co., and was appointed one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas for that county in 1763. In 1777 he was appointed lieutenant of Cumberland County, but on account of his great age was unable to perform the active duties of the office. He died June 11, 1786, aged eighty-three years, and left several sons and daughters, among whom were Bertram, Robert, Andrew, and John. Robert was appointed prothonotary of Bedford County. He afterwards removed to York, where he practiced law, and was elected to the General Assembly from that county, and was afterwards appointed president judge of Huntingdon County. Andrew was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and served with honor to himself and country. The late Chief Justice John Bannister Gibson married a daughter of Andrew.

John, the remaining son, enlisted as a private in the Revolutionary war, being at the time a mere lad. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island, and for several years was kept a prisoner in New York, suffering great hardships. His son, John Galbraith, was a member of Congress for three terms from the Erie District, and at the time of his death was president judge of the district then composed of the counties of Erie, Crawford, and Warren. The present president judge of the Sixth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, Hon. William A. Galbraith, is the only son of the late Hon. John Galbraith, who died in 1860, and is a great-grandson of Col. James Galbraith, Jr., of Revolutionary memory. James and Elizabeth Galbraith also had sons—William and Thomas—and daughters,—Dorcas and Elizabeth. The family of Galbraith is of the remotest antiquity; its name is derived from the Celtic, and it originally belonged to the Lennox, of Scotland.

Col. Alexander Lowrey, another pioneer of the township who was famous, came to America from the north of Ireland with his father, Lazarus Lowrey, in 1729, when he was six years of age. He remained with his father, who owned and had a trading-post upon the farm now owned by the Hon. J. Donald Cameron, about midway between Marietta and Donegal meeting house, until he was twenty-one years of

age. We have spoken of him as an Indian trader elsewhere, and will in this connection take up his civil and military career. On the 26th day of September, 1752, he married Mary Waters, who was then twenty years of age, by whom he had six children.

His success in business from the time he became of age was remarkable. Although he, in common with other Indian traders, met with very heavy losses during the Indian wars, and many of them were completely ruined, he continued to follow and remained in the business for forty years. His field of operations extended as far west as the Mississippi River and on the north to the great lakes. He learned readily the language of the Indians, and could speak the dialects of a number of tribes. In stature he was over six feet in height, raw-boned and athletic. He traveled many hundreds of miles through the Indian country on foot, with nothing but his trusty rifle to supply himself with his daily food. One of his first and largest purchases of land was his father's plantation of three hundred and fifty acres, bought from his executors in 1755. It was his ambition to own the numerous farms possessed at one time or another by his father. In 1759 he purchased four hundred acres of land on the river which his brother John owned in 1748, and after he was killed by the Indians, in 1750, purchased by his brother Daniel in the fall of 1750. Upon this last tract he moved, where he remained till his death (with the exception of a few years at the close of the Revolutionary war). In 1770 he purchased the ground-rents of Maytown and about eight hundred acres of land, extending east, west, and south of that place, which belonged to Jacob Downer, who laid out the town. He added gradually to his landed estate many thousands of acres in York and Bedford Counties and in the western part of the State.

Before the conflict between Great Britain and her colonies assumed a belligerent attitude he took strong and decided ground in defense of the colonists. He was surrounded by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who were equally patriotic. When they met for worship at their meeting-house under the giant oaks, they agitated and discussed the probabilities of the coming conflict.

In July, 1774, he was chosen a member of the Committee on Correspondence, who were to consult with a general committee which met in Philadelphia on the 15th day of July, 1774. In December of the same year he was appointed on a committee to watch suspected parties, and prevent them, if possible, from purchasing tea or giving aid or comfort to the enemy.

He was elected to the General Assembly in 1775, and was also a member of Assembly in 1776, and of the convention which framed the first Constitution of the State, which was set forth in strong and pointed language, as forcible and unmistakable in its declaration of republican principles as the great national Declaration itself.

In 1776 he raised a battalion, made up entirely of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, in the townships of Donegal, Mount Joy, Rapho, and vicinity. He was encamped for some time in the vicinity of Middletown. After his companion in arms and equally patriotic neighbor, Col. Bertram Galbraith, who also raised a battalion in the western part of the townships of Donegal and Derry, was appointed lieutenant of the county, his duties were enlarged, and it required great energy and physical endurance to respond to the duties assigned him.

When expresses were sent to the commanders of the different battalions in the summer of 1777 to call out the militia and march immediately to Chester in defense of the commonwealth along the Delaware, he was found in Donegal meeting-house. Services ended abruptly, and an impromptu meeting of officers and men convened outside of the meeting-house, under a large oak-tree still standing near the front doors.

On the following day the battalion was on the march for the Delaware. Col. Lowrey's, Col. Greenawald's, and Col. Watson's battalions met at Chester, and marched from there to Wilmington, thence to Newport, Del., where they were mustered Sept. 6, 1777.

Col. Lowrey was also elected to the General Assembly in 1778, 1779, 1780, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788. In 1784 he was appointed by the government to act as messenger to collect several tribes of Indians and bring them to Fort McIntosh, on the Ohio River, where a treaty was held with them. In August, 1791, he was elected to fill a vacancy in the State Senate caused by the death of Sebastian Graff, of Manheim township. He served until the following October.

His advancing years and growing infirmities incident to a long life of exposure admonished him to retire from public life and seek repose and ease upon his beautiful plantation back of Marietta.

Although a slaveholder, when the law authorizing the gradual emancipation of slavery in the State was under discussion, he took positive and strong ground against the separation of slave families by sale to different persons.

In 1773 he lost his wife, and in 1774 he married Ann Atricks, the widow of Harmanus Atricks, the first prothonotary of Cumberland County in 1750, who was a descendant of Peter Atricks, the Dutch Governor at the fort at New Castle, on the Delaware, before the arrival of Penn in 1682. By this marriage Col. Lowrey had one child, Frances, born Feb. 1, 1775, died 1850. (See Evans family.) Mrs. Lowrey died where Col. Lowrey lived, in Lancaster, a few years after the close of the Revolutionary war. In 1792 he married Sarah Cochran, a widow, who resided at or near York Springs, York Co. She survived him a few years, and left no issue by him. His children by Mary Waters were Alexander, born April 24, 1756; Elizabeth, born Oct. 31, 1757; Mary, born May 21, 1761; Lazarus, born Jan. 27, 1764.

This was the only son who survived him. In his lifetime he placed him upon a farm of twelve hundred acres at Frankstown, on the Juniata, where he married the daughter of Capt. John Holliday, the founder of Hollidaysburg. He had a son, Alexander, who was born in 1786. He married Miss Bombough, who died in March, 1852. He died in August, 1854, near Hollidaysburg, leaving two daughters and three sons. One of the daughters, Margaretta, married James M. Kinkade, an ironmaster in Bedford County; Hetty never married; Alexander, her brother, resides in Butler, Butler Co., Pa.; John F. lives in Hopewell, Bedford Co.; Robert removed to Davenport, Iowa. He served a number of years in both branches of the Iowa State Legislature, and was appointed by the Governor a commissioner to the Centennial Exposition in 1776. He is now register-general of the land-office in Dakota Territory.

Lazarus Lowrey had four sons and seven daughters. Lazarus, the son, also moved to Davenport, where he died in 1863, leaving one daughter and three sons. Robert died at Hollidaysburg in 1841; Caroline married a Mr. Moore; another daughter married Mr. Getty, and was living in Bedford County a few years ago. After Col. Lowrey retired to his farm to seek the repose old age required, he was appointed a justice of the peace by Governor Thomas Millin in 1791. He died on the last day of January, 1805.

Margaret, daughter of Alexander and Mary Waters, married George Plummer.

The Stephensons.—Nathaniel Stephenson came to Donegal about the year 1738, and took up three hundred acres of land adjoining the glebe lands of Donegal Church on the northwest. (The land is now owned by Gen. Simon Cameron.) He had but one child, Sarah, who married Adam Ross, who had children,—George, Mary, John, Robert, and Thomas. Nathaniel's brother, John, moved to South Carolina, and had a son, James. His sister Hannah married John Gray. His sister Susanna married James Carr, who had James and Samuel. A sister married a Watson, and had a son, David, who married and moved to Strasburg township, and a son, James, who became a colonel in the Revolutionary war, and commanded a battalion of militia from the southeastern end of the county, and was at the battle of Brandywine. He moved to Cumberland County at the close of the war. There are numerous descendants of this family along the West Branch. Their sister, Elizabeth Watson, married William Brisbin; Hannah married Archibald McCurdy; Susannah married Robert Young.

Watson Family.—David Watson was born in the north of Ireland in October, 1734, and came to America with his uncle, James Stephenson, who took up three hundred and twenty-four acres of land adjoining the Donegal meeting-house glebe land on the north, about the year 1749, for which he took out a patent Aug. 11, 1749, and called it "Seat of Beauty."

He gave this land to his son Nathaniel, who died without issue.

On Sept. 5, 1780, the executors of Nathaniel Stephenson conveyed the farm to Jasper Yeates, Esq., who reconveyed it to David Watson on the same day. He was married, first, to Miss Hamilton, daughter of Mr. Hamilton, who resided at "Waterloo," in Salisbury township. After his marriage he removed from his uncle Stephenson's to Strasburg township, now in Paradise township. He was married the second time to Sarah, daughter of the late Samuel Patterson, who settled in Leacock township, on the Pequea, prior to 1743, and took up two hundred and fifty acres, and whose daughter Margaret married Col. James Mercer, a prominent officer in the Revolutionary war, a member of the General Assembly for 1782, 1783, 1784. Mr. Watson and Col. Mercer purchased the land left by Mr. Patterson, and Mr. Watson moved upon this farm in Leacock township. Watson was appointed one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas. He was a prominent patriot during the Revolution, and rendered valuable service to the cause when serving on various committees. He administered the oath of allegiance to a large number of citizens in his own and neighboring townships.

By his first wife he had Jane, born March 7, 1761; John, born Dec. 25, 1762, died Nov. 16, 1833; William, born Nov. 10, 1765, married — Chambers; Mary, born Sept. 1, 1768, married Emor Jeffries; Margaret (Willson), who resided in Donegal; Nathaniel, born Sept. 21, 1774, who married a Miss Hamilton, and resided upon his father's farm on Pequea. He was a prominent officer in the war of 1812, and commanded the Lancaster County troops at Baltimore; a member of the State Senate for the years 1810 and 1811. James, born Dec. 20, 1777.

David Watson's second wife was Margaret Patterson, the daughter of Samuel Patterson, by whom he had one son, Samuel Patterson Watson.

Dr. John Watson, the second son of David (1734-1805), was born in Strasburg township, now Paradise township, Dec. 25, 1762. He married Margaret Clemson, daughter of James Clemson, Esq., of Salisbury township, on the 25th day of July, 1781. Their children were Molly, Rachel, Margaret, David C., James C., Nathaniel, John C., and Sarah C.

David C. was a captain in the war of 1812. He located at Bainbridge soon after the war, where he attained a large practice.

Nathaniel Watson studied medicine, and had a large practice in Donegal and neighboring townships for many years.

Sarah, born 1802, married Esaias Ellmaker.

James C. (1805-80) was born in Donegal, at the old homestead adjoining the meeting-house. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1847. He was licensed to preach the gospel April, 1830. He preached in various places in Pennsylvania and elsewhere until his death, in 1880.

The Bayly Family.—Thomas Bayly was the pioneer settler of this family, and located about a mile west from Mount Joy borough, on the turnpike, prior to 1740. After his death his widow, Mary, took out a patent, Aug. 8, 1743, for two hundred and twenty-nine acres, and in September, 1749, she conveyed it to her sons, John and James, who on May 2, 1763, conveyed one hundred and twenty-nine acres of this tract to Thomas Anderson, the son of Rev. James Anderson. He was sold out in 1767 by the sheriff, and his brother James purchased the land. His granddaughter, Elizabeth Kelly, married Thomas Bayly, the son of John Bayly, to whose children this farm descended, and who sold one hundred and ninety-seven acres in 1799 to Frederick Stump, of Columbia.

John Bayly, son of Thomas, purchased four hundred acres of land and a grist- and saw-mill from the executors of the estate of John Galbraith in 1757. He converted the old tavern, built by John Galbraith at the run, into a storehouse. He was a zealous and ardent patriot during the Revolutionary war. He was elected to the Council. The following is a copy of a letter written by Mr. Bayly, which fully explains matters then transpiring:

"DENNISVILLE, LANCASTER COUNTY, June 3^d 1777.

"To His Excellency THOMAS WATSON,

"Governor and Chief and over the State of Pennsylvania.

"Dear Sir:—I have been in a very poor State of health ever since I came home, the cold and Cough I had when in Town, hath increased by the wet weather that is coming. Home, which hath put me in a slow fever. But if it please God I get my better health, I shall go to Town to the Council and give what assistance I can. The opposition given to the laws, by the Dutch, at South-kill, Bridenoot, and open Rebellion, they had threatened as much, and bound themselves to each other, that any Constable that would levy on their goods, for the taxes imposed by the Militia law, the world will be against them. So that the Constable would not go without a great lot of arms, money, accordingly on the 25th Instant, Colonel Lowrey sent an Officer and Six men with the Constable, by order of a Magistrate, to levy for the fines due by one, Samuel Albright, who had got out of obedience of their coming, and got together Twelve men and a number of shot, who I amet with Sixteen, Colliers, a Pitch Fork, and the first stroke given struck one of the ground with a counter, behind his back, which split his skull about 4 or 5 inches, the rest of the ground thought they were all in danger of their lives, were forced to fire on the rebels, and shot through the rangers, but having no more Ammunition, but what just fired, the Prisoners, and some had none at the first, was obliged to flee for their lives till they would get Ammunition, yesterday we got evidence against the Twelve that were at the rescue, like were 23 More that were in League with them, we are obliged to keep the Militia that were on marching orders till we suppress this Rebellion, these three that are shot and these Consistent People men-morals who prefer non-resistance, and peace Offensiveness, and there are about 15 or 20 More of the same sort in the publick Crib. But I think the greater part of that sort together with Zealous Friends, are secretly fomenting the whole. Persuading these other silly People the Dutch, that if they resisted, and stand out that we are not able to put the Laws in Execution against them. I think it would be a tragedy when these 12 are taken that were in the riot, should be taken to Philadelphia first, for Lancaster Incumbents be the most part as you may see, by their Opposition of the Laws, and having such a large number of the British Prisoners likewise sent a large number of the best men, who are chiefly out amongst these dissatisfied persons, your Excellencies advice in this would be of much service. I amet Colonel Galloway, Colonel Lowrey & the rest of the Phil officers at Baitbridge, and what few Magistrates are here, at a little rest night or day, endeavoring to inform the laws, but I hope if we had these Twelve sent to Philadelphia, and the Heads of the others in opposition, put under Bail to Answer the next Court, I think our Affairs would soon afterwards win more regularity. I have seen the honor of being your Excellencies Friend and Hand's set.

"JOHN BAYLY."

Mr. Bayly died in 1794, leaving a widow, Hannah, and the following-named children: James, who got one hundred acres of land on the east side of the run; Thomas, died intestate, and left a widow, Ann, but no children. On the 10th day of March, 1792, his father gave him the one-fourth of one hundred and eighty-seven acres at the mouth of Conewago Creek, upon which the town of Falmouth stands. John, moved to Frederick County, Md., in 1810; Margaret; Mary, married James Anderson, the founder of Marietta; Ruth, married Dr. Maxwell McDowell, of Baltimore, Md.; Hannah, married John Greer, of York; Jenet, married Penrose Robinson, a merchant of York.

James Bayly, brother of John, was equally prominent. He resided upon and owned the farm adjoining "Duffy's Park" on the north, which he purchased Aug. 7, 1767, of Jacob Downer, which his son John sold to Mr. Graybill, and is now owned in part by Abraham N. Cassel, of Marietta. He was a justice of the peace, and of the Court of Common Pleas, during the Revolution, before whom the oath of allegiance was taken by the citizens of Donegal and vicinity. He was also "wagonmaster," an important position in that trying period. He issued the order for Albright's arrest, referred to in his brother John's letter. He married, the second time, Mary Cook, widow. He left the following-named children: John, to whom he gave the homestead farm, and who sold it, Oct. 1, 1793, to Jacob Graybill (miller); Thomas, who got the land adjoining Maytown; Mary, who married Richard Keyes; Ruth, who married Stephen Stephenson (who was an officer in the army that went to the western part of the State to quell the Whiskey Insurrection).

The Mitchells.—James Mitchell was a land surveyor. He was appointed a justice of the peace for Donegal township in 1722, when it was part of Chester County. In the same year he was one of the commissioners appointed to survey "Springgett-bury Manor," on the west side of the river, and when the temporary line was run between Pennsylvania and Maryland in 1739, James Mitchell, John Galbraith, John Mitchell, John Kelly, Francis Stewart, Gordon Howard, and Alexander Mitchell, all of Donegal, assisted the commissioners of the two provinces. He was elected a member of Assembly for the years 1727, 1744-46. In the year 1741 he was elected sheriff of the county. He and James Le Tort held a treaty with the Nanticoke and other Indians at Conoy in 1723. James Mitchell owned and resided upon a farm which lay south of John Galbraith (miller) and east of John Stewart's, and between the Marietta and Mount Joy turnpike and Little Chikis Creek. He died in 1747, leaving the following-named children: James, Alexander, Thomas, William, Jean, Rachel, Mary, Margaret.

Thomas Mitchell, brother of John (not the one mentioned above), died in 1734, and left children,—John, Martha, McCary, Jean, and Jennet.

The Sterretts.—John Sterrett, the pioneer settler of the name, located in Donegal township in 1720, near Chikis Creek. He was very active in Cresap's war, and helped to arrest him. He was elected sheriff in 1744. He died in 1747, leaving a widow, Martha, and the following-named children: James, Joseph, Mary, Ann, Elizabeth, married Edward Crawford; Martha, married James Willson; Sarah, married Abraham Lowrey; another daughter married William Young. In 1745, 1746, 1747, James Sterrett was elected sheriff. He married Sarah, daughter of Richard Allison, who owned several hundred acres of land along Donegal Run, adjoining Andrew Galbraith on the southeast, to which he moved. He died in 1808, aged eighty-six years. His family consisted of James, who married Miss Hannah, and removed to Tuscarora Valley in 1806; William, married Miss Patterson, who are the parents of Hon. James Sterrett, judge of the Supreme Court. James and Sarah Sterrett's other children were Robert, David, Joseph, Nathaniel, Francis, Mary.

The Evans Family.—John Evans, a native of Wales, landed in Philadelphia with a family of seven persons, viz., his father, mother, wife, daughter, brother, and sister, and after a short sojourn with the Welsh settlers on the west side of the Schuylkill, he purchased two hundred acres in the Welsh tract in New Castle County, Del., to which he removed in the year 1696. His brother being a carpenter was of great assistance to him in making improvements upon his land. His daughter died soon after he made his settlement, but a son, John, was born in the year 1700; both wife and son died soon afterwards. Before this, however, John, the father, left his first purchase and bought four hundred acres of land on White Clay Creek, in Chester County, just below the village of Landingburg, in the township of London Britain, whereon he erected a grist- and saw-mill on or before the year 1715.

In the year 1718, Reynold Howell, a native of Wales and a Baptist minister, arrived in Philadelphia with his wife and six children,—Jane, Lewis, Mary, George, Margaret, and William,—and the next year settled upon a farm near the Delaware River, and below the mouth of the Christiana Creek. This place proving to be unhealthy, he was induced to remove from there, and he accordingly purchased a farm in the Welsh tract, adjoining the present town of Newark, Del.

John Evans, Jr., married Jane Howell, the eldest daughter, and settled at the mill on White Clay Creek in 1722. He died April 14, 1738, and his father died in 1740.

In 1734, John Evans, Jr., purchased from John Evans, Esq., of Denbigh, in Wales, one thousand acres in what was then New Garden township, Chester Co., adjoining the land upon which he was then settled.

By his will John Evans, Jr., gave to his son John

the homestead of five hundred acres and the grist-mill thereon. To his son Evan he gave four hundred acres, with fulling-mill, tenter-yards, etc., and to his sons George and Peter the remaining six hundred acres.

The children of John and Jane Evans were Mary, born 1724, who married Evan Rice, and died Jan. 20, 1752; Lydia, born 1726; John, born 1728; Evan, born 1732, died Oct. 22, 1794; George, born 1734; Peter, born 1736.

John Evans (3d) was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council "third judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth," Aug. 16, 1777, and in October, 1783, he and Gen. Anthony Wayne were elected to the Council of Censors. He died prior to Dec. 9, 1783.

Judge Evans married Mary, daughter of Rees and Rachel Jones, and had several children, all of whom died before him except Mary, and she survived him only a few years. His lands, seven hundred and nineteen acres, in London Britain were divided between his brothers Evan, George, and Peter. His daughter Mary also inherited four hundred and sixty-seven acres in Pencader and White Clay Creek Hundred, which she devised to her uncles.

Evan Evans married Margaret, daughter of William Nevin, and had ten children.

George Evans studied medicine in Philadelphia, and when the war broke out he was commissioned surgeon of the Third Battalion of militia of the city of Philadelphia on the 6th day of December, 1776. He became attached to Col. Bailer's regiment of Virginia troops, and marched with them to New York. A number of these troops were surprised at night when quartered in a barn by the British, and a great many put to the bayonet, among whom was Surgeon Evans, who had a bayonet thrust through his body. He was thrown into the bottom of a common wagon, and hauled for some distance over a corduroy road to New York City, and placed in a hospital, where he recovered from what was pronounced a fatal wound.

A few years after the war he removed to Virginia, where he married. One of his daughters married Mr. Miller, who became Governor of North Carolina. Another daughter married Mr. Johnson, the "king of the turf." The descendants of this branch of the family are numerous in the South, and many of them have risen to positions of prominence.

Peter Evans married Rachel Evans, a native of Wales, and settled for a time in Montgomery County, where he practiced medicine. They had six children,—John, Lydia, Peter, Daniel, Septimus, born Feb. 1, 1771, and Sarah. Septimus Evans was twice married. By his first wife, Mary Morgan, he had a daughter, Matilda, who married Dr. Andrews Murphy. By his second wife, Ann Whitting, he had a daughter, Sarah Ann, who married the late David B. Nivin, of London Grove, Chester Co. Their children

were Anna M., Septimus E., Ella M., Myra B., Clara T., and J. Wilkin Nivin. A portion of the land taken up by John Evans in 1734 remains in possession of members of this family.

Samuel Evans, son of Evan Evans, was born at the old homestead in London Britain, July 14, 1758. While in his minority he served as ensign in the Revolutionary war under his father, who was colonel of a battalion of militia and commanded the Chester County militia at the battle of Brandywine.

Samuel Evans was elected a member of the General Assembly in 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1791. He was commissioned one of the associate judges of the Chester County Court in the winter of 1793 by Governor Thomas Mifflin. On the 16th day of April, 1793, he married Frances Lowrey, youngest child of Col. Alex. Lowrey, of Donegal. He resigned his judgeship, and removed to the homestead of Col. Lowrey at Marietta, and took the active management of Mr. Lowrey's farm. They had a large family of children. Alexander was born Feb. 8, 1794, and died an infant. Ann West was born Feb. 27, 1795, and married the late Henry McElberry, of Baltimore. Margaret was born Sept. 14, 1797, and married Jacob Zell, son of John Zell, Esq., who resided in Churchtown in this county. The oldest of their children was Elizabeth, who married John W. Clark, whose father owned the farm now owned by J. Donald Cameron; and Thomas. After his marriage he purchased the old homestead farm of Col. Lowrey. He and his brother-in-law, Thomas Zell, entered into the lumber and coal business in Marietta. He sold his farm to Col. James Duffy in 1865, and removed to the State of Delaware. He died in Philadelphia about the year 1867.

Alexander was born March 22, 1799. He married Hannah Slaymaker, daughter of the Hon. Amos Slaymaker, late of Salisbury township, in 1820. They had but one son, Samuel, born Jan. 20, 1823, upon the old mansion farm in Donegal; was apprenticed to learn the carpenter trade with Israel Cooper, of Columbia, in April, 1838; was elected justice of the peace in 1853, clerk of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer of Lancaster County in the fall of 1857; enlisted as a private in the "Cookman Rangers" on May 5, 1861, promoted to orderly-sergeant in Company K, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, and on June 21, 1861, was commissioned second lieutenant of that company, and marched with his regiment to West Virginia. In November, 1861, he was commissioned quartermaster of the Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, with the rank of first lieutenant. During the campaign in Eastern Virginia in 1862 he was assigned to the brigade and took charge of the quartermaster department, and was transferred to the subsistence department, and for eighteen months was division commissary of subsistence. On April 23, 1861, he was appointed upon Maj.-Gen. Warren's staff as acting commissary of subsistence. He was mustered out at Harrisburg with the Fifth Pennsylvania

Reserves June 11, 1864. On the 13th day of March, 1865, he was commissioned brevet captain for "faithful and meritorious services in the Wilderness campaign, Virginia." After his return from the army he sent "substitutes" to the army. He was elected several terms a justice of the peace in the Second Ward of Columbia, and is now a notary public. He married Mary Shoch, daughter of Benjamin Worrell Shoch, late of York, Pa. They had three children,—Fanny, born April 17, 1859, died Jan. 8, 1865; Lillian S., born Nov. 5, 1861; Samuel, born Dec. 18, 1865, died Feb. 2, 1868.

Jane Howell, born June 23, 1800, married Jasper Slaymaker, Esq., son of the late Hon. Amos Slaymaker, of Salisbury township. He graduated with high honors at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania. He was admitted to practice at the Lancaster bar in 1812. When the British threatened Baltimore he volunteered and marched to Maryland in defense of his country. He was a member of Assembly for the years 1817-18. When Lancaster was chartered as a city he was appointed the first prosecuting attorney of the mayor's court. His name was connected with many important enterprises started to develop and foster domestic industries and the construction of internal improvements. He died in 1826, aged thirty-nine years. He left a widow, Jane H., who survives and resides in Lancaster City. Their family consisted of Amos, Fanny, Samuel Evans, James, and Jasper. Of Amos a sketch appears in the bench and bar chapter. Fanny married Rev. Solomon McNair, a Presbyterian minister, who presided for many years over Middle Octorara Church, in Bart township. Samuel Evans, born in 1822, entered the mercantile business at John N. Lane's store. Soon after he attained his majority he opened a broker's office in Philadelphia, and has continued in that business since. He married Miss Charlotte Taitt, of Philadelphia.

James married Miss Wilson, of Path Valley, Franklin Co., Pa., and after the war he removed to the State of Delaware, near the town of Dover.

—Jasper, the youngest child of Jasper and Jane Slaymaker, removed from Path Valley to Millin, thence to Sunbury.

—Evan Rice, son of Samuel and Frances Evans, born Feb. 26, 1802, received a collegiate education, and was admitted to practice law at the Lancaster bar in 1823. He died in Texas in 1837.

Elizabeth, born Dec. 3, 1803; died Dec. 1, 1881.

Jane, daughter of Evan and Margaret Evans, married Thomas Henderson, Esq., of New London, Chester Co.

Margaret married Mr. Garrett, of Philadelphia. His sons were extensively engaged in the manufacture of snuff and tobacco near Philadelphia.

Evan Rice Evans, brother of Samuel Evans, received a collegiate education and entered the profession of the law. He was admitted to practice at the

Lancaster bar in 1793. He remained there but a short time, when he removed to the then new town of Sunbury, Northumberland Co., Pa. He married, first time, Miss Grace Wallis, by whom he had several children, to wit: Sarah, who married Gen. Hugh Brady; Elizabeth, who married Judge Henry Shippen, son of Hon. Joseph Shippen, judge of Common Pleas Court at Lancaster. He raised a company, in which were James Buchanan and Jasper Slaymaker, and marched to Baltimore in 1814. He read law with the late James Hopkins, and was admitted to the bar in 1811. He removed to Huntingdon, Pa., after he married. Governor Andrew Shulze appointed him judge of the Crawford County District. He died March 2, 1839, and left a widow and a large family. Evan Rice Evans' second wife was a Mrs. Forrest, whose maiden name was Cowden.

John Evans, son of Evan and Margaret Evans, went with his elder brother, Evan, to Sunbury, with whom he studied law, and after being admitted to practice removed to Wilkesbarre. He married Elizabeth Wallis, a sister of his brother Evan's first wife, by whom he had seven children.

Other Prominent Early Residents.—Robert Middleton and his brothers, George and William, settled in what is now Martie township in 1713. Robert came to Donegal in 1716, and took up five hundred acres of land adjoining the glebe land of Donegal Church on the southwest. He died in May, 1731, leaving a widow, Mary (who was called "Mary Motherel"), and a son John and a daughter Jean. After the death of Robert Middleton, his widow took out a patent for the land in her own name. She was probably the second wife of Robert Middleton, whose son John and daughter were grown up at the time of his death. She did not die until after the Revolution. John came into possession of the entire estate. He died in 1782, and left but one child, Mary, who married John Whitehill, Jr.

John Whitehill, Jr., the head of the Donegal branch of this family, was born in Salisbury township, in this county, in 1753. He married Mary, daughter of John Middleton (whose father settled near Donegal Church in 1716), about the close of the Revolutionary war, and through his wife came into possession of several hundred acres of Donegal's choicest land, situated a mile northeast from Maytown. He was elected county commissioner in 1801, and served three years. He was appointed justice of the peace by Governor Thomas Millin. He died on the 10th day of December, 1806, aged fifty-three years, and left surviving him his wife, Mary, and the following children, to wit: John Middleton (1788-1866), who married Elizabeth Camecon, Ann (1784-1869); Margaret (1796-1844), married — McDowell; Jane (1799-1846), married James Wilson; James (1786-1860), married Mary Curran in 1811; and David, born about 1790.

There was surveyed for James Le Tort in 1719 nine hundred acres of land along the river from one to three

miles above Marietta; Le Tort sold the land to James Logan, who took out a patent for it Sept. 9, 1734. In 1747, James Logan gave to Peter Haig, of Chil-
tothem who had been long in his service, one hun-

and left the following family, viz.: Joseph, Susannah, John, Thomas, William, Robert, Martha, and Rebecca.

Alexander McNutt was one of the pioneer settlers,

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R. F. KNOTT, Architect.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN S. MILLER,
EAST CONEGL TOWNSHIP, LANCASTER CO., PA.

miles above Marietta; Le Tort sold the land to James Logan, who took out a patent for it Sept. 9, 1734. In 1747, James Logan gave to Peter Haig, of Chiltonham, who had been long in his service, one hundred and fifty-two acres of this land, who, in 1748, sold to James Lowrey, who sold the same to James Patterson, who, in 1748, sold to Lazarus Lowrey, who, in 1749, sold to Jacob Graeff (Grove), of Manheim township. In 1753, Graeff sold to Jacob Downer for four hundred and seventeen pounds, who sold part of the land to Christian Fox. This farm adjoined Christian Garber, Thomas Mitchell (Bogg's farm), and Ulrich Engle. The six or eight farms located below the Grove—Shock's Run extending two miles back from the river—belonged to Le Tort's nine hundred acres.

Samuel Fulton was one of the pioneer settlers, and came to Donegal in 1720 and took up several hundred acres of land along the "old Peter's road," about a mile north of Maytown. He married Elizabeth, daughter of George and Jean Stewart, who settled near Marietta. Their children were James, John, and Samuel, and one daughter. Samuel Fulton died in 1760.

James Harris was an Indian trader. He located upon the Le Tort-Logan tract of land, about a mile above Marietta. He met with great losses in the French and Indian wars, becoming more and more involved in debt, and was finally thrown into jail for debt a few years prior to the Revolution. His lands were sold, and we hear no more of him in Donegal.

George Stewart came from the north of Ireland in 1717 or 1718, and located near the river in East Donegal township, and took up three hundred and fifty acres of land, upon part of which the eastern end of Marietta is built. He belonged to and was a very active member of Donegal Church. He was elected to the General Assembly in 1730 and 1732. In 1722, when the township was a part of Chester County, he was appointed a justice of the peace. He was elected one of the county commissioners in 1731. Early in the winter of 1733, while serving as a member of Assembly, he died suddenly, leaving a family of several children. John, being the oldest son, got the mansion farm, for which he took out a patent for three hundred and fifty-seven and one-half acres in 1739. In 1749 he sold one hundred and fifty acres of the tract to David Cook.

Gordon Howard was one of the pioneer Indian traders, and settled about one mile and a half north-east of Donegal meeting-house, where he took up six hundred acres of land. His trading-post and mansion stood upon the land of Mr. J. Hershey, and about fifty yards south of his present dwelling. He was married two or three times, the last time on April 16, 1751, to Rachel, the widow of James Ramsey. He was related by marriage to James Patterson, the old Indian trader. He was elected county commissioner for the years 1735-37. He died in 1754,

and left the following family, viz.: Joseph, Susannah, John, Thomas, William, Robert, Martha, and Rebecca.

Alexander McNutt was one of the pioneer settlers, and came to Donegal in 1722. He died, leaving four children,—Margaret (who married Hugh Willson, who resided at Donegal Church), Robert, James, and a daughter, who married Patrick Hays, who lived on Chikis Creek, and was one of the first lieutenants in Col. Lowrey's battalion in 1777.

Robert McFarland settled on the right bank of Little Chikis Creek, about one mile south of Mount Joy, in 1720. He died in 1750, and left the following-named children: John, Joseph, Robert, Rachel, and Rebecca.

James Moore settled on Chikis Creek in 1720, where he owned a large farm. He also purchased three hundred acres of land adjoining the glebe lands of Donegal Church on the west, which he gave to his son, Ephraim, who gave it to his son, Zachariah, who married Mary Boggs, sister of Capt. Alexander Boggs. Zachariah was second lieutenant in Col. Lowrey's battalion, and was in the battle of Brandywine. Hugh Moore, brother of Zachariah, died in 1795, and left wife (Ann) and children,—Nancy, Mary, Rebecca, and Andrew.

Nathaniel Lytle settled on Little Chikis Creek in 1722. He was married the second time to Jenet, the widow of William Wilkins, one of the pioneer Indian traders. He came into possession of Mr. Wilkins' land, situated a short distance above the mouth of Little Chikis Creek. He died in 1748, leaving his wife, Jenet, and one son, John Lytle, to whom he gave the Wilkins land. John sold the farm to Andrew Hershey. He was compelled to pay the children of William Wilkins, and get an act of Assembly passed to give him authority to make a title to Mr. Hershey. During the Revolution John Lytle moved to Middletown, where he established a ferry, and from thence moved several miles above Harris' Ferry, where he again established a ferry.

James Cunningham was one of the pioneers who settled near the Donegal meeting-house in 1723. He took up several hundred acres of land adjoining the glebe land on the north. On the 10th day of March, 1730, he sold to John Gass, whose executors, in 1736, sold to William McClelland and Michael McCleery, who, in 1739, sold to James Kerr, who sold to Andrew Kerr, William Willson, and William Kerr. This land was held in common between them until 1766, when they divided the land equally. Andrew Kerr (shoemaker) removed to Hanover township, and sold his share of the land to William Willson. In 1783 he sold to Daniel Stauffer, of Codorus, York Co., Pa. John Hoover owns part of this land, and the State hatching-house occupied a part. General Simon Cameron also owns a part of the tract, which he purchased from Samuel Garber. Hugh Willson, brother of William Willson, owned the

farm immediately east of the Garber tract. His son, Hugh Willson, married a daughter of Rev. Colin McFarquahr.

Thomas Ewing was here early in the century. In November, 1720, Peter Gardner, of New Jersey, took up six hundred and thirty-six acres of land, extending up the river from Chikis Rock about three-fourths of a mile, and running back about a mile and one-fourth, which embraced some land in West Humpfield, where Big and Little Chikis Creeks unite, and also about two hundred acres between the two creeks. Peter conveyed to John Gardner, who conveyed a portion of the land to John Bortner, who received a patent May 29, 1733, for two hundred and thirty acres along the river, who sold the land to John Ross in 1734, who was sold out by the loan commissioners in 1738. The land was then purchased by Thomas Ewing, who in the previous year purchased two hundred acres of the Gardner tract adjoining George Stewart's land on the east. Upon this land there are now two grist-mills, one saw-mill, five anthracite blast furnaces, one rolling-mill, and the eastern extension of Marietta. Mr. Ewing also took out a patent for four hundred acres on the east side of the Swatara at Quitapahela, in Lebanon township, in 1738. Ewing was not only a person of large means, but was also one of the most intelligent of the old pioneer settlers. He married, the second time, Susanna, widow of James Patterson, the Indian trader. They took out a patent for three hundred acres, surveyed for James Patterson. It was located in Conestoga manor.

James, oldest son of Thomas Ewing, born 1736, who became a distinguished general in the Revolutionary war, and when in minority served as lieutenant in Braddock's and Gen. Forbes' armies in the Indian wars. He was a member of the General Assembly and of the Council, and of the State Senate for a number of terms. He died in 1806 at his plantation near Wright's Ferry. He left but one child, a daughter, who married Dr. John Ewing, of Maryland.

John, second son of Thomas Ewing, resided in Lancaster. He was also an officer in the Revolutionary army.

John Kelley settled upon the land adjoining that part laid out into town lots by Melhally, Dully, and Pedan at the western end of Marietta in 1740. It contained one hundred and forty acres. In 1766 his son, Andrew Kelley, conveyed the farm to James Bayley, Esq. John Kelley left the following-named children: Andrew, William, who was elected sheriff in 1777 and 1778, who was also a justice of the peace. He resided about one and a half miles west from Mount Joy on the turnpike. He married, the first time, Susanna Anderson, who was a daughter of Thomas Anderson. He married, the second time, Margaret, daughter of Abraham Scott. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Ewing, married Robert Hannah.

Christian Winiker, Sr. (Vinegar), came to Donegal township about the year 1750, and rented the ferry

about two miles west from Marietta. His son, Christian, purchased the ferry and about seventy-five acres of land. For many years it was better known as "Vinegar's Ferry."

The children of Christian Winiker, Sr., were Henry, born 1756; Christian, born 1758; Elizabeth, born 1760; David, born 1763; George, born 1765; John, born 1768.

Samuel Cook was the son of David Cook, Sr., and the brother of David Cook, Esq., who laid out New Haven. He resided upon a plantation his father gave him. It was part of the land taken up by Samuel Fulton, and was situated on the old Peter's road about one mile north of Maytown. He married Anna, daughter of John Allison. Cook was a justice of the peace, and a member of the Legislature in 1801. He owned several slaves, all of whom he manumitted in his will, dated 1804. His sister married James Willson, who purchased his farm.

Ludwig Lindemuth was a Lutheran, and came from Germany in 1750. On the 2d day of March, 1752, he purchased a farm of two hundred and six acres from Robert McFarland, who removed to Virginia. This farm lay along Little Chikis Creek about a mile south of Mount Joy. There was no Lutheran Church in the neighborhood, and he attended church regularly at Lancaster, twelve miles away, and often walked there and back again the same day. He was one of the founders of the Lutheran Church at Maytown, in 1765. His farm adjoined that of Thomas Clingan, a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian. There was a fine spring upon the former's land, the water from which flowed through the meadow of the latter to the creek. For some reason best known to himself Mr. Lindemuth undertook to make a passage through solid rock along the edge of his own land to conduct the water from his spring to the creek. After he had expended several hundred pounds in the undertaking, Mr. Clingan applied to the court for relief, and it compelled Mr. Lindemuth to turn the water from his spring to its natural channel. The ditch remains there, and is a silent witness to his folly. Mr. Lindemuth died in 1777, leaving a widow, Margaret, and children,—John Peter, George, Martin, Ann Margaretta, Faust, and Elizabeth.

On the 24th day of April, 1761, Herman Long purchased four hundred and sixty-nine acres of land from William Smith (who took out a patent April 13, 1749), to which he added, on Dec. 24, 1785, eighty acres of land, purchased from the estate of John Stayman. On the 24th day of December, 1785, John Haldeman and John Brennenman, the executors of John Stelman, deceased, sold three hundred and thirty-six acres of land to Herman Long, being the same land which Christian Breneman and Susannah conveyed to their son-in-law, John Stelman, May 7, 1751. This land extended along the Maytown and Bainbridge road. Herman Long died in 1810, and left the following children, viz.: John, Christian,

Herman, Abraham, Joseph, Jacob, Benjamin, Ann, and Elizabeth.

Richard Keys settled about the middle of the last century near Big Chikis Creek. In 1777 his family consisted of his wife and the following-named children: Ann, Polly, Margaret. There also lived in the family Andrew Manchuan.

There was also a James Keys in his family, who was probably his father. In 1778 he rented Anderson's Ferry. He also purchased one hundred acres of land two miles farther up the river, where he also established a ferry in 1779. In the same year he purchased one hundred and fifty acres of Rev. Joseph Tate's farm, near Maytown. He married Mary, daughter of James Bayley, through whom he came into possession of the one-fourth of one hundred and seventy acres of land at the mouth of Conewago Creek, where he, in connection with James Hopkins and his brother-in-law, laid out the town of Falmouth in 1792. He was elected to the Legislature for the years 1796, 1797, 1798, and 1799.

Christian Bucher came from Switzerland to avoid religious persecution. He was a member of the Mennonite persuasion. He located among the Mennonites in the western part of Donegal township about the year 1760. On the 5th day of April, 1768, he married Frena (Frances), daughter of Melchoir Breneman. On April 17, 1768, the latter conveyed to him a tract of land, and on the 26th day of April, 1774, he conveyed to him another tract adjoining the first. This land was taken up and settled by William Bryans in 1720. The first-mentioned tract, where Mr. Bucher had his homestead, is now owned by John Hollinger. The old Peter's road, which extended from the eastern end of the county to Conoy, ran through both of these farms. The road leading from Maytown to Elizabethtown also ran through the land, which is about one mile and a half from the former place. They had the following-named children: Annie, born Jan. 18, 1769; Elizabeth, born Nov. 1, 1770; Frances, born Dec. 30, 1772; Christian, born March 19, 1775; Mary, born Nov. 22, 1777; John, born Jan. 15, 1780; Martin, Joseph.

At the close of the Revolutionary war a number of mechanics from Chester County and other sections in the eastern part of the State found their way to this county, seeking work. Among the number was a young Quaker stone-mason named Taylor, who came from Chester County to Maytown. Mr. Bucher was about to erect two large "bank" barns and a still-house, and there Mr. Taylor found ready work.

While thus engaged in the construction of Mr. Bucher's barns he boarded with the family. An attachment grew up between Annie, the oldest daughter, and the young Quaker. Mr. Bucher suspected as much, and he cautioned her and expressed his dislike to, and forbid her marrying, a mechanic, especially one who was of English descent. This opposition only intensified the love between the young couple.

In a few days Annie was missing from her usual place at the breakfast-table, and it was noticed that the young mason had not gone to work as usual. Being anxious and suspecting that all was not well with his daughter, he went to the stable and found his favorite horse gone and Annie's side-saddle. He called in vain to Mrs. Bucher, "Wo ist Annie?" for the truant lovers were married the same day. The marriage turned out to be a happy one.

Their son was the father of Bayard Taylor, the traveler, author, poet, and diplomatist.

Mr. Bucher's second daughter, Elizabeth, married John Brandt.

George Plumer was the son of Jonathan Plumer, who was commissary of Gen. Braddock's army, and was also commissary under Gen. Forbes in 1757-58. After that general took possession of the ruins of Fort Du Quesne, he seems to have remained in the neighborhood of Fort Cumberland, Md., and Fort Pitt; he married Miss Anna Farrell, and took his family west of the mountains in the year 1761.

He purchased an interest in some land at "Two-Mile Run" from George Croghan. By permission of Col. Henry Boquet he built a cabin and made many improvements upon this purchase. In that cabin, on Dec. 5, 1762, George Plumer, the subject of this sketch, was born. It is thought that he was the first white child of English parents born west of the mountains. He made this settlement before Col. Boquet had conquered a peace with the Indians, and before the proprietors obtained by purchase the title from the Indians and placed the same in the market for sale to actual settlers. His son George grew up to be a noted scout and hunter. He married Margaret, the third daughter of Col. Alexander Lowrey, who gave them a large tract of land, upon which they settled and erected a saw- and grist-mill, at the mouth of Sewickley Creek, in Westmoreland County. Mr. Plumer was elected to the Legislature in the years 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, and 1817. In 1820 he was elected to a seat in Congress, and re-elected in 1822 and 1824. He entered the legislative halls in his "buckskin," and was a splendid specimen of a backwood-man. On the 21th day of June, 1818, his wife died, and on the 14th day of November, 1821, he married Miss Martha Dean, of Indiana County. The children of George and Margaret Plumer were Jonathan, Alexander, John C., Lazarus Lowrey, Mary, Nancy, Sarah, William, Elizabeth, Rebecca.

Frederick Bauer, the head of this family, with a number of other Lutherans, located about one mile west of Maytown soon after it was laid out, upon land which originally belonged to the Le Fort-Logan tract of nine hundred acres. In the year 1770 he added fifty acres to his farm, which he purchased from Rudolph Souder, and in the year 1779 he purchased the farm adjoining Maytown on the north, which belonged to the Rev. Joseph Tate. His family

consisted of seven daughters and two sons,—Magdalena, Susan, Christina, Catharine, Elizabeth, Mary, Ann, John, and Frederick.

Magdalena, born July 10, 1763; married, the first time, John Gailbach. Their son, Jacob, removed to Philadelphia, where he died aged seventy-two years. She married, as her second husband, Caleb Way, who belonged to a Quaker family, and was the son of Caleb Way, who kept tavern on the old road leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia, at Wagontown, in Chester County. Mrs. Way married a third time, her husband being John Ruth, who kept tavern in a white frame house on the street leading from the public square in Maytown to Marietta. The house is standing, but used as a private residence. John Ruth died in 1808, and Mrs. Ruth died in January, 1816.

Caleb Way built and owned the stone dwelling at the northwest corner of the square in Maytown, adjoining Frederick Gailbach's tavern. Here Rebecca Way was born in the year 1799. After the death of her sister she went to Chester County to attend school, and when visiting friends met Mr. Taylor, the son of Mr. Taylor and Annie Bucher. They were afterwards married, and thus another link bound a daughter of Donegal to a Chester County family. These were the parents of Bayard Taylor.

Hugh Wilson was the son of Hugh, and was born near Donegal Church. He married a daughter of Rev. Colin McFarquhar, and moved to Maytown, where he kept the hotel at the southeast corner of the square; thence he moved to Lancaster, where he purchased the three-story brick tavern on the south side of West King Street, between Penn Square and Prince Street, in 1810, from Jacob Krug. He kept a stage hotel, and was largely interested in several stage lines. In 1815 he became very much embarrassed and sold the property to Andrew Boggs, merchant, son of Capt. Alexander Boggs, of Marietta. There are some of Mr. Wilson's descendants living in Wheeling, West Va. He was in his day one of the most prominent tavern-keepers in the county.

Anthony Haines married Susanna, daughter of Frederick Bauer. He was a prominent and influential citizen. He purchased Mr. Anderson's farm, adjoining Marietta, to which place he moved. He died in 1814, leaving a widow and five children,—Henry, Frederick, Charlotte, Susannah, and Maria.

Land Titles.—The irregular and unauthorized manner in which the pioneers took up their land gradually led to a good deal of difficulty among them on account of encroachments upon each other's land, and occasionally persons exercised a squatter's right, building cabins upon lands they supposed to be vacant, and when, after building, they found the land was claimed by others, attempted to hold possession by force. They were generally ejected, their cabins torn or burned down, and their occupants turned out to seek shelter as best they could. As years rolled by and their land became cleared and

the soil cultivated, their beautiful meadows irrigated, and more comfortable and larger farm buildings erected, their owners became uneasy about their land titles. The Rev. James Anderson, the minister who preached at Donegal Church, was very anxious about the welfare of his friends, and he urged them to make terms with the proprietors. He made a number of visits to Philadelphia to see James Logan and the loan commissioners upon this subject.

Samuel Blunston, register of the county, was appointed by Thomas Penn in April, 1736, "deputy surveyor for the townships of Derry, Hempfield, Donegal, and Lebanon." He was on intimate and friendly terms with the settlers in Donegal, and he went among them, and after hearing their grievances and consulting with Mr. Anderson and other leading settlers, drew up "in behalf of the inhabitants thereof a scheme for appeasing the tumults and animosities among them." Logan and the loan commissioners agreed to the terms suggested by Mr. Blunston, and accordingly a bundle of blank warrants was sent up to him, to be filled up at his discretion, which trust he wisely exercised, and happily all differences between the settlers and the proprietors were adjusted.

The following letters, written during the period of these troubles by Thomas Penn and others, give some idea of the difficulties that were adjusted:

Thomas Penn to Secretary Logan.

"PHILADELPHIA, 24 Jan'y, 1733.

"**LOVING FRIEND,** On the Receipt of thy Letter & paper read to the Inhabitants of Donegal, & perused of them, I found the proposals were unreasonable to us, & less on to Consider the reasons for granting to these people their Lands at a Rate much more moderate than other persons generally pay. 'Tis true some of them applied to the Commissioners before their Settlement, & were refused without thinking that finally Necessary, but then they have been settled 12 or 14 years, have paid no Consideration for that time, neither think they ought. All 't will give them a comfortable answer agreeable to their Inclinations must be from the Service thy old Friend may have done them, with me joined to thy Indurances, for the speedy Settlement of their Estates, which all reasonable men would have been uneasy should have been so long delay'd, y^t have made any Valuable Improvements on the Land.

"For my Last answer to thy applications from that Township, I do agree that the Inhabitants shall have their Choice of these 3 proposals:—
"1st Either to pay by 15 or one shilling an Acre to quitrent.

"2^d 15 or 20 Shillings quitrent.

"3^d 10 or 12 penny Sterl an acre.

"The persons must make Choice before the 1st Day of March next which of these terms they choose to Comply with, & the Consideration money must be that Day paid, or Interest for the Delay, which will be expected shall not be Long. The quitrent commences from the 1st Day of March next, pursuant to which I desire requests may be drawn up, and when thou shalt know how the people shall choose, I desire to be acquainted therewith, &c. &c.

"Thy loving Friend,

"THO. PENN."

Thomas Penn to Secretary Logan.

"PHILADELPHIA, 24th Jan'y, 1733.

"**LOVING FRIEND,**—Having considered the terms I am willing to offer to the Inhabitants of the Townships under thy Care North of Donegal, as the people are generally unable to pay money, I shall agree that from the 1st Day of March next, three years & a half shall be allowed them to provide 15 or 20 Shill. for each hundred acres, & that no Interest shall, at the expiration of that time, be demanded for the Delay; that one-half penny an acre Sterl money, shall be reserved for the quitrent, & that no persons, who shall hereafter settle on the Lands in Your County,

shall be entitled to any such Length of time, but that all persons setting without proper authority shall be removed in such manner as the Law directs.

"I am,
"Thy loving Friend,
"THOMAS PENN."

Thomas Penn to John Wright.

"PHILA, 24th Janry, 1733.

"MY GOOD FRIEND, I rec^d thy Letter & Speech, the one enclosed, to the Inhabitants of Donegal, and altho' the long time they have been settled without their Paym^t of any thing should incite them to do at least what was proposed by James Logan, yet, as He has been their advocate, & thou hast engaged to solat their Cause, I shall consent that either of the two Proposals shall be accepted, of provided the money is paid the first Day of March next, or that Interest shall be paid from that time, and, as James Anderson, in his Letter to J. Logan, propos'd that some of the Town's would rather pay a less Sum, & hold at a penny an acre, I also agree that this Proposition shall be made to them, to pay six pounds ten Shillings a hundred Acs, & a penny an acre of R^t, the Money & Rent to be paid as the other Monies viz, the R^t R^t to come from ye 1st Day of Mar. next. I have been told a Little to the same purport, to be made such use of as thou must judge necessary. This Proposal is by them made, without mentioning anything of the 1st Day, & time for paym^ts, for which Reason I have not said any thing about it, and, unless some have had the proposm^t of it, I should think these three Terms are sufficient. If they have, they must certify me of it that their Grants may be secure. As to the Commencem^t of Rent, it must be as thou hast acquainted the People. If thou hast told them they are to pay 1/3rd, & from next Mar. there can be no Reason to object, but I think the people of Sawatara were informed by thee they shall pay neither Rent or Interest for about 4 years. Of this I may be certain, & if thou hast not already given the Rent up, I desire it may not be done.

"Thou wilt observe a small Alteration in one of the Proposals, which makes too great a Difference in calculating the Rent of one Shilling a Year, & is also an even Rate.

"I think if the Donegallians have not had a promise at the Hills Day Rate, there will be a sufficient Difference between their Terms & those of Sawatara. If they have, some more time must be allowed them. To be sure, five years from the 1st of Mar. & then three years, and a half from the same time will be sufficient, if the latter have not had Reason to expect more, and, as is before observed they must pay R^t R^t, unless thou hast agreed to the contrary.

"I have some thoughts of being soon in the Neighbourhood of George Aston, but, while the Assembly sits, it will not be practicable. Some time before I set out I will acquaint the Day I shall be there, that, if necessary, I may meet thee.

"Zachariah Butcher was with me yesterday, & brought two Men, who, with him, were much beat & abused on the other Side of Susquehanna, & said that thou hast invited them to apply to me for a Discharge, which he proposed, which I could not at all believe, because the way, I suppose, is plain, and the Persons should, on application to a Magistrate, have had a Warrant for apprehending the Aggressors till the Court had decided the matter. In this Case, as in all others, I desire that thou wilt give all the Contenance & Assistance as a Magistrate to those Officers which they can legally demand, & that Care may be taken to make Examples of 2 or 3 of the most forward of those fellows, I wish thou I shall speak to the Att^y Gen^l to assist when He goes up to your Court.

"The Persons who are to have the Benefit of the Proposals are the Settlers in Donegal, & on one side of Cheek's Range, & on the other of Land surveyed formerly to us.

"Thy Letter, by Isaac Saunders, I have received, and refer'd the Matter to thy Self & Eliza, & to whom I have also wrote, & on the mean time order'd J. Steel to give King notice, that he may not cut down any Timber.

"Benjⁿ Eastburn having shew'd me some Warrants thou hast given out to the Settlers over the River, which He got from them again, unless it necessary for me to desire them will get in all their Cases, & all any Settlers before the Date of the 1st of May's Proposals, should apply for more, that thou wilt fill up the Warrants & send them down to John Georges, in whose Office they must be entered, & then return'd to Benjamin, who will give Copies, with Orders, to the Surveyor & keep the Records, according to the constant Custom in his Office, the party applying never having the Custody of the Warrant unless he is intrusted to carry it from one Office to the other.

"Having said what is necessary in answer to thy Letter, I shall only desire, as far as thou canst have opportunity, I may be informed of what is done, & am,

"Thy very loving Friend,
"THOMAS PENN."

"P. S. The Persons to whom the Terms are to be offered should determine how to hold it before the first Day of Mar. next."

Thomas Penn to J. Marshall.

"PHILA, 22 Novr, 1733.

"MY GOOD FRIEND, With great pleasure I rec^d thy Letter of the 14th Inst, and much approve of thy thoughts in regard to the Irish Settles, having been always of Opinion that, tho' they might owe their Crops, or when encouraged one by another, make strange Resolutions, yet that all, except the most senseless, would on further Considering, and on the Approach of persons of authority, change their former sentiments, and as their opposition could be of no use only turn to their Destruction, & as with Civility any such who would behave mildly and with seeming kindness.

"The carrying these thoughts into action is what very particularly deserves my thanks, and as thou hast offered to save my family in surveying the Township of Lebanon, I ordered immediately, on receipt of thy Letter, a Deputation to be made to thee, and I must desire that thou wilt survey the Lands of that Township on the People's taking out Warrants, the Requests to which may be signed by many on one paper, in which the Terms may, in a very short manner, be mentioned, and Warrants accordingly granted. But if it were possible to proceed about that the persons already settled would expect the allowance of Time, I think it would be well. Also the giving this time may be a means for them people to encourage great multitudes of their Country Men to come over into this Country, which might otherwise be inhabited by a poor & ignorant Indostrians than many of them are.

"As to Donegal, I desire not to deny thee, but that J^r James Logan, resolving, since they think they are entitled, from the Settlement being made, the Venture to have the Land on 1/3rd Rent, to have it entirely broken, & divided it up to 1732. I should be willing to consent that they should have some terms more advantageous than the last rather than have any more Trouble about them.

"I shall hope soon to hear from thee the particulars of the Treatment T^h Butcher met with over Susquehanna. As soon as I receive it some orders shall be sent to call the Ring Leaders to account, if necessary; if not I desire thee & John Wright to take the proper measures for putting a Stop to such proceedings, by securing some of the chief aggressors.

"The motion from their mentions I have been applied of by the Chief Justice, and shall, as I see him, further consider it.

"My Intended Journey I shall now put off till a more suitable season for Travelling, when I hope to have the pleasure of seeing my good friends at Susquehanna, & all whom may give my Respects, and to assured that I am,

"Thy Affⁿ Friend,
"THOMAS PENN."

Secretary, Logan to the Proprietors.

"PHILA, 19th, Dec. 1733—at noon.

"If the Proprietor please to take notice of J^r Anderson, Minst^r of Donegal, & hold him once more in view, I may perhaps be sensible that this time when these people could by all means be animated to vigorous resolutions. He just called on me when I was much engaged, & I expected to see him again, but could not. I suppose he goes not out of town till tomorrow morning, & that he then with a white fall, if not otherwise hindered.

"E. Shippen accidentally calling here, I thought the hint might be of some importance.

"Thy faithful Serv^t,
"J. LOGAN."

Allegiance to the Province.—After the war of the Revolution had broken out it was made one of the duties of justices of the peace to take the oaths of allegiance of the taxables in this jurisdiction. Following is a copy of the form of oath used in this township:

"I do swear or affirm that I renounce and refuse all allegiance to George the Third, King of Great Britain, his Heirs and Successors, and that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a free and independent State; and that I will not at any time do or cause to be done any matter or thing that will be preju-

dential or injurious to the freedom and Independency thereof as declared by Congress, and also that I will discover and make known to some one Justice of the Peace of the said State, all Treasons and Traitorous Conspiracies which I now know, or hereafter shall know to be found against this or any of the United States of America."

Following is a list of those persons who took the oath:

Robert McKay, William Kelley, Robert Craig, John Faunce.	July 1, 1777. Thomas Hanson, Peter Dille, Rodger McFelly.
James Anderson, William Wilson.	July 24. James Fulton, Frederick Hoffman.
	July 5th. John Haller.
	July 8th. Abraham Furry.
	July 10th. Jacob Dundore.
Simon Eberly, Ulery Danner, Jacob Shareman, Capt. Abraham Scott.	July 11th. Capt. Thomas Robinson, * John Young.
	July 12th. James Moorehead, William Miller.
William Scott, John Allenman.	July 20th. Lieut. James Cunningham, Robert Cunningham, Alexander McClure.
William McGurg, Hugh McFrotchen, Thomas Fry, - Thomas Henderson.	July 24th. Hector McLain, Joseph Jones.
Col. Alexander Lowrey, James Anderson, Jr. William Tate.	July 30th. William Ross, Robert Council, Christian Hare, William Hunter, Joseph Wolf, Jr., James Gibbons, John Gutter, Frederick Ship, Matthew Grimes, Benjamin Walker, Leonard Peters, Frederick Giltbough, Capt. Joseph Work, Capt. Andrew Begg's, Capt. Hugh Pesant, Capt. Abraham Scott, William Montgomery, Ensign James Willson, Samuel McClung, James Alexander.
Frederick Kelley, Hm. John Bayly, Maj. Jacob Cook, Esq. Ensign Walter Bell, Robert Balance, David Boyd, Edward Lynch, John Cruikshanks, John Gomer, Robert Cayn, John Conn, Matthew Swan, Thomas Anderson, David Cook, Jr., Matthew Riddle, Thomas Philips, Col. Bertram Galbraith, David Cook, Sr., Richard Kerp, 2d Lieut. James Cook, Robert Curry.	August 2d. Ezekiel Norris, Jacob Snider, Philip Snider.
Samuel Cook, John Middleton, James Mackey.	August 4th. Stephen Rutledge.
	August 5th. Henry Fair.
	August 12th. William Connell.
	August 15th. James Jacks, Esq.

George Jamison.	August 17th. Barnabas Hanley.
James Karr.	August 19th. Abraham Stopher. ✓
George Vance.	August 27th. William Patterson.
	September 3d. Peter Charleton.
	September 15th. David Hays.
	October 7th. George Cruikshank.
	October 8th. Henry Smith.
Henry Houn.	October 13th. Joseph Felloner, Martin Gerhart, Samuel Lockard.
Patrick Brown, John Hays, Samuel Wier.	October 14th. 2d Lieut. Zachariah Moore.
	October 23d. John Bells.
John Anderson.	October 25th. Richard Allison.
	November 1st. John Willson.
	November 3d. Joseph Tyson.
	November 8th. Joseph Little.
	November 10th. Enoch Hastings.
Alexander Porter.	November 16th. Capt. John Miller.
Gilbert Clark.	November 17th. Daniel Erehart.
John Barren.	November 18th. Michael Dehr, Peter Groosdover.
Randel McClure, George Muhallatan.	December 16th. Samuel Smith, Abraham Ream, George Bower, Philip Brenner, Neal Welch, Edward Waterson, Hugh Caldwell, Hugh Groham, Robert Ellis, James Porter, Samuel Robinson, Caleb Johnson, David Hardy, Philip Brainard, Barnabas Savage.
Nathaniel McGirr, David Scott, Joseph Lommon, Hugh Feblen, David Somphe, James Mitchell, Thom Giler, Jacob Haddy, Jacob Balm, Hugh Moore, 1st Lieut. John Cook, James Mackey, Private Adam Tate, John Enick, John Gaitbough.	June 1, 1778. Adam Matsingpogher, Jacob Tshudy, Henry Helt, John Forry, David Flory, Martin Yoler, Nat. Montgomery, John Bhangartner, Gothel Spurr, Richard Johnson.

Thomas Wiley.
John McKuney.
William Messer.
Abraham Holman.
James Peery.
Nicholas Graman.
Nicholas Perck.
Samuel Wilson.
Malcolm Partridge.
Hugh Cunningham.
Jacob Lindley.
James Cook, Jr.

Alexander Mitchell.
Ambrose Nesbham.
Alexander Hodge.
William Mays.
John Donsey.
James Chambers.
Nicholas Hughes.
Ernest Wilhelm Hetmick.
John Bremer.
Henry McElrath.
Pekah Cook.
John Piller.

"LANCASTER COUNTY, DONEGAL, NOV. 22, 1777

"I do hereby certify that the persons whose names are above written have taken and subscribed, the oath or affirmation of allegiance before me, as directed by an Act of Assembly of this State. Given under my hand and seal the day and year above written

"JAMES BAYLEY, J.P."

The following-named persons took the oath of allegiance before Jacob Cook, Esq. (the names of those persons who resided west of Conewago not being inserted):

July 3, 1777.

James Bayley, Esq.
1st Lieut. James Scott.
Robert Allison.
John Hays.
Qm. John Jameson.
Capt. Joseph McQueen.
John Kagan.
Qm. Sgt. David Jameson.
David Watson.

David Hays.
1st Lieut. Patrick Hays.
2d Lieut. Robert Jameson.
Lieut. Flavelle Bann.
James Carbone.
Richard Allison.
William Allison.
1st Lieut. Robert McQueen.

Donegal Presbyterian Church.²—The rich valley bordering on the Susquehanna, south of the village of Bainbridge, and extending eastward to Big Chikis Creek, was originally settled by Scotch-Irish, who emigrated from the north of Ireland between the years 1715 and 1750. There were probably few Presbyterian settlers prior to 1718 in the district of country which subsequently gave origin to Donegal Church. This is evident from the fact that in "1710 there were but seven Presbyterian Churches in Pennsylvania, viz.: Philadelphia, Nesbaming, Welsh Tract, New Castle, White Clay, Apoquinimi, and Lewes." It was to Pennsylvania that the largest emigration of the Scotch, and Irish, particularly the latter, though at a somewhat later period, took place. Early in the last century they began to arrive in large numbers. Near six thousand Irish are reported as having come in 1729. These emigrants were almost all Presbyterians,³ who had fled from their native land to escape religious persecution and to seek an asylum where they might worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

Lancaster County (then Chester) received a due proportion of these emigrants. The early titles of land, the names of townships and towns give evidence of the nationality of those hardy pioneers, whose

places in this part of the county have been occupied by a different nationality (the Pennsylvania Germans). Their desire for knowledge gave origin to our schools and institutions of learning, and their love of freedom left its impress upon our form of government. The names of Scott, Patterson, Pedan, Lytle, Galbraith, Hayes, Anderson, Allison, Mitchell, Sterret, McClellan, Watson, Stephenson, Jamieson, Tate, Craighead, Muir, Muirhead, Wilson, McFarquhar, Baillie, Clark, with many others, have been associated with the early history of Donegal Church, which is situated near a beautiful spring, three miles west of Mount Joy. The date of its organization cannot be accurately ascertained, as the early records have been lost or destroyed. The earliest reliable record pertaining to Donegal Church is "an application made by Andrew Galbraith to New Castle Presbytery, Aug. 1st, 1721, for supplies for Chickens Longus (Chiquesalunga).⁴ Gillespie and Cross were sent. Roland Chambers renewed the request next year. In May, 1723, Conestoga applied, but Hutcheson failed to go, being unable to obtain a guide thither. In the fall he and McGill were sent to 'Dunngaal.' In 1725, Donegal obtained one-sixth of Boyd's time, and he served them till they called Anderson."—*Webster's History of the Presbyterian Church.*

The Rev. James Anderson, the first pastor, was called Sept. 24, 1726, and installed the last Wednesday in August, 1727. He continued pastor until his death, July 16, 1749.

Donegal Presbytery was organized Oct. 11, 1732, and consisted of James Anderson, Adam Boyd, William Bertram, and Robert Orr.

Soon after the organization of the church a log meeting-house was built in what is now the northern part of the graveyard. It was probably during the pastorate of the Rev. Anderson, or, if not, certainly very soon after his decease that the second church was built. The location selected was a few rods north of the old one. This church, which is still standing, was constructed of the stones which were found thickly strewn over the ground in the immediate vicinity and in the magnificent forest which surrounded the meeting-house clearing.

The pioneers in Donegal had been dilatory about taking out patents for their lands, and hence it was not strange that they should have long delayed taking this step in securing title to the ground set apart for the meeting-house. The patent, being applied for, was finally granted by Thomas, Richard, and John Penn, June 4, 1740, to Rev. James Anderson, John Allison, James Mitchell, and David Hays, trustees. The amount of land patented was two hundred acres, described as "glebe land for the use of

¹ James Bayley owned and resided upon the farm now owned by Abraham N. Cassel, adjoining Drury's Park to the north.

² As acknowledged in maps to J. L. Ziegler, M.P., of Mount Joy borough, for much of the authentic and valuable matter of this sketch.

³ Hodge's History of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

⁴ The stream to which Donegal Spring gives origin is a branch of Chiquesalunga Creek, and was at one time called Little Chiquesalunga, as is evident from an old patent dated in possession of the Rev. Peter Nesley, whose land (contiguous to Donegal) is bounded on the south by said stream, and on the west by that of Andrew Galbraith.

the congregation." It is possible that the stone church was not built until this patent was obtained.

After the death of Rev. James Anderson the church was supplied until 1747, when the Rev. Joseph Tate was called and installed in 1748, who served as pastor until his death, Oct. 10, 1774, from which time the church was supplied until 1777.

Near the close of Mr. Tate's pastorate the church building was remodeled. The only entrance was through an arched double door-way in the centre of the side facing the graveyard, which is on the southeast. There were two windows at each end, and in the rear towards the spring the windows in number corresponded with those in front. The tops of the window-frames were arched and corresponded with the door-way. The door was made of two-inch oak-plank heavily battened. The window-shutters were also battened. The muntins and rails of the sash were constructed of lead. When Col. Hugh Pedan remodeled the church he cut a door-way at each end opposite the aisle running in front of the pulpit, and tore out the window-frames and put in others with square heads, and made new paneled shutters and sash entirely of wood. John Bayly, Esq., had a large walnut-tree which stood upon his land sawed into boards, out of which a new pulpit and sounding-board were made. The pulpit stood unusually high, with a stairway of a number of steps. There was a circular railing which inclosed a space in front of the pulpit for the clerk.

After the Rev. Joseph Tate was unable to preach, the congregation sent the following paper to Presbytery, which speaks for itself:

** To the Rev'd the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia when Sitting.*

"The Supplication of the Congregation of Donegal must humbly sheweth.

"That your Supplicants, since the Death of our late worthy Pastor, are greatly distressed on account of the destitute state we are left in, being deprived of that invaluable mercy the Ordinances of the Gospel dispensed to us in a stated way.

"That it is nevertheless some alleviation of our trouble, that we are under your Wisdom's care, who, we flatter ourselves, will compassionate us in our disconsolate state, and be ready to assist us to the utmost of your power; To you therefore under Christ the great & faithful Shepherd, we Commit our Selves, earnestly entreating you may send us as many supplies as you possibly can; and your Supplicants as in Duty bound shall ever pray."

The pulpit was again supplied by Presbytery until the summer or fall of 1777, when Colin McFarquhar, who had come from Scotland and preached at Bedford and Cumberland Valley Churches, accepted a call. For thirty years he presided over this charge with dignity, and during a very trying period in the history of the country. His congregation was made up of patriots, who were intensely hostile to and embittered against the king and Parliament who were imposing burdens upon them. They were not slow in giving expression to their indignation against their oppressors. Upon one occasion, in a moment of great excitement, when the congregation were at worship, a messenger came to Col. Lowrey to order out the militia and march in defense of the commonwealth.

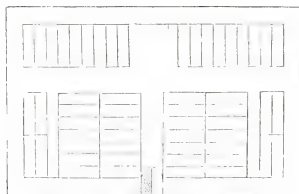
The congregation adjourned and met under the great oak-tree which stands in front of the church, and formed a circle, and vowed eternal hostility to a corrupt king and Parliament, and pledged themselves to sustain the colonists and do what they could to crush the tyrant.

During the period of Mr. McFarquhar's term the congregation was very large. It became necessary to place benches in the broad aisle in front of the pulpit, and in the aisle leading from the main entrance, to give sufficient seating capacity for the congregation, which sometimes numbered five hundred persons, about one-third of whom were communicant members.

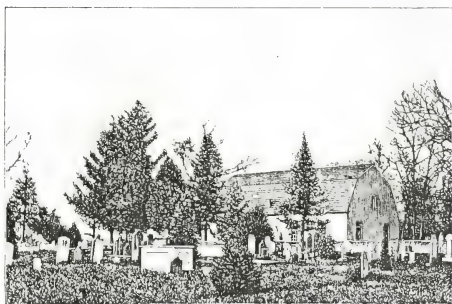
In the year 1799 a new roof of pine shingles was put on the church. Prior to that time the roof was covered with oak shingles, cut from the trees in the woods surrounding the meeting-house.

In 1777 the Rev. Colin McFarquhar was called, and served as pastor until his resignation in 1806. Rev. William Kerr was called, ordained, and installed 1807; died Sept. 22, 1821. Rev. Orson Douglas was installed in 1822, and resigned in 1836. Rev. Thomas Marshall Boggs was ordained and installed April 27, 1837. Rev. William F. Houston presided. Rev. Samuel Martin, D.D., preached the sermon and delivered the charge to pastor, and Rev. John H. Symmes delivered the charge to the people. Rev. Mr. Boggs died Nov. 10, 1850. Rev. J. L. Rodgers was called as pastor Aug. 21, 1851, and resigned in September, 1856; during Mr. Rodgers' pastorate he preached in Donegal and Mount Joy on alternate Sundays. From 1856 until 1869 the Rev. John J. Lane served as pastor. Rev. John Edgar was called in 1869, and resigned in 1870. Rev. William B. Browne supplied Donegal Church from 1871 until 1880. Rev. Cyrus B. Whitcomb called to Donegal Church Nov. 13, 1880; installed April 16, 1882. Pastoral relation of Mr. Whitcomb with Donegal Church dissolved by Presbytery June 14, 1882. Since the dissolution of the pastoral relation of Mr. Whitcomb the church has been supplied by the Rev. Robert Gamble, who was unanimously called as pastor Aug. 19, 1883.

Biographical Sketches of the early Pastors of Donegal Church.—JAMES ANDERSON was the first minister regularly installed, and of him we shall first speak. He was born in Scotland Nov. 14, 1668, and was ordained by Irvine Presbytery Nov. 17, 1708, with a view to his settlement in Virginia. He sailed for America March 6, 1709, and arrived in the Rappahannock River on the 22d day of April of the same year. He was not satisfied with the state of affairs there, and he came north and entered Philadelphia Presbytery Sept. 20, 1709, and settled at New Castle, where he supplied several churches in that Presbytery. On Sept. 20, 1717, he received a call from a Presbyterian congregation in New York City, and with the approbation of the Philadelphia Synod he



PLAN OF FUNERAL MEETING-HOUSE,
 DECEMBER 22, 1900.
 DRAWN BY EDWARD L. BROWN.



FUNERAL CHURCH AND CEMETERY.

accepted the call. After being installed he soon found that he had made a mistake. His congregation did not like his plain and severe preaching, and he felt it his duty to resign the charge. As before stated, he received a call to Donegal Sept. 24, 1726. In the summer of 1727 he purchased three hundred acres of land, located along the river, from Robert Wilkins. He built his dwelling near the stream of water which ran through his plantation near Marietta, where he lived for the remainder of his life. In the following year or two he also purchased a farm along Little Chikis Creek just above its junction with Big Chikis Creek. For the years 1729 and 1730 he gave one-fifth of his time to the people of Swatara and Derry. He belonged to the "Old School," and being a person of strong convictions and forcible expressions he suited his congregation, who were of like faith and plainness of speech.

Mr. Anderson married Miss Garland, daughter of Sylvester Garland, of Virginia, in February, 1713. She died at Donegal Dec. 24, 1736. On the 27th day of December, 1737, Mr. Anderson married Rebecca Crawford, the daughter of Edward Crawford, of Donegal.

Mr. Anderson traveled among the weak congregations in Virginia and elsewhere, and while on a visit to Opequan he contracted a cold, from which he died, soon after his return, on the 16th day of July, 1740.

The Presbytery and Synod declared frequently that he was in high esteem for "circumspection, diligence, and faithfulness as a Christian minister."

REV. JOSEPH TATE was called to Donegal in June, 1748. The congregation agreed to give him seventy pounds to buy a plantation and seventy pounds salary.

On the 15th day of December, 1748, he married Margaret, the eldest daughter of Rev. Adam Boyd, of Octorara. He was eccentric, but fearless in reproving vice and the errors of the day. He was a fluent and graceful speaker. He died Oct. 11, 1774, aged sixty-three, and left his wife, Margaret, and the following-named children surviving him, viz.: Matthew, Adam, John, Benjamin, Jane (Anderson), Margaret (McQueen), and Sarah.

REV. COLIN MCFARQUHAR was born in Scotland, and educated at Edinburgh University, where he also filled a position as teacher in that institution. He was a fine Greek and Latin scholar. In 1775 he came to America to seek a place where he could settle, leaving his family behind him until he was permanently located. He preached at several of the churches in Cumberland Valley and in Virginia, and was a stated supply at Bedford. He came to Donegal and preached a trial sermon in the fall of 1775. The congregation were pleased with him, and they gave him a call, which he accepted. He boarded at the tavern of Samuel Scott, at Big Chikis, known as Capt. Hugh Pedan's tavern, where he continued to board for several years.

Upon blank leaves of the "Universal Scots Almanac" Mr. McFarquhar made a record of the names of every member of his congregation and of their families. The following is a copy of memoranda made by him in the almanac:

"The Universal Scots Almanac" for the year 1774. The memoranda is on the inside of the cover and reads as follows, viz.: "The Presbytery of Donegal to meet at Shipping, 3d, Tuesday of Decr. next. 'Memorandum'—'Paper Twist Beeswax'—'Taypentree'—'Catchcrising Roll of ye members of the congregation of Donegal taken down Nov. 1776.'

"1778 Apr.

Presbytery appointments of supply—viz.

"East Pembrough at District

"Shrewsbury 4th Sab May

"Little Connawago 2 Sab July

"Hanover 5th Sab Augst"

May 17, 1779, Received of S. S. S. for 1778 £22/14, 9 of arrears of 1777 £2/6/8 Roll of Salary 1777, £172/10/7"

On another page, the following: "1780 March, then gave in Loan to Mrs. Scot one hundred dollars"

April 3, 1780 From Wm. Wilson in the name of the Congregation, in part of Stipend for year 1779, and 1780—4x half Joannes—one—3 pieces 2 guineas and a silver dollar small £21/12/6"

"7th, April 1780 Then gave in Loan to Mr. Hannah Scot 250 dollars.

Appointments for 1780, 2 Sab, June, State Ridge, 3 Sab, at Chesapeake, 2 Sab, August, Hanover, 3 Sab, October, Carlisle."

April 25, 1780, received from James Wilson as collector of stipends for years 1779 and 1780, two hundred dollars

May 19, gave in Loan to Mrs. Hannah Scot, 700 dollars.

May 20, received from William Miller, 1/2 Joannes, from William M. Kerr, one guinea

Widow Hannah Scot, £2/14

Mr. James Work, 6s

From Benjamin Mills, 1/2 Joannes

June 22, gave in Loan to Mrs. Scot of Continental bills, 250 dollars. The above returned by Hannah Scot September 1, 1780. Hannah Scot 100 dollars

September 2, 1780, gave in Loan to Mrs. Hannah Scot (1780) one hundred and eighty dollars.

Sept. 16, gave Mrs. Scot 4 hard dollars

Sept. 27, 1780, then gave Robert Syme fifteen pounds ten shillings of old money, which is rather worth five pounds twelve shillings in the stipend he receives here. That makes twenty pounds in part of fifty pounds which he gave me in loan when I went to New York in October 1779

"Nov. 11, 1780, which day I paid Mrs. Hannah Scot for my board wages, according the list Nov. 1780. She owes me about £4 10s and £2/14, the hard money for stipends for years 1779 and 1780"

After Mr. McFarquhar gave up his charge, after the death of his wife, Elizabeth, in 1805, he removed to Lancaster and resided with his daughter, Mrs. Hugh Willson. Subsequently he went to Hagerstown, where he died in 1822, aged ninety-three.

REV. WILLIAM KERR was born in Bart township, in this county, in October, 1777. He had nine brothers and sisters. His parents were members of the Associate Reformed Church. His father died soon after his birth, and he was left to the tender care of a pious mother. He was sent to the school of the neighborhood, and at an early age gave promise of a useful and brilliant career. He was sent to Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, Washington Co., Pa., where he graduated. He then went to Wilmington, Del., and became principal of an academy, and while thus engaged connected himself with the Presbyterian Church, and, in pursuance of what he deemed to be his duty to the cause of religion, placed himself under

the care of New Castle Presbytery. In 1804 he was sent by Presbytery to supply the congregation at Harrisburg, Pa., where he preached for eighteen months. After one or two trial sermons he received a call from Donegal Church, and in 1807 he was installed. He married Mary Elder, only daughter of James Willson.

Mr. Kerr was not averse to farming pursuits, and it was no unusual circumstance to find him plowing when parties went to his dwelling to get united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Mr. Kerr died suddenly in Marietta in 1821. His daughter, Mary Elder Kerr, married Hermanus Alricks, Esq., of Harrisburg. Dr. James Wilson Kerr, about forty-three years ago, removed to York.

REV. ORSON DOUGLASS, who succeeded Mr. Kerr, was born in the town of Middlebury, in Vermont. He practiced law in that State for a short time, but his health having become impaired by excessive application to his studies, he went to Georgia, where he taught school for a short time. After his father's death he determined to study for the ministry, and came on to Princeton, where he pursued his theological course. It seems that he returned to Georgia after being admitted to the gospel ministry, where he had charge of a congregation for a short time. The father of Mrs. Douglass was very much opposed to her going so far away from home, and in consequence of his wishes Mr. Douglass gave up his charge in Georgia and accepted a call in Old Donegal. Mrs. Foulke pays a just and feeling tribute to her father's character. She never knew him to be angry or out of temper, and he was extremely careful not to wound the feelings of any one. He was the most unselfish of men. No one has had a better opportunity to understand thoroughly the character of Mr. Douglass than his daughter, and it is a pleasure to know the good qualities of one of Old Donegal's pastors from so authentic a source. He married a daughter of James Stewart, a presiding elder in Dr. Ely's church, in Philadelphia. He was a cousin of the late Stephen Douglass. He resigned his charge in 1836 and moved to Philadelphia, where he took charge of a Marine Church, and afterwards became agent for one of the church missions.

REV. THOMAS MARSHALL BOGGS was born near Cross Creek, in Washington County, Pa., June 26, 1813, and was the son of John and Sarah Boggs. He was a very bright boy, and far in advance of other boys of the same age. He was sent to an academy at Cross Creek village, under the care of his uncle, Rev. George Marshall, D.D. He entered Washington College, and graduated with second honors in his class at the age of eighteen years. He attended the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and on leaving there he took charge of the academy at New London Cross Roads, in Chester County. He married Amelia Jane, daughter of Gen. John M. Cunningham, of Chester County. His death occurred in 1850, and he left his

widow and son, William Marshall Boggs, now a practicing lawyer in Cambria County.

Elizabeth married Rev. John Edgar, who was also a pastor of Donegal.

Schools.—The first school house erected in this township was built at the Presbyterian meeting-house at Donegal Spring, a few years after the church was built. School was only kept during the winter months. One of the earliest teachers was William Wright. An Irishman named Joseph Jeffries taught there and at Breuneean's and at Marietta seventy-five years ago.

Colin McFarquhar, of the ministers of Old Donegal Church, was the only one in its early history who taught a classical school. While he resided in Maytown he prepared a number of young men for their entrance into college. He was a very fine classical scholar. He received the highest praise from a number of college professors and members of the Lancaster County bar for the thorough manner in which he taught young men who entered the ministry and the profession of the law.

The second oldest school-house stood near the spring in Duffy's Park. It was a school-house as early as 1750. I think, however, that the building prior to that time was used as a dwelling. When John Lowrey purchased the farm, about 1746, he built a dwelling a fourth of a mile farther down the run, and brought the water from the run in ditches near to his dwelling. The first cabins of the pioneer settlers were always built near a spring or stream of water.

An Irishman named Murphy taught in this school-house prior to the Revolution. About the year 1800, Mrs. Evans, who owned the land, rented the little log school-house to Mr. Bell and Sally, who remained there for several years, cultivating a little patch of ground in the heart of a large woods. After Sally Bell removed to Marietta, it was occupied by Samuel Craig, one of Charles Sewell's slaves, who drove Mrs. Evans' coach. After he went to Hayti, in 1825, it was torn down.

Thomas Marshall Boggs, the minister at Donegal, who was a trained teacher, also taught a classical school in Marietta and Mount Joy.

His brother, John, taught a classical school in Marietta. Private schools outside of the towns were done away with after the common school system came into successful operation.

John Scott, an eccentric Irishman, came to Donegal about the year 1799. He was an ardent Presbyterian and member of Donegal Church. He was never married. He had a room or two in Maytown, where he lived when not engaged among the farmers. He was a very frugal man, and it cost him but little to live. He saved several thousand dollars. When the infirmities of old age came upon him he devised the bulk of his property to the schools of Donegal township. But few, if any, of his acquaintances or friends had

an idea of the amount of the old man's savings while he lived. After his death an effort was made to have his estate escheated. Abraham N. Cassel, who was one of the school directors of the township, hearing of the movement, went to Harrisburg, and after consulting with Mr. Jacob Foreman, who was a member of Assembly from Conoy township, and with William Hiestler, a member of the Senate, an act of Assembly was passed authorizing this trust fund to be invested for the use of the schools of Donegal township. Conoy township having been a part of Donegal township, it was also included in the bill, and thus the Scott school fund, amounting to several thousand dollars, was saved to the district, and the children of Old Donegal are now reaping the benefit of this old man's savings. When they enter the graveyard attached to Donegal Church, let them not forget to keep his memory green by caring for his tomb.

When the common school system was started in 1834, the citizens of the township refused to accept the law, and declined to levy a tax to support the same. A. N. Cassel, William D. Slaymaker, and a majority of the school directors were warm friends of the law. They employed teachers and made themselves personally responsible for the payment of the teachers' salaries. In the following year the farmers gradually came to the support of the law.

Mills.—John Galbraith built the first grist- and saw-mill in the township about the year 1721. It was located on Donegal Meeting-House Run, on the north side of the Marietta and Mount Joy turnpike. The old mill was torn down, and a new and much larger one was built of stone on the opposite side of the turnpike by Henry Sharer in 1810. There was also connected with the mill a still-house. It was recently owned by Henry Hiestand.

John Mais erected a fulling-mill in 1730 on Little Chikis Creek, about one and a half miles south of Mount Joy. For nearly a hundred years this mill ran. There is nothing left of it now but the foundation walls.

David Cook & Son had a grist-mill on Chikis prior to the Revolutionary war.

John Greider had a grist-mill in Donegal township prior to 1776.

John Grove built a grist- and saw-mill prior to the Revolution, which stood near the mouth of Groves' Run, now called Shock's Run, two miles west from Marietta. Groves sold the mill to Abraham Shock.

Henry Sherer built a large stone grist-mill near the junction of Big and Little Chikis Creeks in 1809 or 1810. It is more generally known as "Johnson's mill."

There was built more than a hundred years ago a "corn-mill" upon the northern branch of Donegal Meeting-House Run, a short distance south of the Mount Joy and Middletown turnpike. It was built probably by Gordon Howard. Many years ago it was more generally known as Brenneman's mill.

Conrad Ziegler built a grist-mill about forty-five years ago along "Groves' Run," and about a mile from the river.

Christian Haldeman about forty-five years ago built a large stone grist-mill on Donegal Meeting-House Run, near its mouth. It is now owned by John Baker, who also owns a rolling-mill close by.

About the close of the Revolution, Jacob Graybill erected a stone grist-mill on Donegal Run, about three-fourths of a mile above the old Galbraith mill. His son Jacob erected a new mill of brick in 1830. It is owned by Mr. Nissly, and is called Nissly's mill.

Stauffer's mill is a very old one, and was built probably by Tobias Miller about 1770.

David Zook built a carding- and fulling-mill on the northeastern branch of Donegal Run sixty years ago. It was burned down a few years ago and has not been rebuilt.

Henry Haldeman built a saw-mill at the mouth of Chikis Creek about the year 1826.

Hiestand's saw- and fulling-mill stood on Little Chikis, about a mile above its mouth. It was an old mill and probably built by Nathaniel Little.

Taverns.—The first licensed "ordinary" west of the Conestoga was granted to John Galbraith at the August term of court, 1726. As he had been settled there as early as 1718, on the great road which branched from the old Peter's road and ran through the thickest part of the settlement, it is probable that he kept a house of entertainment several years prior to the date of this petition, as he had already erected a grist-, corn-, and saw-mill. The tavern stood at the edge of Donegal Meeting-House Run, at the point where the Marietta and Mount Joy turnpike crosses the same. The building is standing on the south side of the turnpike. A hundred years ago it was used as a store. The mill stood at the northwest side of the turnpike. It was probably not used as a tavern after Mr. Galbraith's death in 1751.

Anderson's Ferry Hotel was built by James Anderson, son of the minister, soon after he obtained the patent for his ferry, about the year 1741.

Mary Denny kept an ordinary in 1730, on the Paxton and Conestoga road.

The Indian traders generally took out a license to sell liquor by the small measure in addition to their trading license; but few of them kept an ordinary, however.

Richard Keys kept the Anderson Ferry tavern in 1777 and 1778.

After Maytown was laid out and a tavern built it took much of the business away from the old taverns, and when Marietta and Mount Joy began to grow there was but little necessity for taverns outside of those places in East Donegal. The only one of importance was the "Black Horse," situated along the Marietta and Mount Joy turnpike, about a mile and a half from the latter place.

As a curiosity, we insert a specimen old-time tavern petition :

"August, 1726.

"To the Honorable Bench, the humble petitioner of John Galbreath, of Donegal in the county of Chester, humbly sheweth—

"That your petitioner, dwelling on a great road, and many travelers passing thereby, has great encouragement for their relief and accommodation to take up ordinary, to which your petitioner is likewise requested by the neighborhood, for their public and common advantage, in as much as a great quantity of barley is raised and malted, which by reason of the great distance from a market, without public houses here, will turn to no account, to their great loss, for which valuable considerations your petitioner humbly craves that this Honorable Bench may be pleased to grant him to brew and sell beer and ale. And your humble petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

"We whose names are subscribed, inhabitants of Donegal and Conestogoe, do hereby certify and confirm the truth of the above petition, and also most humbly, with submission to the Honorable Bench, recommend the above petitioner, John Galbreath, as a fit person to keep ordinary. Dated Donegal, Aug. 27, 1726.

James Patison.	John Carr.
Thomas Howard.	Hugh Moor.
William Dunlap.	Jonah Davenport.
David McCakarty.	James Cunningham.
George Moffet.	William Flee.
John Moffet.	William Bryan.
James Mitchell.	Hugh Mcken.
Thomas Wilkins.	William Hay.
John Burt.	Robert Buchanan.
David Jones.	James Smith.
James Galbreath.	Andrew Galbreath.
Thomas Bayley.	Ephraim Moore.
James Allison.	John Mitchell.
James Moor.	Joseph Cochran.
Hugh Whont.	Jordan Howard.
William Buckannon.	Patrick Campbell.
James Brownlow.	Alexander Hutchison.
Joseph Worke.	Robert McFarlan.
John Tayler.	Richard Allison.
Michael Carr.	Randel Chambers."

Public Improvements.—Along the southern boundary of this township runs the Pennsylvania Canal and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Along its northern boundary runs the Lancaster, Mount Joy, Elizabethtown and Middletown turnpike, and the Lancaster, Mount Joy and Harrisburg Railroad. Near its eastern boundary a turnpike connects Marietta and Mount Joy. In the southeastern part there is the Lancaster and Marietta turnpike and the Columbia and Marietta turnpike. There is another turnpike connecting Marietta and Maytown, and another leading from Maytown in the direction of Elizabethtown.

The second road of any considerable length, built within the limits of the county, was the old Peter's road, which was laid out in 1718. It entered the township at the northeastern corner at or near Mount Joy, and from thence it ran to Conoy Creek, a little south of Stackstown, or Ridgeville, via Donegal meeting-house. A large portion of this road is still in use. Another road branched from the old Peter's road at Mount Joy, and ran by John Galbraith's tavern and mill, thence in the direction of the settlement where Maytown now is.

Ferries.—The following letter of Richard Peters seems to give the date when the Anderson Ferry was established and the road leading to it was laid out :

Nov. 17, 1742, Richard Peters writing to the Proprietaries, among other things, says,—

"James Anderson's Petition for a Ferry was presented to Mr. Thos. Penn, and he gave me a verbal order to make out the Patent; it is not within the limits of another Grant, and a new County Road is ordered to be made to it, as it lies the most convenient for the New Town of York, to the great mortification of John Wright, whose Ferry will be much hurt by this, for it must by its situation be the principal Ferry on the Susquehanna. I spoke to Mr. Cockson to look out for a proper person to take John Wright's Ferry, he says every body is afraid to engage, for the Wright's claim all the Land on both sides, and they will not suffer any person to land on their Ground. I am told they do not intend to apply for a renewal of the Patent, but are determined to keep the Ferry without one."

Richard Keyes owned a ferry two miles above Anderson's Ferry in 1780. Two years prior to this time he had rented Anderson's Ferry, Christian Vinegar rented the ferry from Mr. Keyes, and afterwards purchased it. I have not met with any evidence that would warrant the assertion that there was a regular ferry at this point prior to Mr. Keyes' purchase.

Noah Keesey, a Revolutionary soldier, established a ferry across Chikis Creek, near its mouth. He charged two cents to ferry a passenger across.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

David McNeely, Jr., April 14, 1840.	Hiram Albert, April, 1866.
Peter Albright, April 14, 1840.	Charles M. Brown, April, 1867.
Isaac Shurtz, April 15, 1845.	H. S. Albert, April, 1870.
Matthew G. Mangel, April 15, 1845.	C. M. Brown, April, 1872.
Isaac Shurtz, April 9, 1850.	H. S. Albert, April, 1875.
William S. Baer, April 9, 1850.	C. M. Brown, April, 1877.
Simon F. Albright, April 14, 1852.	Joseph L. Brandt, April, 1878.
J. W. Brencman, April 10, 1855.	James J. Johnston, 1880.
Simon F. Albright, April 10, 1860.	S. Stacks, 1881.
Charles M. Brown, April 15, 1862.	S. F. Albright, 1882.

Maytown.—This antiquated village was famous more than a hundred years ago, and for fifty years it was the most important town in Donegal township. It is located near the centre of East Donegal township, on the "great road" which branched from the old Peter's road. This road was in existence, and much traveled by Indian traders and settlers, as early as 1719.

In the year 1748 Lazarus Lowrey took out a patent for four hundred and eleven acres of land, through which the road ran, and upon which the town now stands. In the same year Mr. Lowrey sold one hundred and fifty acres of this tract to one of the traders in his employ, Dennis Sullivan. He paid only part of the purchase money, and was unable to meet his engagements on account of losses sustained by the Indians. The sheriff sold the property in a year or two, and Mr. Lowrey repurchased it, and in the year 1753 he sold the same tract of land to John Kennedy, another trader, who not only met with losses by the Indians, but was wounded and taken prisoner by them. On the 7th day of May, 1754, he was sold out by Sheriff Smith, and Thomas Harris and Joseph Simons, Indian traders, who held a mortgage against the property, became the purchasers. On the 15th day of February, 1760, they sold this tract to Jacob Downer, who had settled in Lumpeter township in

1731, and who commenced to purchase land in Donegal from Lazarus Lowrey in 1750, which bounded this one hundred and fifty acre tract on the east. In the year 1760 he laid out a town upon the one hundred and fifty acres, which he named Maytown. The town was laid out rectangularly, and measured about a thousand feet upon each side. In the centre was a square reserved for a market-house, in which two main streets crossed at right angles, with streets and alleys bounding the outer edges on the four sides.

Lots sold readily, but only ground-rent deeds were given. The quit- or ground-rents amounted to a considerable sum, but not enough to relieve Downer from debts which were pressing him.

James Webb, Jr., high-sheriff of the county, sold Downer out in the fall of 1770, and his lands, including the ground-rents, were purchased by Col. Alexander Lowrey, and a conveyance was made to him Nov. 10, 1770. Col. Lowrey devised the ground-rents to his daughter, Frances Evans, in 1805, who conveyed them to John Smith about the year 1828, who in turn conveyed them a year or two later to John Whitehill, some of whose heirs continue to receive ground-rent. The largest number, however, have purchased the fee simple title to their lots. Numerous litigations grew out of these ground-rents, which in some instances were allowed to accumulate, and when an attempt was made to collect the rent by levy and sale many poor people were distressed.

The town is beautifully located upon high level ground, about two miles from the river, where there is no miasma. To the absence of its baleful influence Maytown was indebted for its rapid settlement. Many of the pioneer settlers located along the river about the different ferries, but on account of the fever and ague which prevailed among them many sought to escape the dread disease by moving back a few miles.

Pioneer Settlers.—The first settlers in Maytown belonged to the German Reformed and Lutheran Churches. A large number of them were mechanics. They were surrounded by English land-holders. The list of taxables appended for 1780 shows who these early settlers were:

Widow of James Anderson (one slave)	Enoch Hastings
Stephen Albright.	Frederick Gailbach (still house and inn)
Walter Bell (munkeeper).	James Kari.
Nicholas Blasser.	Joseph Lowrey
George Barr.	Abraham Long
Christian Bellar.	William Metcary
Robert Cavin.	Adam Ness
Henry Derr.	Daniel Ott
Peter Bell.	William Peck
John Enrich.	Frederick Sailer.
Langdon Free.	Ulrich Tanner
John Gerner.	Margaret Tate (widow of Rev. Jos. Tate)
Daniel Gilman.	Jacob Wiant.
Hannah Humes.	Jacob Wiant, Jr.
Charlotte Humes.	Widow Work
Henry Huckle.	Frederick York.
Jacob Hoffman.	
John Hollinger.	

The above list embraces lot-holders only. There is no separate list of "freemen" for the town.

The List of Taxables for 1807 exhibits considerable growth. Following are the names which it contains:

Frederick Albright	Henry Haines.
James Adams.	John Hastings
Peter Albright.	George Hollinger.
William Brice.	Enoch Hastings.
James Bradley.	Andrew Hamilton.
Lawrence Beshier.	Henry Jacobs.
Catharine Bell (widow of Walter Bell).	Robert Johnson.
George Barr, Sr.	John Kline
George Barr, Jr.	Michael Kuster
Owen Barr.	Philip Kligh.
John Born.	Widow Kline
Widow Boerner.	Henry Lutz.
Jacob Beist.	Martin Landemuth.
John Beist.	Francis Liddle.
Joseph Bell.	James Mazze.
John Beuneman	John McClure
James Baily.	Samuel McCellan.
Widow Beist.	William M. Chure.
George Beist.	James McCellan.
Benjamin Babinet.	Charles Murry
Charles Cameron.	Samuel Mickett.
William Clark.	John Nicholas
Stephen Camp.	Christian Peck
Robert Caven.	Nancy Pipe.
John Campbell.	Nicholas Peck.
M. Cameron.	Mary Ritter
John Denison.	John Smith.
Stephen Drevenstadt.	Jacob Schreman.
Robert Druk.	John Stoner
Donatich Eagle.	John Swends.
James Eagan.	Henry Sisk.
Stephen Edwards.	Andrew Shatter
Thomas Egan.	John Sout
George Ginnay.	Jacob Schreman's estate.
Gilman's estate.	Frederick Sherborne
Daniel Gilman.	Adam Tate.
Frederick Gailbough.	Widow of Christian Vinegar
Philip Gerner.	Cadet Way.
Widow Gerner.	John Warner.
Anthony Humes.	Benedick Withner.
	James Work

Freemen.

Joseph Albright.	Joseph Keesey.
Abraham Beuneman	William Hastings
Matthew Denison	David Humes
Joseph Dorer.	John Humes
Henry Eagle	John Murray
Daniel Fundermuth	Frederick Schreman.
Daniel Gilman	John Smith, Jr.
Matthias Gilman	Alexander Schreman.
Christian Keesey	

Prominent Early Settlers.—THE CAMERONS.—In the spring of 1775 there came to America from Scotland, upon the same vessel which brought Rev. Colin McFarquhar to our shores, a family consisting of Donald Cameron and his son John, and Simon and wife (and Ann McKenzie, who was probably the sister of Simon's wife, who is known to have been a McKenzie). They came from the same neighborhood, and were doubtless intimate friends. The Camerons in their native place were tenant farmers, and when they came to Donegal with Mr. McFarquhar, one of the first things they did was to move upon the glebe lands of Donegal Church and farm, taking up their old occupation. The quantity of land

farmable was about one-fifth of the whole, the rest being covered with timber. After Mr. McFarquhar purchased a farm about two miles north of Mount Joy they doubtless farmed that, for none of their names are upon the Donegal assessment-roll for two or three years.

In June, 1778, Simon and his brother, John Cameron, took the oath of allegiance before James Bayley, who resided upon and owned the "Graybill farm," now owned by Abraham N. Cassel, Esq. Charles, son of Simon Cameron, learned the tailoring trade in Maytown. After attaining full age he married Miss Pfoutz, daughter of John Pfoutz, about the year 1794. The family were poor, but what they lacked in this world's goods Mrs. Cameron made up for in energy and untiring industry with her needle. She had a vigorous mind and an undaunted spirit that triumphed over what seemed to be insurmountable difficulties that threatened to crush her spirit, and challenge her husband and her own ability to support a large and growing family.

Her husband purchased the hotel at the southwest corner of the square, which he carried on for a few years, without, however, much success. Here their oldest son, William, was born in 1796. In the following year the family moved to a small frame house on the south side of the street leading west, and about three hundred feet from the public square. In this house their sons John, Simon, and James, and a sister, who married a Mr. Bagges, were born. The family removed from Maytown to Vinegar's Ferry, and from thence, about the year 1809, to Northumberland, Pa.

Simon, mentioned in the foregoing list of Charles and Martha (Pfoutz) Cameron's children, was destined to become the famous politician and statesman Gen. Simon Cameron. He was born March 8, 1799. He accompanied the family to Northumberland County when he was about nine years of age, where his father shortly afterward dying he was cast upon his own exertions. He entered, in 1816, as an apprentice to the printing business with Andrew Kennedy, editor of the *Northumberland County Gazette*, at Northumberland, where he continued one year, when his employer, owing to financial reverses, was obliged to close his establishment. Being thus thrown out of employment, he made his way by river-boat and on foot to Harrisburg, where he secured a situation in the printing-office of James Peacock, editor of the *Republican*, with whom he remained until he had attained his majority. In January, 1821, he went to Doylestown, Pa., at the solicitation of Samuel D. Ingham, where he published the *Bucks County Messenger*. In March of the same year he entered into partnership with the publisher of the *Doylestown Democrat*, and the firm merged their paper into the *Bucks County Democrat*, which publication was continued until the close of the year 1821, when the establishment passed into the hands by purchase of Gen. W. T. Rodgers. The succeeding winter Mr. Cameron spent in the office of

Messrs. Gales & Seaton, publishers of the *National Intelligencer*, at Washington, as a journeyman printer. He returned to Harrisburg in 1822, and entered into partnership with Charles Mowry in the management of the *Pennsylvania Intelligencer*. Having been the early friend and supporter of Governor Shulze, upon his ceasing to be State printer, he was honored by that executive with the appointment of adjutant-general of Pennsylvania.

Gen. Cameron at an early period took a deep interest in the development of internal improvements, and took extensive contracts upon the Pennsylvania Canal, then in process of construction. In 1826 he began building the section between Harrisburg and Sunbury, and after this was well under way he took one or two sections on the western division of the canal. When Louisiana granted a charter to the State Bank of that commonwealth, it provided that the bank should build a canal from Lake Pontchartrain to New Orleans. Gen. Cameron took the contract for that great work, which was then regarded by engineers as the greatest undertaking of the time. In 1831 he started for New Orleans. He employed twelve hundred men in Philadelphia, and sent them by sea to that city. He, with his engineers and tools, went down the Mississippi River, embarking at Pittsburgh. He spent nearly half a year upon the work, and demonstrated beyond a doubt its entire feasibility. He was recalled from his work on the Lake Pontchartrain Canal by a summons from Maj. Eaton, Secretary of War under Gen. Jackson, who requested him to return to Pennsylvania and organize a delegation to the National Convention, which had been called to meet in Baltimore. Gen. Cameron respected the summons, came home and organized a delegation that went to Baltimore in the interest of Mr. Van Buren for the Vice-Presidency. This was the first National Convention ever held in the United States.

After the National Convention in Baltimore he was appointed a visitor to West Point by Gen. Jackson.

In the winter of 1832 the Legislature chartered the bank at Middletown, and he became its cashier. From the first the bank was successful, but the duties of cashier were so limited that Gen. Cameron sought other fields of labor and usefulness, although he remained there twenty-five years. He projected and created the railroads from Middletown to Lancaster, from Harrisburg to Sunbury, from Harrisburg to Lebanon, and at the same time gave large encouragement to the Cumberland Valley Railroad. And in this connection it may be stated that the Northern Central Railroad from Harrisburg to Baltimore was captured by him from Baltimore interests and made a Pennsylvania institution; and he was at one time president of not less than four corporations, all operating lines within a few miles of the spot where he was born.

In 1838, President Van Buren tendered to Gen. Cameron the appointment of a commissioner with

James Murray, one of the most respected citizens of Maryland, under a treaty with the Winnebago Indians to settle and adjust the claims made against the Indians by the traders.

In 1845, when James K. Polk tendered the State Department to James Buchanan, and that gentleman resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, an election to supply the vacancy became necessary. Gen. Cameron was at this time in recognized sympathy with the Democratic party, and selected as the representative of the wing of the party which favored the policy of a protective tariff. The regular caucus nominee of the Democracy, however, was George W. Woodward, which was regarded as a free trade triumph, rendering it possible for some other Democrat known to be honestly devoted to the ever-cherished policy of the State to be elected by a union of the Whigs, Americans, and those Democrats in favor of the protective policy. The result was the election of Simon Cameron to the United States Senate. From March, 1845, to March 4, 1849, he served his State faithfully in that body, and proved himself true to the great interests committed to his charge, and he never wearied in the support of the principles on which he was elected.

In the winter of 1857 the entire opposition members of the Legislature, consisting of Whigs, Native Americans, and Tariff Men, selected Gen. Cameron as their candidate to fill the place of Senator Brodhead, whose term of service expired on the 4th of March that year. He was elected for the full term, and he took his seat in the Senate on the 4th of March, notwithstanding the futile assault made by his colleague from Pennsylvania, Mr. Bigler, upon his title to the place, and which that body refused to consider. Gen. Cameron's return to the United States Senate brought him again prominently before the public, and in the political movements which preceded the campaign of 1860 he was named as the choice of Pennsylvania for the Presidency, and his name early associated with that of Mr. Lincoln in connection with the Republican national ticket.

Gen. Cameron's national career began at the Chicago Convention in 1860, when the Republican party, crystallized into a national organization, made its open, clear, and stern antagonism to slavery. With intuitive sagacity the advocates of slavery recognized in the Republican party the force which would ultimately overthrow it. When Mr. Lincoln was nominated, Gen. Cameron made himself felt in such a manner as to win the confidence of that illustrious statesman. After the great political battle of that year, Gen. Cameron was the first of those to whom Mr. Lincoln turned for counsel, and the offer of a cabinet office by the latter to the former was a voluntary act, and that appointment would have been made the first in the selection of his cabinet had not intrigues interfered to defer it at the time. Mr. Lincoln looked on Gen. Cameron from first to last not only

as his political, but his warm personal friend, and there were no such relations existing between the President and his other constitutional advisers. This fact was well known when the cabinet was organized. While he was in the War Department his counsel was not only potential in cabinet meetings, but was sought by the President in private.

Believing that the civil war would require all the available resources of the nation to preserve the Union, doubting the speedy settlement of the trouble, he began as Secretary of War a scale of preparations to combat it which puzzled the oldest officers in the army and chagrined the leaders of the Rebellion, who had calculated much on the supineness and lethargy of the Northern people. Gen. Cameron frustrated this hope by his energy, but he had the cabinet to a man against him. The minister who thus labored to equip his country for a struggle with treason, the proportions of which he alone seemed fully to appreciate, was assailed for each and all of these acts. Mr. Lincoln had the fullest confidence in his Secretary of War; he believed in his sagacity and relied on his courage, but he could not wholly withstand the clamor against him, so that Gen. Cameron, to relieve Mr. Lincoln from embarrassment, resolved to resign, and on the 11th of January, 1862, returned the portfolio of the War Department to the President; but in that act he commanded the renewed confidence of Mr. Lincoln, who the day he accepted his resignation nominated the retiring minister for the most important diplomatic mission in his gift. Nor was this all: Mr. Lincoln insisted that Gen. Cameron should name his own successor, an act which no retiring cabinet officer ever did before or since. The mission to Russia involved the safe and sagacious handling of our relations with the Czar's government at a moment when it demanded the most prudent direction.

The relations between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Cameron were always most cordial, and immediately upon his return to the United States he was the accepted citizen-counselor at the White House. At this time efforts were being made looking to defeating the re-nomination of Mr. Lincoln for a second term. Gen. Cameron visited the national capital repeatedly at that time, and on reaching his farm in Donegal, after a return from one of these visits had a paper prepared, embodying the merits of Mr. Lincoln as President, acknowledging the fidelity and integrity of his first administration, and declaring that his re-nomination and re-election involved a necessity essential to the success of the war for the Union. That paper was submitted to the Republican members of both branches of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, every one of whom signed it, and in this shape was presented to Mr. Lincoln, and telegraphed to the country at large. Its publication accomplished all that the forethought of its originator anticipated. In three weeks after the issuing of this letter, it was a

curious spectacle to watch the precipitation with which the Republicans in all the States hastened to declare in favor of Mr. Lincoln's renomination; so that when the National Convention assembled to do that act, there was no opposition to him.

From 1864 to 1866, Gen. Cameron took a very active part in the politics of Pennsylvania, giving to the organization of the Republican party a prestige which enabled it to bear down all opposition.

In 1866 he was re-elected to the United States Senate, a position he held a longer term of years than any man sent to the same body from the State of Pennsylvania. His influence on national legislation was as great as that of any man that ever served in the Senate. The singularity of this influence is revealed in greater force when it is remembered that he seldom participated in debate. He made no pretension to oratory, but his talk was sound, his argument lucid, and his statement of fact impregnable. What he lacked in fervid, flashing speech he made up in terse, solid common sense. From the time he entered the Senate until he resigned his seat in 1877—a continuous service of eleven years—he was recognized as one of its most useful and reliable members, and at the date of his resignation was chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, a position only accorded to a senator of admitted statesmanship. He was foremost always in practical legislation. His opinions on questions of commerce, manufacturing, finance, internal improvements, fortifications, and the public domain were always accepted as guiding counsel. He encouraged the building of the first Pacific Railroad, was a warm supporter of opening the public lands to actual settlers. He lost no opportunity to advocate and further the organization of new States, and regarded the expansion of the boundaries of the Union as the only true course to preserve the equilibrium of power between the sections. He made history as few other statesmen in this country created it, by producing results in the practical walks of life. History in its broadest scope will ever keep such individuals before the generations of men which are to live in this country, for their models in public affairs.

Gen. Cameron married Margaret Brua, daughter of Peter Brua, of Harrisburg, and their children were Rachel, married Judge Burnside, of Bellefonte; Brua; Margaret, married Richard J. Haldeman; James Donald; and Virginia, married Wayne MacVeagh.

Other Settlers.—Daniel Gillman was one of the pioneer settlers. He manufactured muskets for the Continental army. His daughter and sons were Barbara, who married George Baist; Nicholas, who married Catharine Mackert; Elizabeth, born 1802; and Jacob, born 1804.

Dominick Eagle came to Maytown about the year 1785. He was a wagon-maker, and also cried vendues. He had two sons,—Henry, who was also a wagon-maker, and John, who resided in Maytown,

where he raised several children. He lived to be almost a centenarian.

John Nicholas was a blacksmith. He manufactured broadswords for the Revolutionary army. His children were Jacob, born 1769; Catharine, born 1773; Nicholas, born 1775; Mary, born 1777; and Margaret, born 1778, who married Fred. Drabenstadt.

Enoch Hastings was one of the pioneer settlers. By trade he was a carpenter, he also made it a business to shine shingles. His son Enoch was also a carpenter; John was a saddler; Sally has made Maytown famous in poetry. She was a remarkable lady, and may justly be classed among the celebrities.

James Eagan was a redemptioner, and was purchased for a term of years by the late John Haldeman to pay his passage from Ireland. He was very industrious, and came to be a most excellent business man and an exemplary citizen. Before his term expired with Mr. Haldeman he saved some money by extra work. The latter, who was a good judge of the character and capabilities of men, saw in Eagan many good qualities, and he assisted him to establish a small store in Maytown. By strict integrity and attention to business he accumulated money rapidly. He purchased the two-story stone dwelling at the northeast corner of the square. His business extended, and his was the only store then west of Lancaster in which tea, coffee, sugar, and bar-iron could be purchased in Donegal and surrounding townships. Some of his descendants are living in Philadelphia.

Walter Bell came from Upper Paxton to Maytown about the year 1770. He was a tailor by trade, and also kept tavern, and for several years was constable of Donegal township. He was ensign in Col. Lowrey's battalion in 1777, and was at the battle of Brandywine.

The pioneer settler of the Gailbach family was John Gailbach. He came to Maytown soon after it was laid out with his son, Frederick Gailbach, who bought the lot at the northwest corner of the square, upon which he erected a large stone tavern in front, and in the rear a stone still-house, about the year 1762 or 1763. It was the first tavern stand erected in the place, and during the Revolutionary war it became the best known and most prominent tavern in the township and neighborhood. Military musters and fairs were of frequent occurrence in this old town. There was a great deal of travel through Maytown to Vinegar's, Galbraith's, Rankin's, and Harris' Ferries, which made hotel-keeping a profitable business in the town. Gailbach accumulated a large estate. His wife's name was Ann. He died in 1797, leaving the following-named children: Frederick, Catharine (Mackey), Barbara Anna (Brenneman), Elizabeth (who also married a Brenneman), and Mary (Johnson).

John Gailbach, a brother of Frederick, was a prominent citizen. He married Magdalena Bucher, the

oldest child of Christian Bucher, who was the grandmother of Bayard Taylor by her second husband, Caleb Way. He died in 1797, leaving a widow, Mary, and six children.

Doreas, widow of John Buchannan, and daughter of Col. Bertram Galbraith, died at Maytown in 1810, and left surviving her sons,—William, who had a daughter Guletta; James Galbraith Buchannan, who resided at Elizabethtown, and afterwards moved to Marietta, where he died; and Thomas G., who was a captain in the war of 1812.

The German Reformed Church was organized in the spring of 1765, and for five years thereafter preaching was had at private houses. On the first day of August, 1769, Jacob Downer, who laid out the town, gave to Christian Fox and Garret Fiscus a lot of ground for the use of "the congregation of the Reformed Church of the High Dutch Protestants of Maytown," two lots of ground measuring sixty-two and one-half feet each on the south side of Elizabeth Street, and two hundred and fifty feet deep. The first pastor was Rev. — Hinkle, the second Rev. Ludwig Cupp, who preached for the congregation until 1797. For the following eight years the church was without a regular pastor, the congregation declined, and the old log meeting-house went to decay. In 1805 a renewed effort was made to build up the congregation, and Col. Henry Haines, who was a member of the church, and a member of the Assembly in 1805-6, procured an "act to raise by way of lottery a sum of money to defray the expenses of building a Presbyterian Church in the village of Maytown," which was approved by the Governor March 25, 1805. The managers named in the act were George Hollinger, John Haldeman, Jacob Long, Philip Gorner, Frederick Gailbach, and James Eagan. The sum they were to raise was not to exceed three thousand dollars. Henry Haines, Frederick Gailbach, and John McClure's names are recorded upon the church books as the builders. The church building cost one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six dollars.

George Hollinger, being a fine organist, and one of the leading members of the church, procured subscriptions for the purchase of an organ. On the 21st day of November, 1807, this church, Manheim, Rapho, and Blaser's Churches united in calling the Rev. Henry B. Shaffner, a student of theology, with the Rev. Baker, of Baltimore, and on July 10, 1808, he preached his installation sermon in Maytown. He served this congregation for a number of years, and was succeeded by the Rev. O. H. Hoffheins, Thomas C. Porter, E. V. Gerhart, F. A. Gast, J. G. Fritchey, J. P. Pennybacker, K. B. Shenkel, J. P. Brown, and J. T. Resser. At present the church has supplies.

The Lutheran Church was organized in 1766, and services were held in private houses for several years.

On the 25th day of May, 1770, Jacob Downer gave to Ludwig Lindemuth and Peter Thiel, trustees of

the "High Dutch German Lutheran congregation, two lots of ground, fronting on Jacob Street sixty-two feet, and two hundred and fifty feet in depth." This church is known and the title reads upon its record, "Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Augsburg Confession." The first building was constructed of logs in 1771. The first pastor was Rev. Michael Enterlein, who was succeeded by J. Frederick Illing, 1778; Frederick Theodore Meisheimer, 1784; Frederick Ernst, 1802; John Paul Ferdinand Kramer, 1806; John Jacob Strein, 1816-21; J. Speck, 1824; Frederick Ruthraff, 1828; Peter Sahn, 1833; L. Gerhardt, 1838; William Gerhardt, 1847; Jacob B. Christ, 1852; William G. Lartzle, 1854; B. F. Apple, 1862; F. T. Hoover, 1868; D. Stock, 1870; G. P. Weaver, 1874; J. V. Eckerd, 1878; Milton Stein, 1880; and the present pastor, J. H. Houseman, 1882.

The male communicants in 1772 were Adam Nas, Christian Weniger, Sr., Jacob Wolf, Peter Lindemuth, George Lindemuth, George Kimlings, Adam Klopfer, Frederick Bauer, Simon Jost, Matthew Stier, William Beck, Jacob Mars, Henry Hubley, Valentine Stier, Matthew Kline, Christian Weniker, Jr., Philip Klug, Frederick Geig, Adam Hubley, Ludwig Schultz, Jacob Menico.

For the year 1816 the members were Henry Miller, William Hinkel, Elizabeth Hinkel, Ludwig Lehman, Barbara Lehman, Peter Lindemuth, Barbara Lindemuth, Catharine Lindemuth, Elizabeth Lindemuth, Philip Brenner, Hannah Brenner, George Lindemuth, Christina Lindemuth, John Lindemuth, Catharine Lindemuth, Daniel Kapp, Maria Kapp, John Göpfert, Ann Barbara Göpfert, Jacob Schreiner, Elizabeth Schreiner, John Schaeffer, John Dolba, Andreas Schargen, William Hinkel, Jacob Lindemuth, Ludwig Lehman, Magdalena Shimp, George Miller, Eve Esterle, John Stoner, Catharine Glöpfer, Henry Nicholas, Frederick Bauer, Lewis Lindemuth, John Lindemuth, Maria Schmidt, Catharine Kuhn, Elizabeth Garner, Barbara Miller, Margaret Rinehard, Catharine McCurdy, Christina Garner, Regina Spohn, Magdalena Göpfert, Elizabeth Göpfert, Magdalena Barns.

The present stone church was erected in 1804.

Church of God.—More than twenty-five years since a society of this denomination was organized in Maytown, with ten or twelve constituent members. It was at first a branch of the church at Bainbridge. Services were held occasionally in the Reformed Church, and prayer-meetings were held at private houses. Prominent among the first members were Benjamin Herr, Frederick Reidlinger, John L. Martin, Jacob Hull, Michael Sherbahan, John Bronsteter, Christian Grove, and others. The number of members gradually increased, and in 1859 a church building was erected. It is a brick structure, forty by forty-eight feet in size, plainly but well finished. A tower was added, and the inside was remodeled

about ten years since. This society was at first pastorally connected with that at Mount Joy, and subsequently with that at Bainbridge.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Half a century since there were but a few Methodists in Maytown. Services were occasionally held in school-houses and private houses, but no place of worship was erected till 1859. In that year the present house was built and a society organized. The constituent members were Mrs. Barbara Breneman, Mrs. Nancy Stape, Mrs. Mary Beschler, Mrs. Nancy Schroll, George Spiese, Mrs. Mary Speise, and Mrs. Margaret Dunkle.

The house is a framed building thirty-one by forty-two feet in size, and it has had only ordinary repairs. The following clergymen have been pastors: Revs. J. Cook, Joseph Gregg, John Wheeler, — Matthias, Taylor Gray, — McFarland, — Lindermuth, — Geiger, and J. Wood, the present pastor.

Public Hall.—This building was erected by the Maytown Infantry in 1853 for an armory. In 1869 it was sold to Henry S. Book, David E. Shutter, Jeremiah Shaffner, and George Kendig. In 1870 a story was added for a grange hall, and the first story was converted into a public hall, for which purpose it is still used. It is now owned by Abraham Collins and David Grove.

Cemeteries.—The churchyard of the Reformed Church is a cemetery, and here are entombed many of the "forefathers of the haulet." The Lutheran churchyard was also, in accordance with ancient custom, a place of sepulture; but in 1871 a cemetery association was organized, with a capital of fifteen hundred dollars in shares of ten dollars each. Between three and four acres of land adjoining the Lutheran Church grounds were purchased and fitted up for a cemetery. John Hayes has been from the first the president of the association.

Industries.—In 1855, Michael Sherbahn erected a brick-kiln at the south end of the village of Maytown, and the manufacture of brick has ever since been carried on there. Benjamin Henderson became owner of the property in 1870, and in 1882 L. B. Lenhart, the present proprietor, purchased it. All varieties of brick are manufactured here, and the annual production is five hundred thousand. Ten hands are employed in the business.

Longenecker's brick-yard was started in 1820 by Frederick Sherbahn. After his death it became the property of his son Benjamin, and in 1877, after the death of latter, it was purchased by the present owner and operator, Christian Longenecker. Eight hands are employed in this yard, and the annual production is five hundred thousand bricks.

Frederick Sherbahn was a manufacturer of bricks at a very early period in the history of this town, how early cannot now be ascertained, probably before the commencement of this century.

The population of Maytown is estimated at eight hundred. Its business interests are represented by

three general stores, two confectionery and variety stores, one drug-store, two brick-yards, five cigar manufactories, one coach-shop, one wagon-shop, two blacksmith-shops, one tin-shop, three cabinet-shops, one shoe-shop, one tailor-shop, one carpet-weaver, two tobacco warehouses, one cigar-box factory, two physicians, and one dentist.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. ABRAM N. CASSEL.

Hon. Abram N. Cassel, the progenitor of the Cassel family, emigrated from Hesse-Cassel, Germany, to America about 1680, and settled in Germantown, near Philadelphia. Abram Cassel, hearing that fine land was to be obtained in Lancaster County, came thither with an elder brother in 1750 and settled in Rapho township, where they felled the forests and erected a log house.

Abram was the father of a son Abram, who married Esther Weiss and had children,—Henry, born March 12, 1776; Maria, born Dec. 13, 1779; and Abram, whose birth occurred Dec. 14, 1782. Henry, the eldest son, located at Sporting Hill, Rapho township, and in 1805 came to Marietta, where he became an influential citizen and one of the pioneers in the lumber trade on the Susquehanna from Lancaster County. During the year 1812 he established an extended coal trade, having sold the product at an average price of ten dollars per ton. He organized an individual bank, which was afterward merged in the old Marietta Bank, of which he was the first president. Mr. Cassel married Catherine, daughter of Jacob Neff, of Lancaster County, and had seven children, of whom Abram N., Elizabeth T., Ann C. (Mrs. Curran), and John C. survived. The former two are still living. Mr. Cassel was the original owner of the ground on which the east portion of Marietta now stands. His death occurred at the homestead in the borough whose growth his enterprise had greatly promoted. His son, Abram N., was born Jan. 28, 1810, in Marietta, where until eleven years of age he pursued his studies under the direction of Joseph Jeffers and William Rankin. He then spent three years as clerk, the latter year being passed at Bainbridge, after which he returned to Marietta. At the age of fifteen he became an apprentice to a hatter, and after a period of two years' service acquired the trade. Having at the expiration of the third year as journeyman accumulated a small sum, he in 1830 began business with a partner, which was later conducted alone until the year 1848. He had meanwhile continued his studies under the direction of teachers specially employed by himself and his companions, who availed themselves of the evening hour as the only period of leisure at their disposal.



A. N. Cassel



H. S. Mufser

In 1834 he was elected one of the first school directors under the common school law of Pennsylvania, and aided materially in enforcing the law. This office he held at intervals until 1844. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1837, and served during the sessions of 1837, 1838, and 1839, when he aided in framing the important laws under the Constitution of 1838.

Mr. Cassel was married in 1847 to Mary Jane, daughter of Jacob Stahl, of Marietta. Of the seven children born to them but two survive,—Henry Burd and George Lincoln. To the public spirit and energy of Mr. Cassel and his father the borough of Marietta is largely indebted for its development and progress. The former is one of the promoters and builders of the Lancaster and Marietta Turnpike Company, of which he has been an officer since its organization. He has also participated in the management of the Marietta and Mount Joy Turnpike Company. He has been for years a member of the Board of Councilmen of the borough. In politics, Mr. Cassel early affiliated with the Anti-Masonic party, and later with the Whigs, from which the transition to the ranks of the Republican party was not difficult. He was in his religious belief originally a Mennonite, but in 1848 became connected with the Presbyterian Church of Marietta, of which he is an elder.

HENRY S. MUSSER.

Mr. Musser's paternal grandsire was Henry Musser, of German lineage, and a resident of the township of East Donegal, Lancaster Co., where he followed farming pursuits, and where his death occurred. He was twice married, and had children,—Jacob, Henry, Benjamin, Martha (Mrs. Hoffman), Susan (Mrs. Gish), and Annie (Mrs. Engle). Jacob Musser was born June 16, 1797, on the homestead, his place of residence until his removal to a farm near the borough of Marietta, where he died in 1831. He married Miss Martha Stauffer, of East Donegal township, and had children,—Henry S., Annie (Mrs. Graybill), Elizabeth (who died at an early age), Martha (Mrs. Lindemuth), Jacob, whose death occurred in his youth, and Abram. Henry S. was born July 16, 1820, on the paternal estate, a portion of which he now occupies. His youth was not marked by circumstances of special interest, a period at school and subsequent labor upon the farm with his step-father, John Miller, having occupied his time until the year of his majority, when he engaged with Mr. Miller in the lumber business. Their capital was small, Mr. Musser having invested as his share the patrimony received from his father's estate. On the death of his step-father in 1867 the business had greatly increased, and represented sales to the amount of fifty thousand dollars per year. Joseph Miller, a son of his former partner, is now interested in the business.

Mr. Musser was married in 1847 to Miss Anna Mary, daughter of Jacob Grissinger, of East Done-

gal township. Their children are Elizabeth (Mrs. Johnson), Stephen G., Ada, Annie, who died when thirteen years of age; Franklin, whose death resulted from an accident, and E. Stanton and Henry L.

Mr. Musser's political sympathies are with the Republican party. He has served as school director, and for two terms held the office of inspector of county prisons. He is also director of the First National Bank of Marietta. He is a supporter in religion of the denomination known as River Brethren, as also of the United Brethren, his sons being educated at the college of the latter in Lebanon County, Pa.

HENRY M. ENGLE.

In matters pertaining to horticulture and pomology the subject of this sketch may be regarded as the foremost authority in the county. The great-grandfather of Mr. Engle was Ulrich, who emigrated from Switzerland and settled at what is now known as Wildcat Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the town-



Henry M. Engle

ship of East Donegal, Lancaster Co. He had five daughters and three sons, among whom was Jacob, an infant when with his parents he crossed the ocean. The latter married Miss Nancy, daughter of James township, and had children, the youngest being Henry, who grew to manhood and married Hannah, daughter of Henry Myers, of Franklin County, Pa. Their children are Henry M., Mary (Mrs. Longfellow),

John B., Jacob M., Martha (Mrs. Stauffer), Daniel, Abram M., Annie (Mrs. Musser), Jesse, and several who died in infancy. The death of Mr. Engle occurred at Conoy Creek, in Conoy township, near Bainbridge, about the year 1848. His son, Henry M., was born April 11, 1819, on the homestead farm, where his youth was spent, partly at school, but chiefly at labor. He married in November, 1839, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Brennehan, of West Donegal, who was also of German ancestry. Their children were Enos B., Mary (Mrs. Engle), Uriah B., Annie (Mrs. Staman), and Ezra. By a second marriage to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Henry Musser, Mr. Engle had one son, Horace. He contracted a third union with Miss Fannie, daughter of John and Catherine Nissly, also of German extraction, who has one daughter, Jennie, living. Mr. Engle was in his political preferences formerly a Whig, and later became a Republican, the casting of his ballot being a matter of conviction and not of fidelity to his party. He represented his district in the State Legislature during the session of 1870-71, and served as member of the Committees on Agriculture and Education. He has also officiated as school director of the township.

Mr. Engle has been for many years largely identified with the agricultural and pomological interests of the State. He was one of the organizers of the County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and for five years its president. He was also one of the first members of the State Board of Agriculture. He is a member of the State Horticultural Association, and has been for years its vice-president. He has been for an extended period chairman of the Fruit Committee of Pennsylvania for the United States Pomological Society. Mr. Engle is in religion a supporter of the religious organization known as River Brethren.

JOHN Z. LINDEMUTH.*

Ludwig Lindemuth, the great-grandfather of John Z., was of German parentage. His son, Peter, who lived on the paternal inheritance, was the father of Ludwig, who resided on a part of the homestead which was bequeathed to him, and situated near Mount Joy, Lancaster Co., Pa. He married Susan, daughter of Conrad Ziegler, of East Donegal township, and had children, — Joseph, Lewis Z., John Z., Abram, and Elias. Both Mr. Lindemuth and his wife died in advanced years. Their son, John Z., the subject of this biographical sketch, was born on the 20th of March, 1825, at the family home, where in his youth attendance at school was varied by farm labor. Having in 1848 decided upon an active business vocation, he removed to Elk County, Pa., and became actively interested in the manufacture of lumber and in mercantile ventures. After a residence of twenty years at this point he returned in 1868 to Lancaster,

and choosing Marietta as his home, became one of its enterprising merchants.

He was married on the 24th of January, 1878, to Miss Christie Manning, of Manor township, Lancaster Co., who is the mother of one daughter, Blanche. Mr. Lindemuth is in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party, and avails himself of the privilege of every American citizen in casting his annual ballot. Aside from this, he devotes little time to the political issues of the day, and never participates in the struggles for official preferment. He has filled various offices of trust and responsibility, and by integrity and capacity won the confidence and regard of his contemporaries. He is keenly alive to the interests of the borough of his residence, and identifies himself with all public measures tending to its advancement. He is an attendant upon the services of the Presbyterian Church, and a supporter of all the religious denominations of the borough.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

WEST DONEGAL TOWNSHIP.¹

WEST DONEGAL was taken from Donegal township in the year 1838,² its territory being divided near the centre, the line forming a segment of a circle with the convex side in the direction of West Donegal. Conoy township was taken from the latter in the year 1842, and consisted of about half its territory, the division line running parallel with the river.

Description.—It is bounded on the south and southeast by East Donegal township, on the north and northeast by Conewago Creek and Mount Joy township, and on the west by Conoy township. That part lying east of the eastern branch of Conoy Creek is gently undulating, and easily cultivated; much of it is underlaid with limestone, and it is as good land for farming purposes as any in the county, and has the advantage of a number of small streams which empty into Conoy Creek, and another which flows south and has its source near "Rheem's Station." That part of the township lying northwest of Conoy Creek ascends gradually from Conoy Creek to high ground which divides the watershed between that stream and Conewago Creek. The soil is principally red shale, and the surface of the land is much cut up with ravines, and along the high ground and slope facing Conewago Creek much of the land is covered with granite boulders. Within a few years superior farming has brought this section of the township to a high state of fertility, and it can be said of it that the soil now produces crops of all kind in as great

¹ By Samuel Evans, Esq.

² Much of the early history of this township is included in the chapter on East Donegal.



J. H. Lindemuth

abundance as the more favored section in the south-eastern part of the township.

Near the centre of the township, flowing in a south-westerly direction, is one of the most famous of the historical streams of the county, Conoy Creek, thus named from a tribe of Indians who lived near its mouth. Its source is a few miles northeast from Elizabethtown, and from that point to its mouth the distance is about eight miles. The bed of the stream is rocky, and in many places covered with boulders. Its rapid descent affords fine water-power, which has been utilized for more than one hundred and fifty years.

Along the Conewago, within the limits of the township, there have been two grist-mills, one saw-mill, and a furnace, forges, etc. It flows through a belt of red sandstone shale, which renders its waters very turbid.

"Brubaker's Run" has its source in this township, and is valuable to the farmers living near it on account of its pure water.

Pioneer Settlers.—In 1750 Nicholas McClelland, Andrew Berg, Thomas Cotters, Matthew Blazer, Henry Rup, Martin Heisey, Widow Hones, Jacob Ebersole, and John Allison, Esq., were settled along the west side of Conoy Creek near Nissley's mill.

David Craig took up several hundred acres of land along Conoy Creek, a little north of the Conoy township line, in 1751. His son, Robert Craig, commanded the fifth company of militia in the Third Battalion, commanded by Col. Alexander Lowrey, and was at the battle of Brandywine in September, 1777. He also participated in the campaign in New Jersey. He was a member of the General Assembly for the year 1784. On Sept. 12, 1787, he and his wife, Jane, sold one hundred acres of land which was about one-third of his tract, to Martin Lindemuth.

Robert Craig's family consisted of his wife and six children, viz.: David, James Whitehill, Robert, Rachel, Margaret, Elizabeth.

Thomas Hamilton and John Cook resided with the family. The latter was first lieutenant in Capt. Craig's company, and participated in the battle of Brandywine.

Capt. Robert Craig married a Miss Whitehill. To his son, James Whitehill Craig, Walter Bell, whose second wife was a sister of Mrs. Craig, Sr., gave a portion of his estate.

Samuel Woods settled near the Conewago in 1760, and had the following-named family, viz.: Nathan, David, William, Jennet, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Peter Cross.

Peter Wayland owned a tract of land called Petersburg near Conoy Creek in 1770. In 1773 he sold the land to Jacob Witmer.

Benjamin Whisler, John Neesly, Peter Rutt, Jacob Boyers, and David Cobble owned the adjoining farms.

John Jamison located upon land about one mile and a half west from Elizabethtown before the commencement of the Revolutionary war. He was quar-

termaster in Col. Lowrey's battalion, and was at the battle of Brandywine. He moved to Elizabethtown, where he kept a dry-goods store. His daughter, Margaret, married Dr. John Henderson, who was a surgeon in the Revolutionary war. He moved to Huntington, Pa. His daughter, Rosina, married Samuel Grimes, a merchant of Elizabethtown; Maria married James Graham, also a merchant of Elizabethtown, who removed to Columbia and purchased a lot on Front Street, upon which he built a house, where he carried on the mercantile business until 1806, when he removed to Philadelphia. He was one of the first elders of the Presbyterian Church in Columbia. Nancy Jamison never married. She inherited a farm belonging to her father at Conewago Creek, which she sold to Bates Grubb, Feb. 18, 1784. He died at Elizabethtown in 1783.

David Jamison was a brother of John above mentioned. He was quartermaster-sergeant under his brother John, and was at the battle of Brandywine in 1777. He died in 1782, leaving no issue. He owned a farm near Conewago Creek, adjoining his brother John.

John Wolff was one of the most active and influential citizens in this end of the county. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, and organized a lodge of Freemasons in Elizabethtown. In 1813 he was appointed a justice of the peace.

Jacob Cook lived twenty years prior to the Revolution upon his farm, which was located on the Paxton and Conestoga road, between Thomas Harris, at Conewago, and the Bear Tavern, kept by Barnabus Hughes. He was major in Col. Lowrey's battalion in 1777, and was at the battle of Brandywine. He was a justice of the peace for many years. He removed a few miles west of Conewago Creek, and his subsequent history belongs properly to Dauphin County. He was elected to the Assembly for the years 1780-81, 1783.

Roads.—One of the oldest and best known roads in the county was the old Paxton and Conestoga highway, upon the bed of which is the Lancaster, Elizabethtown and Middletown turnpike, which forms the division line between this and Mount Joy townships.

One hundred and fifty years ago a road was laid out from the old Paxton road where Elizabethtown is, which ran in a south-western direction to James Logan's Ferry, now at Bainbridge.

About the same time a road was laid out from the Paxton road to Donegal meeting-house.

In 1750 a road was laid out from Thomas Harris' trading-post at Conewago Creek, at or near the point where the Lancaster, Elizabethtown and Middletown turnpike crosses that stream to Logan's Ferry and Conoy Indian town.

The Falmouth and Elizabethtown turnpike was built in 1810-11, and connects those two towns. Much ridicule has been made of this road by un-

thinking persons, who were entirely ignorant of its location or condition. No toll-gates obstruct the road, and all are free to travel over it without paying tribute to a corporation. It is much traveled by persons living along its route. The farms upon either side are generally small, and the buildings have been located along it. There is a succession of hamlets and one town along its line.

The Lancaster, Mount Joy, Elizabethtown and Harrisburg Railroad enters the township at Rheem's Station, and continues west near its northeastern boundary line, and crosses Conewago Creek at Mount Vernon Furnace.

Tavern-Keepers.—The Bear Tavern was the oldest one in this township, and was well known prior to the French and Indian war of 1755-63. It was here where Thomas Harris first opened his trading-post in 1746, and built the tavern. He sold the land in 1751 to Lazarus Lowrey, another Indian trader, and moved two miles farther west, to Conewago Creek. In June, 1753, Mr. Lowrey sold the place to Barnabus Hughes, who, prior to that time, lived in Lancaster borough.

This tavern was located on the south side of the great road which ran from Paxton to Conestoga Creek at a point where Conoy Creek crossed it.

Barnabus Hughes was also an Indian trader, and was a very prominent man among the traders and in the neighborhood. Large sums of money were sent to him by Wharton & Co., merchants of Philadelphia, and he disbursed it among the Indian traders in their behalf. He laid out the village of Elizabethtown. Hughes died in the year 1765, leaving three sons,—Daniel, John, and Samuel. The last-named purchased the interest his brothers had in the property, and the latter moved to Harford County, Md. The administrators and heirs of Barnabus Hughes rented the tavern to Abraham Holmes, who dealt in redemptioners as well as kept hotel. In 1776 his family consisted of himself, wife, and daughters, Tibby and Elizabeth.

Capt. Alexander Boggs purchased the tavern and two hundred and thirty-eight acres of land from Samuel Hughes. Having married Ann Alricks, a stepdaughter of Col. Alex. Lowrey, he moved to this hotel at the close of the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Boggs commanded a company called the "Flying Horse" during the Revolutionary war, and was on duty at Gen. Washington's headquarters for some time. He was at the battle of Brandywine in 1777, and in several battles in New Jersey. He purchased from Col. Lowrey a farm on the river about a mile and a half above Marietta. He built the brick dwelling-house on the northwest corner of the square in Marietta, now occupied by the *Marietta Register*, about the year 1812, to which place he retired to seek leisure and comfort in his old age. He was a justice of the peace for Donegal for many years. He was one of the commissioners appointed by the State to improve the navigation of the Susquehanna River.

Alexander Boggs was born in 1755 and died in 1839, and Ann, his wife, was born in 1760 and died in 1847. Their children were Andrew, Hermannus, Alexander, John, Francis, Ann, James A., William, Jane, Samuel.

Mills.—The first grist-mill erected in this township was built by Philip Gloninger on Conoy Creek in 1749. In the year 1759 he sold two hundred and nine acres of land and the mill to John Nissly and removed to the town of Lebanon. In the year 1780, John Nissly, Sr., owned this mill and three hundred acres of land.

At the time John Nissly purchased Gloninger's mill he owned some adjoining land. The following-named persons also owned adjoining land, which furnished a clue to the location and names of the pioneer settlers, to wit: Nicholas Boss and Peter Root on the east side of Conoy Creek, and Jacob Ebersole, Peter Wayland, Benjamin Wissler, and John Nissly on the west side.

Peter Root built a grist- and saw-mill on Conoy Creek, above Nissly's mill, prior to the Revolutionary war.

Gish's mill was built about the year 1800, and is the first mill on Conoy Creek below Elizabethtown. The next mill was Root's, and the next Brubaker's mill. Furnace, forges, grist- and saw-mills were built by the Grubbs. (See Furnaces.) They were located on Conewago Creek, a little above the Lancaster and Harrisburg Railroad bridge.

Good's Meeting-House.—One hundred and thirty years ago the Ebersoles, Nisslys, Rootts (Rutts), Heisey's, Good's, and a number of other Mennonite families settled in the western part of Donegal township. The most prominent of all the pioneer Mennonite settlers in the township was Melchoir Breneman, a Mennonite minister. He, however, located several miles farther east, and near the river, in the heart of an Indian traders' and Scotch-Irish settlement. The pioneer settlers built their meeting-houses near a spring, and as near the centre of the settlement which adhered to a particular faith.

The first meeting-house was built of logs, near a beautiful spring, which feeds Brubaker's Run, upon land belonging to the Goods, and very near the northern boundary-line of Conoy township. Melchoir Breneman was the first minister who preached in this meeting-house. The attendance is large and the numbers are constantly increasing. Three years ago the old meeting-house, which was probably the second one which stood there, was torn down and a much larger one of frame built in its place, which can seat comfortably several hundred persons. When the framework of this last building was being raised an unfortunate accident occurred. When the workmen were upon the upper joist, raising the rafters, a support under the girder gave way and precipitated a large number of persons to the ground. One person was killed and several others received severe injuries.

School-Houses.—Near the western boundary of this township, along the Maytown and Mount Vernon road, upon "Cedar Hill," is a fine brick school-house. It is located upon high ground, among cedar-, oak-, and chestnut-trees.

Heisey's school-house is located near the southern boundary of the township, on the west side of the Bainbridge and Elizabethtown road. Two miles farther north, along the same road, is "Rutt's school-house."

Ober's school and meeting-house is located about two miles north of Cedar Hill school-house, along the south side of the turnpike running from Elizabethtown to Middletown.

Rheem's school-house is in the eastern section of the township, a short distance west from "Rheem's Station." A hamlet of a dozen dwelling-houses has sprung up around this school-house.

Justices of the Peace.—Following is a list of the justices of the peace for the period extending from 1840 to the present (the earlier ones, being chosen by districts, are given in the chapter containing the civil list of the county):

April 14, 1840. Jacob W. Andrews.	April, 1868. Isaac Winters.
John W. Jones.	April, 1869. Cyrus Shank.
April 15, 1845. Henry Breneman.	April, 1870. William Funk.
John Ryder.	April, 1871. George W. Wormley.
April 18, 1850. Benjamin Lehman.	April, 1872. H. H. Keller.
April 12, 1859. Gottlieb Gebhart.	April, 1873. F. U. Gantz.
April 12, 1864. William Morning.	1874. James Lynch.
Joseph B. Breneman.	1875. Adam Gotschewitz.
April 12, 1866. Jacob Kinzey.	1877. H. M. Smith.
William Miller.	1878. Ephraim Goss.
April 12, 1866. Samuel Bessler.	William Miller.
April, 1867. Aaron West.	1880. S. F. Gall.
David Dyringer.	1883. H. C. Ream.
April, 1868. Joseph Stauffer.	Ephraim Goss.

Newville.—The village of Newville is located on the Falmouth and Elizabethtown turnpike, about two miles west from the latter place. It was laid out by Paul Yeuts soon after the completion of the turnpike. It has been nicknamed "Yeutstown," and is more generally known by that name. It has a tavern and store, church and school-house.

In its early days Newville seemed to have a bright future. After the turnpike fell into disuse for want of remunerative travel, the place began to decline, and but little progress has been made towards its future prosperity since that time. It is beautifully located upon high ground, and is entirely free from miasm which prevails in the towns along the river.

CHAPTER XLIX.

DRUMORE TOWNSHIP.¹

Geography and Topography.—Drumore is one of the original townships of the county, as confirmed by the Magistrates' Court on Aug. 5, 1729. It extended

south to Mason and Dixon's line, east to the west branch of the Octorara and Stewart's Run, north to what is now Pequea and Providence townships, west to the Susquehanna. The dividing line between Drumore and Little Britain was filed in 1777, and in the accounts of that date it is shown that there was "received from Thos. Clark, supervisor, Seven Shillings and Five Pence, by John Hubley, for endorsing on the back of the order of the court for the division line of the Townships of Drumore and Little Britain, filing the same and certifying a copy thereof March 26, 1778."

The surface of Drumore is formed of gently-rolling uplands, and valleys. The soil is fertile and responds generously to the demands of its owners. It is well watered on its borders by the west branch of the Octorara, Muddy Run, and the Susquehanna River. Diagonally across the entire right and left centres of the township flow Fishing Creek and the Conowingo with their tributary streams, which flow in a southerly direction, and empty into the Susquehanna.

Iron ore of good quality is found in this township, and large quantities have been taken to different furnaces in the State. From the earliest history of Drumore general farming has been the main occupation of its inhabitants. In later years some have engaged extensively and successfully in dairying and tobacco-raising.

Points of Interest.—One of the most attractive rural scenes on the Susquehanna is the view from Cutler's, in Drumore. The lover of natural scenery has here spread out to his view on the south a long and broad expanse of the Susquehanna as it slowly bends its course to the Chesapeake. The river at its greatest width here is nearly two miles. On the western shore is seen Peach Bottom, at the foot of the York County range. Looking southward for miles there is an unbroken river view, with its islands and grass-beds. From the eastern shore these broken ridges or spurs jut out into the river and form a series of beautiful natural abutments, affording cover and shelter for rafts in the rafting season. From Cutler's the upper end of the big island rises abruptly out of the water, and conveys to the observer the impression of a large sphere partly submerged and floating at anchor. In summer-time, when the slate-broken hills, the islands, the grass-beds and shores are enveloped in their dark-green foliage, the sight is one of surpassing beauty. Tourists who have visited many foreign scenes of great merit assert that when the view from Cutler's is seen at its best in the summer-time it compares favorably with those in other lands.

But the river view is not the only attractive scene at this point. For a radius of many miles you have in sight some of the most productive farms in the State. A pleasant variety of fields and woodlands, with the substantial homes of prosperous far-

¹ By William Chandler, Esq.

mers, greet the eye at every turn. Sicily Island and Phite's Eddy are popular places of resort for fishermen during the black bass season. Mitchell's Rock, Brown's Summit, Murphy's Loop, and Skelpie are places of note.

Pioneer Settlers.—Drumore was settled by Scotch-Irish as early as the year 1700. Aggressive, persistent, and sincere in their religious and political opinions, they incurred the displeasure of their royal rulers for maintaining that monarchical authority should be limited by law, also for their constant protest against contributing to the support of a church unfriendly to their faith.

To be freed from their political and religious persecutors they first emigrated from Scotland to the north of Ireland. A residence of a few years there plainly convinced them that the only entire relief from their oppressive environment was in the New World. For a life in the enjoyment of civil and religious rights these determined men again gathered together their families and goods, and committing all to the care of the All-Wise Ruler sailed for their unknown homes. They brought with them decided religious and political opinions and their integrity of character. A century and a half has passed away, and the impress of their convictions is as strong as ever in their descendants.

Drumore township received its name from Drumore Druin Moir, Great Ridge), a strongly fortified place in County Down, on the Lagan. The township account-book has written on its headings from the year 1765 to 1800 "Drumore" and "Dronumore." Since then it is written "Drumore."

In 1756 the township contained the following residents and freemen:

RESIDENTS OF DRUMORE IN 1756

Thomas Clark, collector.	John McConnell
Sampson Smith	John Stewart
James Morrison (a captain in 1777, and was at the battle of Brandywine).	Samuel Stewart
William Richey, Sr.	Alexander Lesley.
Joseph Rippy.	Robert Lacher.
James McMillen.	William Anderson.
William Brooks.	Samuel Duff.
William McMillen.	Andrew McElwain.
Robert McElhinney.	John Mitchell.
William Moore.	James McKelvey.
John McConno.	James Marshall.
John Morrison.	Matthew Bosh.
Moses Irwin.	James Turner.
Patrick Long.	David Leach.
David Bigham.	James Ramsey.
Hugh Long.	John Robinson.
Moses Black.	Andrew McAtter.
James McFerson.	John McAlister.
John Long.	William McAtter.
James Buchanan.	George Johnston.
William Smith.	Robert Reed.
Robert Boyd.	John Wherry.
James Porter.	John Porter.
James Charles.	William Mastie.
Andrew McIntire.	James McCallan.
Robert Jackson.	William Penny.
Ezekiel McElhinney.	Matthew Rippy.
	Archibald Stan.
	Patrick O'Harrish.

Samuel Dickson.	James Anderson.
Robert McLellan.	Widow Scott.
Joseph Porter.	James Span.
Robert Dixon.	Widow Turner.
David Mitchell.	Robert Steen.
John Simpson.	Thomas Batney.
John Mitchell.	William Steel.
Widow Moor, at Fishing Creek.	James Lawmore.
John Dixon.	Patrick Carson.
John Fullerton.	William Crawford.
Joseph Hury.	Andrew Caldwell.
Jonathan Smith.	William Kennedy.
James Portfield.	Archibald Tate.
James Higano.	William White.
John Cunningham.	James Hamilton.
William McFerson.	Robert Greshing.
Charles O'Harrish.	Samuel Dock.
Robert Ramsey.	Widow Moore.
William O'Harrish.	Prudence Chitrey.
Joseph Morrison.	John Porter.
William Porter.	Charles Humes.
Samuel Morrison.	Widow Stuart.
Daniel Snikler.	James Ramsey.
George McGlaughlin.	John Clerk.
Thomas Jacob.	James Catton.
John Rae.	David Lowrey.
Alexander McLellan.	James Adams.
John Evans.	John Reed.
James Maxwell.	John Cummings.
John Crawford.	David Fulton.
James McGlaughlin.	John M. Enroy.
Samuel Mitchell.	Nathaniel Clark.
Isaac Sanders.	John Baxter, Jr.
Samuel Steele.	Robert Dunlop.
John McCall.	Robert Crawford.
Isaac Alexander.	Robert Reed, Jr.
John Boyd.	Jennimah Smith.
George Campbell.	John Somers.
Thomas Munsell.	Richard Buchanan.
John Patterson.	James Buchanan.
Peter Patterson.	Henry Cowgill.
James Patterson.	Martha J. Cuy.
Thomas Patterson.	Samuel Boyd.
John Reed.	David McFarland.
Robert Long.	William Richey, Jr.
James Chesnut.	Benjamin Johnson.
Joseph Melrot.	John Carson.
John Baxter, Sr.	Thomas Clark.
William Batts.	Samuel McCann.
Widow Rabb.	

Freemen.

James Smith, William Fleming, David Caldwell (Presbyterian pastor in 1771), Alexander Greig, with Sampson Smith
 William Morrison, with James Morrison.
 Thomas Mitchell, George Mitchell, James Green, with John Mitchell.
 George Murch, David Mitchell, with David Mitchell.
 William Warren, with Joseph Morrison.
 David Weir, with Prudence Chitrey.
 James Carman, with James McGlaughlin.
 Henry Cowgill, with Henry Cowgill.
 William Crawford, with Isaac Sanders.
 James Patterson, with John Patterson.
 John Lusk, with Robert Steel.
 James Fulton.
 Charles Butler, with John McConnell.
 William Robinson, Hugh McFadden, with William Steel.
 James Carson, with Patrick Carson.
 David Rippy, with Joseph Rippy.
 Samuel Boyd, with Samuel Boyd.
 Thomas McKee, Samuel Porter, John Ireland, schoolmasters and freemen.
 Hugh Rippy, William Johns, with Moses Irwin.
 John Ward, with Hugh Long.
 Claud Long, with Patrick Long.
 William Long, with John Long.
 Thomas Wright, with William Smith.
 Andrew Boyd, with Robert Boyd.

	Acres.
Tate, Archibald, Schoolmaster Rents to Wm Greer.....	80
Taylor, Wm wevold.....	240
Valentine, Poul.....	100
Wisher, Joseph.....	100
White, Wm a farmer at Wm Steels.....	100
Woodlun, James a wevold at Sam Polks.....	100
Wrightlun, Widow.....	100
Whary, John.....	120
Young, And Rents to Abraham Nelson.....	150

A list of people not able to pay.

Robert furey at James Maxwells.

William Johns at Moses Elwms.

Michael Kenry at Mr Smiths.

Wm Crawford at Isaac Sanders.

Saml Boyd at Saml Boyds.

James Long at Patrick Longs.

David Rippy at Joseph Rippys.

David Callwell at Alex Callwells.

Timothy McCormick at Henry andersons.

the free men's page.

Duncan Thomas at Robert Boyds.

Carson, James, at Patrick Carson.

Craford, Wm, at Wm Crofords.

Burney, James, at Wm Smith.

Bright, Thomas, at Wm Smith.

Jackson, John, at Robert Jacksons.

Wire, David, at David Chireys.

Porter, Thomas, at John porters.

higons, Ritchard, at James Rameys.

morrison, John, at James mormons.

Warden, Wm, at Joseph mormons.

Greer, Seath, at Robert mcdanneys.

Galabor, Hugh, at James mormons.

Walker, Wm, at James mormons.

McLadon, Robert, at Joseph Rippys.

Brooks, John, at Wm Brooks.

Logan, Hugh, at Wm Ritchies, Junr.

Shreds, Matthew, at David Shreds.

Johnston, Hugh, at James mormons.

Wilson, John, at mormon Brooks.

McConnell, Wm, at Wm McConnells.

Ramsey, John wevold, at Wm mormons.

Michall, Robert, at Wm mormons.

Long, gloud, at Patrick Longs.

meafarson, James, at Wm meafarsons.

Cowpar, John, at Samuel Boyds.

Cogle, Henry, at Henry Cogle.

Gallahore, James, at John Meadroys.

Chatters, James, at Hugh Longs.

Sparks, Wm, at Robert Dicksons.

Smith, Samuel, at Jeremiah Smiths.

Henry, Wm, at George Henrys.

Henry, George, at George Henrys.

Casey, James, at John mitchels.

mitchel, George, at John mitchels.

Kane, Thomas, at George mitchels.

moore, James, at John Longs.

Collans, James, at John Longs.

Anderson, Wm, at Saml polks.

Porter, Saml, School master.

fitchpatrick, Torrence, at Patrick harruh.

moore, John, at Wm mores, son.

Dubin, John, at John Wharys.

Meadone, Hugh, at Robert Taylors.

A True Return to y^e Best of my Knowledge, Taken for Drumore Town-

ship p^r me.

AND^o MCANTIER,

TOWD SECR.

ASSESSMENT ROLL FOR 1769.

Land, acres of.	Land, acres of.
Ancran, Archibald.....	150
Ara, William.....	30
Albert, John.....	100
Ancran, Samuel.....	30
Boyd, John.....	30
Brooks, William & Son.....	100
Brooks, John.....	140
Buchanan, James, Jr.....	140
Boyd, Samuel.....	140
Buchanan, James & Son.....	140
Ball, Joseph.....	120

Land, acres of.	Land, acres of.
Byars, Jacob.....	150
Bully, George.....	100
Carlin, William.....	100
Caldwell, Alex and John.....	100
Clark, Thomas.....	120
Clark, Robert.....	120
Candler, John.....	100
Causey, Patrick.....	100
Cannery, James.....	100
Carson, John.....	120
Crown, James.....	100
Craig, John (holder).....	100
Crawley, David.....	45
Craigyles, James.....	100
Clark, Nathaniel.....	100
Cullison & Son.....	120
Cowan, Joseph.....	100
Dickson, Robert.....	30
Doach, Robert.....	100
Durlop, John.....	50
Roaring, Alexander.....	100
Donnal, Moses.....	100
Evans, John.....	200
Edman, John (grist and saw-mill).....	100
Fulleton, John.....	100
Black, John.....	80
Fenton, Gregory.....	100
Forkey, Robert.....	100
Gree, James, Senr.....	100
Gree, James, Junr.....	100
Goodman, Jacob.....	100
Hodman, George (mill).....	100
Harral, Patrick.....	180
Hogarty, Joseph.....	200
Hughly, Patrick.....	100
Hutchinson, James.....	100
Higgins, James.....	100
Irvine, Messrs.....	200
Jackson, John.....	170
Kirk, James.....	100
Long, John, blacksmith.....	170
Long, John.....	60
Long, Hugh.....	100
Long, Charles.....	100
Long, William.....	100
Long, Robert.....	100
Lewis, messrs James & Son.....	120
Lattle, Nicholas.....	100
Linn, James.....	100
Leard, John.....	50
Mitchell, and.....	120
Mose, William.....	100
McElroy, John.....	100
Maxwell, James & son in law.....	100
McElroy, Ezekiel.....	100
McCalligh, John.....	100
McNicht, Andrew.....	100
McConnell, William.....	70
McNoll, Thomas & S. M.....	100
McNeill, James (blacksmith).....	200
Marshall, James.....	50
McNicht, James (blacksmith).....	100
McConnell, Samuel.....	100
McPherson, William & Son.....	100
McNollan, James.....	100
Martin, Samuel.....	120
Mitchell, Samuel.....	70
Morrison, James and son John.....	200
McLaughlin, James.....	150
McConnell, Thomas.....	150
McIntyre, Andrew.....	120
McNair, Daniel & Son.....	100
Moore, James.....	100
McIntyre, William.....	350
Mitchell, William.....	20
McPherson, James (blacksmith).....	100
McCallough, George (grist and saw-mill).....	350
McIntyre, Robert.....	60
McKenny, William.....	100
McKiloney, Robert.....	100
Nelson, John (grist and saw-mill).....	45
Neall Adam.....	100
Neall William.....	100
Neal, Thomas.....	120
Neal, William.....	100
Neal, James.....	100
Neal, Samuel.....	200
Peter, Thomas.....	120
Patterson, Peter.....	60
Patterson, James John's son.....	100
Patterson, Robert.....	80
Patterson, James.....	80
Porter, James.....	100
Porter, James.....	120
Porter, James.....	100
Ripley, Matthew.....	140
Rice, James and Samuel.....	140
Ross, James.....	90
Ritchy, William, Junr.....	75
Ramsey, James, Junr.....	120
Ridson, William.....	120
Robison, Alexander.....	100
Ross, William.....	100
Ross, John and son James.....	200
Ratchey, William and son Big-ham.....	300
Rice, Robert.....	100
Rice, Samuel.....	100
Rice, Andrew.....	100
Romney, Samuel.....	250
Smith, Rex Samuel.....	100
Sanders, Isaac, Junr.....	100
Steel, William & Son.....	140
Smith, John.....	50
St on, Robert.....	100
Stoddards, James.....	100
Stewart, Henry.....	50
Steele, William & S. M.....	50
Tait, William.....	100
White, William.....	100
Wilmington, William.....	100
Wallace, Robert.....	100
Wherry, John.....	100
Winder, Jacob.....	100

Freemen

Daniel Byars.	Samuel Ranken.
Joseph Lowmeyer.	Joseph McMichel.
John Lerner.	John Greer.
Gawn Scott.	Alexander Willson.
Matthew Causey.	Samuel Martin.
James Cannon.	William Strain.
Samuel Picken.	Daniel McDowell.
Samuel Peterson.	Mother Rodgers.
John Brison.	James McLaughlin.
John McFerson.	James Druman.
James Borer.	Robert Hamblun.
John Borer.	James Turner.
John Ramsey.	Andrew Scott.
Isaac Moor.	John McConnell.
James Morrison.	William Orr.
James Hearty.	Henry Pinkerton.
Robert Potteson.	

DRUMORE TOWNSHIP RETURN FOR 1780

Land, acres of.	Land, acres of.
Ancran, Archibald.....	110
Ancran, Archibald.....	200
Ara, William.....	200
Anderson, Adam.....	100
Andrew, Esq.....	100
Buchanan, James.....	30.7
Byard, John.....	200
Boyd, John.....	250
Boyd, Esq, Son.....	100
Buchanan, Adam.....	100
Bigham, William.....	151

Acres.	Acres.
Bear, Jacob	223
Byers, Jacob	70
Bowman, Henry, Non	113
Bowman, James	150
Black, Aaron	127
Brad, Henry	250
Baker, Jacob	288
Braddock, Isaac	475
Bowman, Henry, Miller	226
Bighum, James	400
Biggs, Alexander	170
Bradley, Thomas	242
Brown, Patrick	455
Caldwell, Andrew and John	226
Clark, Thomas	400
Clark, Robert	170
Cumins, James	242
Catson, John	455
Caton, James	226
Calhoun, William and James	400
Clark, James	170
Carnahan, George	242
Crawford, David	455
Cumins, John, James	226
Chandler, David	400
Craig, John	170
Dunlap, Wm. Low	242
Deunis, J. In	455
Evans, John	226
E. Kanan, John	400
Flieg, John	170
Farport, James and Son George	242
Far port, Hugh	455
Felt, W. In	226
Felt, James	400
Graybill, Christy	170
Gibson, David	242
Gray, James	455
Harris, Widow	226
Horton, Charles	400
Hills, Robert	170
Hughes, John	242
Hindman, Samuel	455
Hobbs, Hugh	226
Hill, Henry	400
Higgins, James	170
Hosin, Simon	242
Hus, George	455
Hugh, Christian	226
Hustin, Henry	400
Irwine, Moses	170
Jackson, J. In	242
Kirkpatrick, Robert	455
King, Robt	226
Kinnady, William	400
Knox, James	170
Kelley, Nathan	242
Law, Thomas	455
Long, John, Jr	226
Long, John Smith	400
Long, Robt	170
Latta, James, Rev	242
Loumore, James	455
Loumore, Joseph	226
McConnell, John	400
McNeil, Ann, widow	170
McElroy, John	242
Maxwell, James	455
Maxwell, Robert	226
Maxwell, James	400
Moore, James	170
McCallough, John	242
Nathaniel, Thomas	455
Mifflin, William	226

Samuel Boyd.	George Glass.
Adam Motheral.	Hugh Harris.
Alexander Boyd.	Hugh Steel.

Revolutionary Celebrities.—Capt. William Steele lived along the road leading from Chestnut Level to the "Unicorn," on the property now owned by Mr. Nathaniel Mayer. He was a Revolutionary officer, and was engaged in the battles of Germantown and Brandywine. He had seven sons in the war, all enlisting on the same day. During the absence of the men in the army, a Tory came to their house and used personal violence to their mother for allowing her sons to enlist in the American cause. For his temerity the Tory lost his life, as he was shot by one of the sons on his return home.

Gen. John Steele was born in Drumore in the year 1758, and lived on the farm lately owned by James Barnes, a short distance east of the "Unicorn." At the age of nineteen he was a company commander, and at the battle of Brandywine narrowly escaped death from the effects of a severe wound. In 1801 he was a member of the Legislature, subsequently he was State senator and Speaker of the Senate. Commissioned to adjust Indian aggressions, it was in his presence that the Indian chief Logan delivered his celebrated speech. Its tender and magnanimous sentiments won the eulogiums of Thomas Jefferson and others. Gen. Steele died in 1827.

Archibald Steele, a brother of Gen. John Steele, commanded a pioneer company under Benedict Arnold on his celebrated winter march through the wilderness from Maine to Quebec.

Col. James Porter, a famous officer of the Revolutionary war, lived on the road leading from the "Unicorn" to Lancaster, and about two miles east from the "Buck Tavern," on the farm now owned by Elias Aument. He was a lieutenant-colonel in Col. James Watson's battalion, and participated in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. He at one time lived just over the creek from Puseyville. He left no children, and after his death his property went to his children.

John J. Porter, who was at one time clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, was the grand-nephew of Col. James Porter.

William Porter emigrated to Kentucky, and John Porter, who resided near the "Unicorn," moved to Indiana, and from him descended the present Governor of that State.

There remains in this township none of the once prominent Porter family.

James and William Calhoun were second lieutenants in Col. Watson's battalion.

Hugh and William Penny moved to Northumberland County. Some of their descendants lived for many years below Simpson's, now Liberty Square, and others at present reside in Fairfield. They are relatives of the Niles and Calhouns.

Moses Irwin, Esq., lived on the property of John

Frissons.

James Morison.	Robert McGee.
Andrew Higgins.	John Williamson.
Nathaniel Clark.	Robert Moor.
James Penny.	Hugh Gallacher.
Joseph Karr.	James Reed.
David Mahan.	Samuel More.
James Martin.	Hugh McIntrie.
John Robinson.	William Blotcher.
George King.	John McMuray.
William Loughlin.	Matthew Atcheson.
Samuel Withams.	William Atcheson.
James Miller.	John Turner.
Henry Farn.	Robert Faquer.
Robert Mortland.	William Walker.
William Connolly.	Joseph Haslett.
Daniel McCready.	James Ferguson.
William Porter.	James Anderson.

Long, near Liberty Square, and was a prominent personage during the Revolutionary war.

John Long was captain of a company during the Revolutionary war, and later a member of the Legislature of this State.

Lieut. Thomas Niel was a member of the Fifth Company of Col. Watson's battalion, and was a powerful man physically. Capt. Patrick Marshall, of the same battalion, having been killed at the battle of Germantown, Lieut. Niel picked Marshall's body up and carried it on his back for more than a mile. This was during the heat of the engagement, when the bullets were flying fast around him. Niel's descendants have always been distinguished as stalwarts.

Robert King, a Revolutionary company commander at the battle of Brandywine, lived near Fairfield. He was the youngest son of Robert King, who emigrated from the north of Ireland and came to what was then a part of Drumore. He made his home near the Susquehanna River, one and a half miles from the Peach Bottom Ferry. There he married Miss Ann McLaughlin, a Scotch-Irish lass. They reared a large family of children, five sons and four daughters. Lieut. Robert King was born Sept. 24, 1744, and died Aug. 14, 1827. He was married to Jennett Smith April 29, 1773. Their children were Sampson, Elizabeth, Sampson S., Robert, John, and Jennette. The Kings came originally from Scotland. Mrs. Jennette McCullough, wife of Sanders McCullough, and Mrs. Ellen Sides, wife of Dr. B. F. Sides, are descendants of the King family.

In 1756, Capt. Moses Irwin, of Drumore, raised a company of volunteers for the French and Indian war. John Mitchell was lieutenant, and Samuel Morrison was ensign.

During the war of 1812, Capt. McCullough, uncle of Sanders McCullough, and Capt. Thomas Neil recruited two companies and marched to Baltimore. The war lasting but a short time, they soon returned to their homes.

Justices of the Peace.—Since the adoption of the State Constitution, allowing townships to elect such officers, the following-named persons have been honored with the office of justice of the peace for Drumore:

April 14, 1840, John Buchanan.	April 15, 1862, William Chandler.
Abraham B. Fawcett.	April 15, 1860, John Moore.
April 11, 1841, William W. Steel.	April, 1867, Hyrum Watson.
April 15, 1845, George T. Clark.	April, 1869, John C. Lewis.
April 14, 1846, Joseph Boyd.	April, 1871, Charles W. Pusey.
April 15, 1851, Joseph Boyd.	April, 1874, John C. Lewis.
April 13, 1853, Wm. W. Watson.	April, 1876, Charles W. Pusey.
April 10, 1855, P. W. Housekeeper.	April, 1875, John C. Lewis.
May 1, 1856, William W. Steel.	April, 1881, Samuel Boyd.
April 12, 1860, William W. Steel.	

Presbyterian Church.—The earliest records of Presbyterian history in Drumore having been accidentally destroyed, much valuable information of the pioneer history of the church and township was irreparably lost. The minutes of the New Castle Pres-

bytery, in Wilmington, may contain a few of the important facts.

We have authentic information, however, that the first place of Presbyterian worship in this township was about a mile south of Chestnut Level, prior to 1730. The second meeting-house stood at the foot of the hill, near the old graveyard. The present substantial stone church has been standing a century and a quarter, and is a grand monument of the skill, energy, and Christian liberality of its builders. During the pastorate of Rev. John Patton some internal repairs were made, and in the early pastorate of Rev. Lindley C. Rutter the pews and pulpit were placed in their present positions.

Under the pastoral care of Rev. John M. Galbreath, in 1833, extensive repairs and improvements were completed, the roof was re-slated, the walls frescoed, a tower built over the entrance-way, a new pulpit furnished, and stained-glass windows, including a memorial window to the Rev. Lindley C. Rutter, took the place of the old ones. The cost of repairs was three thousand dollars. A. Scott Clarke and James G. McSparran, of the building committee, made a full report on the completion of the work, and the church was re-dedicated to the service of God free of debt. It is a pleasant, venerable structure. The tooth of time has made but slight impressions on its strong walls. Present appearances indicate that the present congregation and their descendants may worship for another century in their old church, around which cluster so many tender memories. Among the oldest elders of the church were Robert King, Robert Clarke, Hugh Martin, William Calhoun, David Scott, James Penny, Joseph Penny, John Long, and Edward Crawford. The present elders are Thomas A. Clarke, A. Scott Clark, James A. McPherson, Sanders McCullough, W. W. Watson, William T. Clarke, Samuel Boyd, William S. Hastings, and William R. Boyd. The pastoral roll, commencing back as far as 1730, is headed with Rev. John Thompson until 1744; Sampson Smith until 1771; James Latta, from 1771 to 1801; Charles Cummings, from 1801 to 1808; Francis Latta, son of James Latta, from 1810 to 1825; John Patton, from 1825 to 1834; Lindley C. Rutter, from 1835 to 1875; John M. Galbreath, Oct. 12, 1875, the present pastor.

John Thompson came from Ireland a probationer in 1715. In 1730 he came to Chestnut Level from Middle Octorara. July 31, 1744, he was released from his pastoral relationship and went as a missionary to Western Virginia and North Carolina, after which an effort was made to bring him back to Chestnut Level. He was very prominent in the discussions of his day, was the author of several religious works, and ranked with Dickinson, Blair, and Tennant, and died in 1753. The pastorate of Rev. James Latta, from 1771, covers a space of thirty years. He was a noted scholar and a pioneer in thought; advocated the introduction of Watts' psalmody in the church

service, and published a work of one hundred and eight pages in their defense, which reached four editions. In 1785 he defended the church-incorporation acts. Many of the congregation were displeased at the church innovations he presented to their consideration. Time has shown, however, the wisdom of his views. Many hearts have been made glad since then with the sentiments of Watts' psalmody made vocal within the old church walls. The University of Pennsylvania conferred the title of D.D. on the Rev. James Latta for rare scholarship. The Rev. Lindley C. Rutter came to Chestnut Level in 1835, and his stewardship extends over a period of forty years. He lived to see those he first baptized grow to man's estate, and also baptized their children. The elders present at his installation slept in the churchyard before he went to his rest beside them. He was always willing and able to maintain his principles, popular or unpopular. When but one vote was cast for the anti-slavery cause that vote was that of Rev. L. C. Rutter. He was a warm advocate of temperance, and never during his long pastorate did he lose the respect and love of his people, however great might be the differences of their opinions.

The Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church is situated on a hillcock in the village of Fairfield. It is a small frame structure, and was built in 1835. The carpenter-work was done by Abraham Boyce. Alexander Shank, W. H. Potts, Nathan Blake, William Arnold, and their wives were the first members. The first trustees were Shank, Potts, Shade, Arnold, and Barnett. The present trustees are James Cain, N. N. Hensel, Elias Hambleton, Matthias Harvey, and William Harrison Potts. The first preacher in charge was Robert Morrison, and the first presiding elder to preach in this church was Lawrence McCoombs. The first Sabbath-school superintendent was W. Harrison Potts, and the present superintendent is John Adams. The members number fifty-two.

Mount Zion Church was built mainly through the efforts of Alexander Shank, who emigrated to this country from Ireland in 1815. He was a weaver by trade. Converted to Christ in the Methodist faith, he became an earnest exhorter, and was licensed as a local preacher. In his anxiety for a church, he dreamed he was given a blank paper to present to a Mr. Caldwell for a subscription-heading and a contribution for church building. He stated the case to Caldwell, who headed the list with fifty dollars, and directed him to go to Gardner Furnace, a generous and eccentric Quaker, and secure a building lot. He did as directed, and was successful. Calling on Joseph Smith for a contribution, Joseph said, "Alexander, thee knows I do not believe in churches with paid preachers." Alex. replied, "We must have a fence around the graveyard." Joseph answered, "I will give thee ten dollars for the fence." In Baltimore he noticed three well-dressed gentlemen in conversation, and presented to them his subscrip-

list. Looking at him for an instant, one of the party said to the others, "Let us give him ten dollars apiece, on condition that he build as many bricks in the church as we give him dollars. It will be something to remember us by when we are gone." He raised five hundred dollars, with which was erected the plain little church, soon to be replaced by a new one. His constant feast of a merry heart, his sincerity and piety warmed all hearts towards him, and he is still affectionately spoken of by those who knew him as good old Father Shank.

Mount Hope Methodist Episcopal Church.—The beginning of the present Mount Hope Methodist Society in the northeastern part of Drumore originated in two classes: one met at Conewago Furnace, at Jonathan McMichael's, the other at Thomas Smith's. The leader was Mr. Smith. The first church was built on land purchased from H. Harmon, and the price paid was ten dollars for a quarter of an acre of land. It was a rough-sided, plain building, twenty-five feet square, with open seats. It was enlarged sixteen feet at one end, and eventually sold to the United Brethren. The trustees were Christian Lefevre, S. Crawford, and Thomas Smith. The present Mount Hope Church is pleasantly situated on an eminence in the northwestern part of Drumore, and is a substantial brick building, and was built in 1856, under the Rev. S. R. Gillingham's administration. The Methodists at this church number one hundred and twenty-one communicants, divided into five classes. The class-leaders are J. A. Steele, James McMichael, William H. Kline, Henry S. McMichael, and Henry Shaub. Rev. T. M. Brady is the pastor in charge.

The Drumore Baptist Church is an offshoot from the Coterain Baptist Church. In May, 1876, the following persons, Lizzie Cummings, Nancy Dare, Joseph Moore, Mary Alice Moore, W. O. Owen, Rebecca Owen, Emma Qwen, George Retzer, Jennie Retzer, Annie Retzer, Laura Phillips, Lizzie Shaw, John Hastings, Clara Hastings, Margaret R. Watson, John Watson, Margaret Watson, Almuz Watson, Anne Watson, Sarah R. Wilkinson, Phebe Wright, and Eliza Wright agreed to organize themselves into a new church, to be called the "Drumore Baptist Church." Rev. W. O. Owen was elected their pastor, and supplied them with preaching every two weeks in a house furnished by Mr. Dare, of Mechanics Grove. Soon after organization measures were taken to build a church, which was subsequently erected on a lot at the "Unicorn," donated by Mrs. Margaret Watson. In October, 1877, this house was dedicated to God. Rev. S. S. Snow, of the Atglen Baptist Church, preached the dedicatory sermon, assisted by Revs. Critchlow and Wells. The following year a flourishing Sabbath-school was established, with George Retzer as superintendent. During the following winter an extensive revival nearly doubled the original membership. Rev. W. O. Owen remained

pastor until 1881. Since then the Rev. Alfred Wells has been the pastor in charge. The church is a member of the Central Union Association of Baptist Churches. The property is valued at fifteen hundred dollars.

Old Mennonite Church.—Within the last ten years the Mennonites have rapidly increased in numbers in Drumore. In 1881 they erected a plain and comfortable house of worship a little north of Mechanics' Grove. It is known as the Mennonite Church at Mechanics' Grove. It is forty-six by thirty-five feet, and its erection was completed at a cost of seventeen hundred dollars. The original members numbered about twenty, among whom are Samuel Nissley, J. M. Swarr, Jacob Martin, Amos B. Miller, S. J. Ressler, and Abraham Brubaker. The church was dedicated, free of incumbrance, in the spring of 1882. It belongs to the Old Mennonite Church order. Bishop Benjamin Herr, Bishop Jacob N. Brubaker, and Rev. Amos Herr participated in the dedication. The number of members is steadily increasing. They have a flourishing Sabbath-school of eighty pupils, under the superintendence of J. M. Swarr.

Friends.—The Friends' meeting-house in Drumore was erected in 1816. It is located one-half mile south of Liberty Square. The land was donated by Jacob Shoemaker, and is a portion of the land purchased by him of Moses Irwin, Jr. He inherited the same from his father, Moses Irwin, who in the year 1748 took out a patent for three hundred and nine acres of land, and in 1750 another patent for one hundred and fifty acres. Previous to the erection of their present meeting-house the Friends assembled in an old school building, one mile west of the present location, on the south side of the road. Among the oldest members are found the names of Joseph Stubbs, David Parry, Jacob Shoemaker, Robert Clendenin, Isaac Smith, Isaac Bolton, Joseph Smith, Simon Pennock, George Lamborn, Amos Walton, Jesse Lamborn, James Worral and wife, and Ezekiel Atkinson.

The present elders are Jason Bolton and Alban Cutler. The meeting includes about one hundred members, and is known as the Drumore preparative meeting. It belongs to the Little Britain Monthly Meeting, Nottingham Quarterly, and Baltimore Yearly Meeting.

Educational.—Education in Drumore was carefully fostered by the Scotch-Irish element in its early history. In 1770 the Rev. James Latta, pastor of Chestnut Level Presbyterian Church, was principal of a Latin school. The school was on the farm now owned by John Myers, about a mile west of the Friends' meeting-house. Latin and English were thoroughly taught. Many of his pupils became famous in after-years. After Mr. Latta retired from active service, the school was continued by his son, Francis. Another son of the Lattas', for his classical acquirements, was selected by Aaron Burr as tutor for

his gifted daughter, Theodosia. In 1852 an academy building was erected at Chestnut Level, and in a few years an extensive boarding-house was added and the school flourished for several years. The first teacher was the Rev. J. Ross Ramsay; the last, Thomas R. Nicholson. Our semi-private normal schools, aided yearly by large State appropriations, have closed many excellent private institutions of learning in the unequal competition. Drumore township accepted the common school system in 1834, and had at that time 832 taxables. In 1837 there were 9 schools, 12 teachers, and 220 pupils, supported at an expenditure of \$3023. In 1883 there were 15 schools and 15 teachers. The school near Murphy's Loup is composed exclusively of colored pupils. The whole number of pupils in the schools in 1883 was 743, 387 are males and 356 females. These are maintained at an expense of \$450 per year. The number of taxables in the same year was 918.

Washington Lodge, No. 156, F. and A. M.—The Masonic fraternity of Drumore, known as the Washington Lodge, No. 156, F. and A. M., was granted its charter in 1818. The lodge first organized at the public-house of Philip Housekeeper, in Chestnut Level. The first officers were Jacob Moore, W. M.; John Ramsay, S. W.; Samuel B. Moore, J. W. Prominent among the old members were Gardner Furnace, John Kirke, Philip Housekeeper, John Keeler, John Modderwell, Wallace Null, John Robinson, Davis Snavely, John Valentine, T. C. Tomlinson, Oliver Watson, and Richard Edwards.

During the Anti-Masonic war the members were compelled frequently to change their place of meeting. Sometimes they met near Black Rock, at a public-house kept by a Mr. Dripp's, at other times they met at the Running Pump, kept by a Mr. Eliott. Fear of injury to themselves or their entertainers compelled them to meet at different places, so fierce was the Anti-Masonic fury. At that time they were greatly reduced in numbers. Henry Rush and David Snavely were sent at times to Lancaster to Lodge No. 43, for additional members to form a quorum. The Washington Lodge moved to Drumore Centre in 1857, and in 1868 they built their Masonic hall at a cost exceeding five thousand dollars. It is a handsome brick structure, three stories high, and the largest public hall in Drumore. Washington Lodge numbers eighty-seven members. Its present officers are William J. McComb, W. M.; David M. Boffenmyer, S. W.; Dr. J. M. Deaver, J. W.; and Edward Anbler, Sec., since 1862.

I. O. of G. T.—The Good Templars' Lodge in Drumore is a surviving branch of the Drumore and Martic Temperance Union. In 1869, Thomas Wentz of the Union noticed that very few of those who needed instruction in temperance principles attended the meetings. He stated the fact to Hon. James Black, of Lancaster, who suggested the new organization known as the Good Templars as a remedy.

At that time there were less than a dozen lodges in Pennsylvania. During the year a lodge was instituted, and the meetings were held in the old tan house, a little north of the dividing-line between Mertic and Drumore. The first officers were: W. S., Edwin Shoemaker; W. A. S., Rev. K. Hambleton; W. G., James Ecklin; W. C., Rev. J. McGhee; W. M., Joshua Wilson; W. I. G., John McKinley; W. O. G., Joseph Hackett; W. A. S., William L. Lamborn; W. D. M., A. B. Lamborn; R. H. S., Emor Bradley; L. H. S., Tilghman Thompson; Lodge Deputy, Edwin Shoemaker. The additional charter members were Thomas Wentz, Mary J. Wentz, William J. Wentz, John Wentz, Sarah A. Wentz, Emor P. Bradley, Maria Penny, Margaret F. Shoemaker, Jacob Cramer, William B. Hackett, Jeremiah Cooper, Louisa Cooper, Mary C. Cooper, and Eliza M. McGhee. The lodge was reorganized in September, 1871. Their present place of meeting is in the new hall at Liberty Square, which they have occupied since 1880. The lodge numbers eighty-five members.

The Drumore Lodge, No. 509, I. O. O. F., was instituted on the 6th day of January, 1855. Its charter members were James Cain, S. D. McConky, Hugh W. Ritchie, John McSparran, John Fowler, William Shank, John Kennedy, H. Coombs, Charles Parker, H. D. Hildebrand, Henry Harner, Fleming McSparran, Felix W. Swigart, Newlin Thompson, Elkana Coombs, Lawrence Hipple, John Russell, Edward Hicks, William A. Towson, and Allen S. Steele. The officers first elected and installed were Allen S. Steele, N. G.; James Cain, V. G.; S. D. McConkey, Sec.; Felix W. Swigart, A. Sec.; and Newlin Thompson, Treas. George Sanderson, D. D. G. M., of Lancaster County, was present on the occasion. They held their meetings in the ball-room over Fleming McSparran's store until Nov. 14, 1868, when they purchased a lot of ground adjoining the hotel in Fairfield of James Cain. On it they erected a hall convenient for their purpose, twenty-five by forty-five feet, and two stories, each of ten feet in height. The hall cost the association two thousand six hundred dollars. It was dedicated on the 11th of April, 1873, by Dr. John Levergood, D. D. G. M., and William Steadman, G. M. Up to the 6th of January the lodge had expended for relief and burying the dead four thousand four hundred and twenty-three dollars.

Conowingo Furnace was built by Michael Withers & Co. in 1809, and stopped in 1866. It was operated by the Withers Brothers until 1828. In the mean time it became the property of James Hopkins, an attorney of Lancaster. Samuel D. Orric became a partner, and the firm's name was Hopkins & Orric. After the retirement of Orric, James M. Hopkins was associated in the business, under the name of James Hopkins & Son. After the death of the father, Charles Brooke, Jr., acquired an interest, and the firm was known as Hopkins & Brooke. Brooke withdrew from the firm in 1837, and from that time

until 1867 James M. Hopkins conducted the business alone. A flouring mill was erected near the site of the old furnace in 1808, and it took the place of a mill built by Jacob Baer and wife in 1768. This mill was located south of the Furnace road, on the west bank of the Conowingo, near the Hopkins residence. The present substantial stone mill was built by James M. Hopkins, who leased it and engaged in farming and dairying. The quality of the ore used enabled Mr. Hopkins to manufacture iron of a superior grade, and he continued in the business longer than any of the other old manufacturers in the vicinity. The iron manufactured was of the neutral grade. It differed from cold short and hot short iron, as it possessed great tenacity either cold or hot. Much of the product was made into car-wheels, and after a lapse of thirty years the wheels are free from bumps and depression, apparently as good as new.

The Conowingo Rolling-Mill was erected by Neff & Kendric, and situated about two miles below the furnace on Conowingo Creek. It was purchased on the failure of the builders by Robert Coleman, owner of the Cornwall Furnaces, in Lebanon County, Pa. Coleman sold the rolling-mill to James Sproul, and in 1840 James M. Hopkins purchased it from Sproul. The mill was operated for a time by a Mr. Riddle, and lastly, in 1843, by Col. Peter Sides. After a time the building disappeared, the dam was swept away, and now there is scarcely a vestige left to arouse a suspicion that a rolling-mill ever existed there.

Sickle-Mills.—Sickles were extensively manufactured in Drumore at an early date. A sickle-mill was located on Fishing Creek, above the Penrose mansion, another on McFarland's Run, north of Stauffer's mill, and a shop south of the mill; another on the Robert Moore farm, another on the farm where George Long now resides, and one on Skelpie Run, built by Thomas Johnston and William Wright. Stephen John Hamilton had a steam sickle-mill on his farm. One stood near the blacksmith-shop of Samuel Wybels, and one in the forks of the road leading to Long's mill, on the Nathaniel Myers farm. One stood in the lane on the old James McPherson property, now owned by Jacob Denlinger. John King, in addition to the manufacture of scythes, also forged out sickle-irons. He owned a tilt-hammer, run by water-power, half a mile east of Fairfield, on the King farm, now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Ellen Sides. There was also a sickle-mill at Maderwell's, on a branch of the Octorara. Col. Hugh Long was among the first to manufacture sickles. He lived where James Long now resides, east of Liberty Square. John Long, son of Col. Hugh and father of William and Harvey Long, carried on the business. William Wright, one of the few surviving sickle artisans, was indentured to him at three years of age, and served until he was twenty-one years of age. Fishing Creek John Long, now eighty-two years of age, is another survivor. The sickles were sent to the hardware

dealers in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and by them sold to the retail merchants in all parts of the United States.

The superior quality of the Drummore sickles and the moderate price drove their English competitors out of the market. They were sold at one time as low as four dollars per dozen, at others as high as ten dollars per dozen. The iron for their manufacture was generally obtained at the Martie and Black Rock Forges. It was iron bars two inches in width and one in thickness. The steel used was English shear steel two inches by one-half inch. The steel for eight blades weighed one pound. They were toothed with a cold chisel and hammer. After the sickles were shaped, toothed, and tempered, they were ground and polished on fine Nova Scotia stones, and put up in packages of half a dozen each, and secured by twisted rye straw bands. Thirty dozen was a one-horse load. John Long was the last sickle manufacturer in Drummore, he having carried on the business until his death in 1855. The husbandmen of a hundred years ago reaped the golden grain with their tiny sickles, while to-day their descendants, with modern reaper and binders drawn by horses, gather more bountiful harvests.

Flouring-Mills.—The flouring-mills on Fishing Creek are Mills' Hesse's, Rank's (the latter better known as Hutton's), and Penrose & Pennock's. The first was built by Jesse Lamborn as a carding-, clover-, and saw-mill. James Mode changed it into a chopping-mill about 1860, and its present owner rebuilt it in 1873. The Penrose mill was at first built of stone, and the first history we have of a mill property there is in 1743, when it was owned by George McCullough. After being in the possession of many owners, Julius Hubert's representatives, in 1827, sold it to Israel Penrose. The Penrose brothers, Benjamin and Joseph, came into possession in 1833, and in 1842 they built the present mill.

Pennock's mill, as early as 1789, was owned by a man named Henry Hansman. At that time there was a clover-mill on the premises. This is the last mill on Fishing Creek.

Farther south, along the Susquehanna, is located Cain's saw-mill, on property in the possession of James Barnes, who in 1785 obtained it from David Mitchell. In 1840, James Barnes' son James rebuilt the mill on the old site, from which it was removed and rebuilt by James Cain, in 1875, on its present location. The right of way granted to the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad necessitated its removal. In 1880 the railroad company established Benton Station on the old saw-mill site.

Stauffer's flouring-mill, on the Conowingo Creek, was built by the Long brothers, William and Harvey, in 1848. An extensive business is carried on by its present owner.

The Puseyville mill, in the extreme eastern limit of Drummore, was built on the west branch of the Oc-

torara and Stewart's Run. In 1743 the property was owned by Matthew Brown. It came into the Pusey name from Hieronimus Eckman, who has owned it for four generations. Samuel Pusey removed the old mill and built the present stone part, and Mahlon Pusey erected the frame part. The farm and mill property is now in the possession of Thomas Pusey.

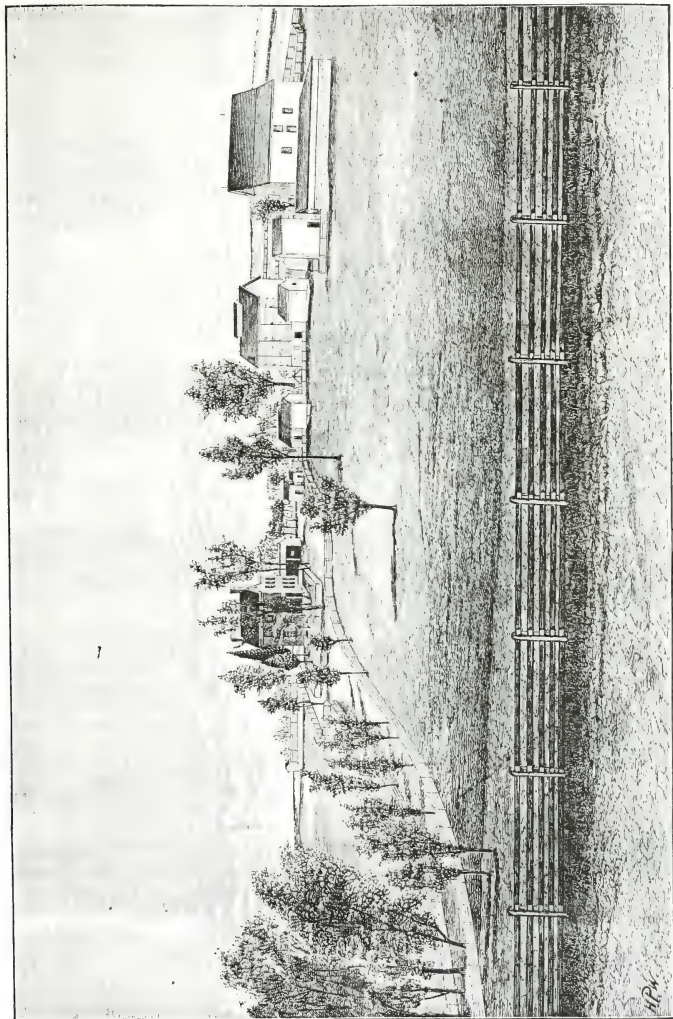
Rebellion of 1861-65.—As in all the preceding wars, so in the war of secession Drummore engaged actively for the preservation of the whole Union. The Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers that enlisted from her citizens were Capt. William H. Phillips, wounded at Cold Harbor; Lieut. William Chandler, captured in a close encounter at Hatcher's Run, and retained in Libby and Danville prisons until the general exchange; Q.m.-Sergt. Harvey Seiple; Com.-Sergts. Jackson W. Potts, Lewis A. Wickersham, John A. Rinier; Corp. William Seiple; William A. McPherson, company clerk; David Neff, farrier; Corp. Harvey Graff, died of wounds received October 27th; Privates William U. Drum, Joseph Hackett, Henry Hart, Henry Pagan (wounded Sept. 11, 1864), James Rogers, Amos Rinier, John Rinier, Mahlon Rinier, Thomas Trimble, John H. Trimble, Jacob Northamber. The regiment enlisted first in the six months' service, and afterwards in the three years. At the close of the war the companies were detailed to Appomattox Court-House, Charles City Court-House, and other places in that part of Virginia. The regiment was engaged at Mount Jackson, in the battles before Richmond, and around Petersburg, Boynton Plank-Road, Cold Harbor, Hatcher's Run, Bellefield raid, Poplar Grove Church, and elsewhere.

In the Two Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers, Rev. Ephraim Potts was lieutenant; Joseph Potts, Thomas McGuigon, and Edwin Gorsuch belonged to Company K. They were at the capture of Fort Fisher, N. C., Darbytown Road, and Chapin's Farm.

Lieut. Samuel Boyd raised a company for the six months' service, and in it were John S. Boyd, James H. Booth, and Alimus Watson as sergeants. The enlisted men were John C. Lewis, Esq., David Deaver, William Black, Isaac Kuhns, Jacob Redman, William Redman, Stephen McVey, Robert Clarke, Bicknell A. Boyce, William Risk, Robert Linton, Samuel Seiple, John J. Long, Albert Myers, and Sanders Maxwell.

At the expiration of their term of service many re-enlisted in the Seventy-ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiments. In the latter were John Myers, Henry Myers, David Earnhart, J. P. Hambleton, William McConsey, and John Fowler.

This regiment was engaged at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Lieuts. Eusch, Gilbert, and Harry Marsh commanded colored companies. Among the black soldiers from Drummore were Reuben A. Cook, Jonathan Stout, Robert Stout, Jacob Archey, James



RESIDENCE OF JOHN AND JANE C. MORGAN,
FAIRFIELD, LANE, VERMONT, U.S.A.

HP

Bowman, Sanders Richardson, Elwood Stokes, Joseph Harris, Charles Body, Isaac Body.

In other military organizations were Lieuts. Samuel Wright, Albert Wright, B. F. Tennis, William Tennis, George Long, Robert Bair, Joshua Bair, Joseph Showalter, Henry Showalter, Jacob Shaub, William Hess, John Eckman, William Wesley, Thomas Wesley, James Watson, Elias Watson, James McConsey, David Asprill, James P. Evans, Isaac Groff, George Russell, Benjamin Groff, William Hoffman, Harry Quigley, Elias Groff, Samuel Groff, Jacob Shaub, Benjamin Winters, Robert W. Dawson, Frank King, Joseph Retzer, Jasper Morrisson, Joseph Groff, Jackson Taylor, David Dunkle, Henry Shoop, Henry S. Weyart, Richard Retzer, and others.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was engaged in twenty-two battles. Among the most important were Chaplin Hills, or Perryville, Chickamauga, Buzzard's Roost, Mission Ridge, and Atlanta. William T. Clarke was commissary sergeant; Thomas B. Hambleton, Henry McCrabbe, Jacob Byers, Joseph Rinier, Emmor Bradley's sons, Thomas Wesley, William Hoffman, and others, from the six months' service. Dr. B. F. Sides was a surgeon in Forty-ninth Regiment. Dr. Iddings was also an army surgeon. The list of killed from Drumore include Robert Maxwell, John Smith, John Ritchie, Jasper Morrisson, and Joseph Kyle.

Slaves.—The last slaveholders in the township were Dr. Long, who had a female slave, Judy Rodney. Col. Long owned James Rodney. The Morrisons had a female slave, Sall Whipper. Col. Sam. Morrison's slave, Ebenezer Jackson, was freed by law at twenty-three years of age. William Ankrin, father of Martin Ankrin, had a slave purchased at his father's sale. Dr. James Ankrin owned a female slave, Mint. Elijah Mackintyre held many slaves. The last living slave in Drumore was owned by William Ritchie. Her name was Phillis Bush. She was a light-colored nutee, with straight hair, and was long known as "Aunt Phillis." Her husband was Cesar Augustus. At her death involuntary servitude ceased. Many of the slaves were buried in a colored graveyard on the ridge east of Chestnut Level Church, on the Rogers farm.

Past and Present Compared.—In the year 1772 John Long craves allowance for township payments and disbursements, £43 17s., about \$220. For the year 1882, a hundred and ten years later, the supervisors of Drumore claim \$5064.77 for the township disbursements. Granting that the wealth of the township has increased with its requirements, the comparison is startling. The first covers an estimate for what is now Martie, Drumore, Little Britain, and Fulton townships, and is attested by William Steele, William McAlister, Samuel Morrison, and Thomas Clarke, auditors. The latter includes only Drumore present, and is attested by Elias Aument, John Moore, and Solomon Gregg, auditors. Among the names promi-

nent in the early history of the township and familiar at the present time are those of Morrison, Ritchey, Long, Boyd, Moor, Penny, McClellan, Evan, Steele, Patershi, Reed, Scott, Johnson, Collins, Clarke, Black, Newswanger, Ramsey, Smith, McCullough, McPherson, McSparran, Neal, Martin, Hamilton, Awkrin, McLaughlin, King, Nelson, and others. A civilization that has maintained itself so long amid surrounding elements, that has wrested prosperity from adversity, liberty from absolute monarchy, as did the early settlers of Drumore, is certainly a civilization worth preserving. If the history of Drumore in the future shall be as honorable as that of the past we must preserve and practice the virtues of our ancestors.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

FLEMING McSPARRAN.

The McSparran family is one of the oldest in southern Lancaster County, and most prominently and actively associated with its local history and progress since its founder, James McSparran, settled there. James McSparran emigrated from the north of Ireland and settled with his wife, whose family name was Fleming, near Peach Bottom, on the Susquehanna River, but nothing certain can be traced as to the time or circumstances of his emigration or settlement, nor do his descendants possess any history of their ancestors, nor account of any branch of the family except their own, which has been so prolific here.

The son James, the father of our subject, was born at the old homestead in the year 1764, and married Elenor Neel, daughter of Thomas and Gressall Neel, *nie* Penny, a member of an old and widely-extended family, the direct representative of which at this writing (1883) is Thomas R. Neel, of Fulton township, Lancaster Co.

James McSparran died March 18, 1827, and Elenor Aug. 12, 1841, and were buried in what is known as "the old graveyard," near the present Presbyterian Church at Chestnut Level, of which church the family have always been energetic and steadfast members.

The issue of James and Elenor were: 1st, James, and Isabella Fleming (twins), born May 25, 1801. James married Amelia F. McCullough, March 8, 1832, and died May 31, 1863. His widow still owns the fine old homestead farm, where she lives with her daughter Lizzie and son Sanders. Isabella married John King, April 26, 1827, and died Dec. 14, 1871. Her daughter, Ellen, married B. F. Sides, M.D., and Jeannette married Sanders McCullough. The third child was Thomas Neel, born March 6, 1803, and died March 28, 1820; the fourth was Gressall, born Oct. 31, 1804, married June 2, 1831, Samuel Morrison, and died Dec. 31, 1856; the fifth was Eliza

Martha, born Sept. 12, 1806, married James Barnes July 26, 1827, and died Oct. 5, 1853; the sixth child was John McSparran, born July 15, 1808, of whom we furnish a sketch; the seventh, Elenor Jean, born Feb. 15, 1810, whom James Barnes married after the death of his first wife, Eliza. Elenor died Sept. 22, 1874. The eighth, Rachel Neel, born Feb. 4, 1812, died Aug. 28, 1819; the ninth, Margaret, born Dec. 8, 1813, who married William Steele; she died May 27, 1866. The tenth, Samuel, was born Nov. 20, 1815, and accidentally shot by his brother James, Feb. 18, 1837. Next, the eleventh child was born, our subject, Fleming McSparran, Sept. 12, 1817. The next birth was that of twins again, Thomas Neel and William, born Nov. 20, 1820.

Thomas married Lydiann Pusey, sister of the wife of Fleming. William married Alice, daughter of James Caldwell, Esq., who lived but a short time after her marriage. William married again, his second wife being Marcilena Williamson. Joseph was the fourteenth child, born June 26, 1823, and died July 24, 1834. Rachel, the fifteenth and last child, was born March 7, 1827.

Fleming was ten years old when his father died, and James Penny, who was appointed his guardian, apprenticed him when he reached the age of sixteen to William Eves, of Chester County, Pa., for two and a half years, to learn "the art, trade, and mysteries of tanning." After serving his apprenticeship, he worked on the farm at home for his brother, James, for some time. About the year 1838 he went to Illinois, where he was engaged in agriculture for a year. The following year he spent boating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. Returning to Lancaster County, traveling from Pittsburgh on horseback, he, with Amen Stubbs, April 4, 1840, entered the business of lumber dealer on the Susquehanna, at Barnes' saw-mill, now known as Benton Station, on the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad, under the firm-name of Stubbs & McSparran, in which business he continued two years, when, suffering from bad health, he sold out the business to James Barnes. For the year 1842 he was tax collector for his district. The following April he returned to the lumber business at the same place, with his brother, Thomas, as partner, where he remained until March 15, 1845, when he purchased the store property at Fairfield, where he spent the remainder of his life. While in the lumber business, he and Joseph Woodward were contractors for rebuilding the public road around Mitchell's Rock, near Benton. The road had been washed away previously by the ice and high water, but the new contractors were triumphant, and built a road that has borne the floods and battering of ice for years, and still remains an example of honest workmanship thoroughly done,—thoroughness being a characteristic of Mr. McSparran, and one secret of his success.

Dec. 30, 1846, he married his estimable wife, Mary

E. Pusey, daughter of Mahlon Pusey, Puseyville, Lancaster Co., and opened his store at Fairfield the following spring. A large family was born to them, the first being a daughter, born Oct. 3, 1847, whom they named Emma Housekeeper; next came James Mahlon, Dec. 23, 1848; Lydia Ellen, Jan. 21, 1850; Edwin Pusey, April 26, 1851; Samuel Cheyney, Oct. 28, 1852; Mary Alice, Nov. 27, 1854; Ida Elizabeth, April 9, 1856; William Fleming, Dec. 13, 1857; Marion, Sept. 19, 1859; Edgar Lyons, June 18, 1861; Isabel King, June 16, 1863; Margaret Steele, May 15, 1866; and Anna Pusey, May 4, 1867. Edwin died Aug. 14, 1867; Mary, May 16, 1855; Margaret, Sept. 10, 1866; and Anna, March 28, 1871, and Death never touched a fairer blossom or a brighter promise!

Emma married David Weidley, Oct. 2, 1876, to whom one child was born—Elizabeth McSparran—to live only from May 17, 1879, to the 27th of August following.

James M. married Laura H. Wentz, Dec. 24, 1879, and settled on his farm near his old home. Two children have been born to them,—Guy Fleming and John Walter.

Samuel C. married Floretta C. Cain, Dec. 29, 1880, and they have named their one child Elmer Cheyney. They also have purchased a farm and settled almost within sight of the roof-tree "at home." The home-place, store and farm, is owned by three of the unmarried children,—Lydia, Ida, and William F.,—who conduct successfully the business so well established by their parents, the other three unmarried children making their home with them.

Fleming McSparran is another example of the success of the Scotch-Irish tact and energy, exercised with temperance and forethought and guided by honesty. Certainly it is the surest evidence of nobility in a man when those with whom he is thrown into social and business contact increase their respect for him day by day, and grow warmer in friendship as life's sun goes down the western sky. In these days of mammon-worship it is a pleasure to find a man who, though his financial success be very decided, and that success made possible only by the genius of self-denial and hard work, who sees in every man a brother, though he be on the lowest round of the social ladder, where circumstances of birth, education, and life have almost chained him; the man who never fails, to see in such a one "a man for a' that" is a benediction on his community. His kindness of heart and human sympathies win him friends wherever he has acquaintances, who, when they follow his body to the grave as their last mark of respect, feel that they have lost more than he. Such a man was the subject of this sketch. Contracting a severe cold while performing an act of charity, in the spring of 1876, he died March 20th of that year, and was buried at Chestnut Level, whither his beloved wife followed him soon after, falling beneath a fatal stroke of paralysis at the death-bed of a nephew, March 4, 1879.



A. M. Sparran



John McSparran



WILLIAM MARSH

JOHN McSPARRAN.

Of the McSparran family, which is one of the representative families of the southern part of Lancaster County, James McSparran (grandfather of our subject) is the first of whom anything definite is known at this time. He was, as the name indicates, of Irish extraction. He settled, some time in the latter part of the eighteenth century, in what is now Fulton township, in Lancaster County, on the farm now owned by the heirs of his grandson, who was also named James. At his death his farm passed into the possession of his son James, the rest of the family going in different directions. The last named, James, married Eleanor Neel, by whom he had fifteen children, viz.: James, Isabel, Thomas, Gresail, Eliza, John, Eleanor, Rachel, Fleming, William, Thomas N., Samuel, Joseph, Margaret, and Rachel. John, of whom this sketch is written, was born on the home farm July 15, 1808, and grew to manhood there, receiving only a common school education. Arrived at his majority, he and his brother James bought of their father's heirs the home-farm at its appraised valuation. They owned and worked it together four years, when John sold his interest to his brother James. In 1832, Mr. McSparran bought in Drumore township the farm he now resides upon. It was then what was called commons and was considered almost worthless, but now, after more than half a century, it ranks among the fine farms of Lancaster County, the result of good management. In 1840, with three others, Mr. McSparran established the store in Fairfield now known as the McSparran store. He continued one of the firm until 1847, when he sold his interest to his brother Fleming. Mr. McSparran has now retired from active business, his son, James G., having assumed the management of affairs. In his religious belief he is a Presbyterian, as were his ancestors before him; in politics a Democrat of the old school, and in his younger days an active worker in the party. For twelve years in succession he was a school director, and has held other township offices. For many years he seldom missed a county convention, and has at different times attended as delegate the State conventions of his party. At present he does not take any active part in politics, but his place is ably filled by his son James, who is one of the active and prominent young politicians who are doing so much to restore the party to power. He (James) has been school director several years, and has ably filled other township offices. He has been a delegate to both county and State conventions, and in 1879 was one of the Democratic Presidential electors for his native State. John McSparran has been twice married; his first wife was Miss Isabella McCullough, who was born in 1816. Their children were Nancy E., born May 1, 1841, died Dec. 8, 1852; James G., born Dec. 19, 1843. Mrs. McSparran died Aug. 23, 1845. For his second wife he married Eliza Collins, who was born Aug. 8, 1812, and died Feb. 2,

1877. To them were born David C., April 7, 1854, died September 17th, same year; Eleanor I., born Aug. 26, 1854, and died Oct. 15, 1855. James G. McSparran married Miss Sarah M. Collins, and they have had four children, as follows: Isabella M., Thomas C. (deceased), Chella Grace, John A., and James O.

WILLIAM MARSH.

William Marsh was born in Sadsbury township. When he was quite a young man he began the manufacture of scythes, which he continued until 1840, when he purchased a farm in Bart township, where he lived eight years. In 1850 he removed to Drumore township, and lived there until his death, which occurred in 1872. In 1829 he married Alace, daughter of John Watson, of "Unicorn." Their children, ten in number, are Tamor, Sarah, Alace, Mary, Rachel R., W. Harry, James R., Enos, Margaret M., and Minnie. Tamor, the eldest daughter, married B. W. Fox. They have three children, namely, Joseph, Alace, and Mary. Sarah married Hieronymus Eckman. Their children are Alace, Harry, and Sadie. Alace married Marcelona Goar. They have no children. Mary married Joshua Eckman. Their children are Jacob, Isaac, Margaret, and Mary. Rachel married Dr. B. A. Boyce,—no children. W. Harry married Jennie Alexander. Their children are John M., Lela M., and William E. James R. married Miss E. E. Eckman. Their children are Alace, Manne, and Bertha. Enos W. married Miss, M. E. Smedley. They have two children, Clarence W. and Emmor E. Margaret M. married John Adams. Their children are Mary and James. Anna M. married O. C. Guiney. They have one child, Mable.

Mr. Marsh was a man who was always respected for his honor, his deeds of kindness, and many virtues that render one worthy of imitation and remembrance.

Enos, Harry, and James (his sons) have been in the mercantile business for more than twenty years, and their deportment and business qualifications reflect credit upon their name.

JOHN NEAL RUSSELL.

The descendants of John Neal Russell feel a pardonable pride in his record as one of the most progressive agriculturists of his time.

He was born in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle Co., Del., July 3, 1804, and died in Drumore township, Lancaster Co., Pa., Dec. 23, 1876. His grandfather, Paul Russell, or Roussel, as it was formerly spelled, emigrated to this country from one of the Rhenish provinces of Germany about the middle of the last century, and settled on the west bank of the Delaware, where his son John, father of John N., was born Dec. 12, 1765.

In 1802, John Russell was united in marriage to Ann Neal, a daughter of John Neal, a noted educator in his day, and a man of broad culture and of fine literary tastes. Of this union John Neal Russell was the only child. His father being a busy, energetic farmer, had but little time to devote to the education of his son. His mother, however, who was a woman of rare force of character, with a liberal education, devoted much time and attention to his youthful training. At an early age he was sent to a boardings-school at Chester, Pa., conducted by his relatives, John and Samuel Gummiere, where he remained several years, and during which time he received a substantial education.

If at the threshold of his life's work his inclinations seemed to lure him into the field of literature, a decided taste for which he inherited, other influences and considerations were impelling him elsewhere. The care, responsibility, and toil of breaking up and reclaiming a worn-out farm of four hundred acres confronted him. The situation seemed to admit of but one solution. He was to be a farmer.

This decision once reached, he entered upon his work, as he did in everything, with a stern purpose and unswerving resolution. The books that now most interested him were those that treated of agriculture. He educated himself anew. What he read at night he put in practice through the day.

Much of the farm in Dunmore was at this time under water; that is to say, there were several streams running nearly its whole length, and the valleys of these were nothing more than stagnant swamps. The observant farmer saw in these the future garden-spots of the farm. To reclaim these waste places was the work of long years, but it was successfully accomplished. When it is known that thorough draining requires ditches to be sunk not more than fifteen feet apart, and that these ditches when dug have to be carefully laid with side and top stones and then filled in with smaller stones, and top-dressed, it will be comprehended what a careful system of underdraining means. Fifty dollars an acre is the estimated cost of such thorough underdraining.

In speaking of this work in after-years, Mr. Russell said it had paid him better than any other work he had ever done on the farm; and no one who walks over that rich green sward now can well doubt it. Mr. Russell was also a pioneer in other branches of agriculture. He was one of the first in his section to use lime as a manure. Firmly convinced of its efficacy, he embarked in it boldly and extensively when others doubted and hesitated. That the end fully justified the means was obvious enough when, a few years afterwards, the fruits of the farm had been increased many fold, the uplands and valleys had been clad in a robe of verdure, and the debt created in the face of the doubting wisecracks to pay for the fertilizer wiped out.

His was eminently an experimental farm. There

was no system that did not receive at his hands a fair trial. If it failed there was an end of it. If it succeeded he not only adopted it, but freely gave the benefit of his experience to others, and urged a trial by them. Every improvement in agricultural machinery found its way to his farm, and generally remained there if it possessed any advantage over the old appliance.

In the manner of his farming Mr. Russell was scrupulously painstaking; so much so, indeed, that the profit in dollars and cents was not unfrequently eaten up in time and labor. He held religiously to the maxim that "whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

Thus, after a time, his farm came to be known as one of the model farms of Lancaster County; so fertile were its fields and pastures, so well kept, so complete in all its appointments; and thus, too, was the farm itself the workman's reward in his declining years.

Mr. Russell was one of the first in his neighborhood to espouse the anti-slavery cause. His inherent love of liberty, and hatred of oppression in every form, would no doubt have made him an abolitionist under almost any circumstance; but finding himself placed as he was directly in the highway leading from slavery to freedom, and only a few miles from the slave border, his convictions concerning the subject of slavery were necessarily intensified.

In several instances slaves were captured in his immediate neighborhood and remanded into bondage. In one instance an escaped fugitive slave woman living in his father's family was stealthily caught, tied, and carried away in broad daylight. Occurrences such as these seem to have established a strong bond of sympathy between him and the unfortunate colored race. His house became known as one of the principal stations on the underground railroad. Not unfrequently as many as twenty fugitives at a time were rested and fed upon his premises, and afterwards conveyed away in wagons.

From 1840 to 1856 Mr. Russell felt justified in declining to participate in State or national politics, deeming the machinery of government as being at that period operated directly in the interest of slavery, and therefore unworthy of his support. From 1856 forward he was an ardent and earnest supporter of the principles and measures of the Republican party.

The cause of temperance had no more staunch friend anywhere than it had in John N. Russell. To the unfortunate victim to drink he was ever ready to extend the warmest sympathy, and scarcely any sacrifice was deemed too great where there was the remotest chance of reclaiming the fallen. Against the rum traffic he never ceased to wage the most determined warfare.

Among the strongest traits of Mr. Russell's character were his strict integrity, his high regard for



John N. Russell

truth, and his fearless fidelity to duty, as he understood it, under all circumstances. To the long exercise of qualities such as these was no doubt in a great measure due the calm and peaceful close of his life.

In 1830, Mr. Russell was united in marriage to Amelia Kirk, daughter of Elisha Kirk, of Nottingham, Cecil Co., Md. She survived him but a short time, having died March 12, 1877. He left to survive him children as follows: Slater B., justice of the peace and conveyancer, West Chester, Pa.; Annie N., intermarried with George H. Kirk, superintendent of the Whitney Car-Wheel Works, Philadelphia; Mary, intermarried with Jacob T. Whitson, farmer, Fulton township, Lancaster Co., Pa.; Rachel H., intermarried with William M. Hayes, a member of the Chester County bar, West Chester, Pa.; George H., stock-grower, Utica, Montana; and Hannah, intermarried with Elwood Smedley, farmer, Fulton township, Lancaster Co., Pa.

LEA P. BROWN.

Some time prior to the Revolutionary war three brothers by the name of Brown emigrated from Ireland to America, and settled, it is thought, in Chester County, Pa., where David Brown, the first of the descendants of whom anything definite is known, was born on the 18th day of December, 1758. Of his children, James Brown, the father of our subject, was born in Chester County, Pa., Jan. 25, 1792. David Brown married Diana Allen, who was born March 8, 1757. Their children were Allen, David, John, Sarah, James, Mercer, William, Jane, and George. In 1798, David emigrated with his family to Drumore township, in Lancaster Co., and bought four hundred acres of land, part of which is now owned by William A. Brown and Robert Evans, on which he died April 21, 1843. His wife passed away May 22, 1848. James Brown, who was born in Chester County, as above set forth, grew to manhood on the Drumore farm, and married Ann D. Pusey, who was born in Drumore, Jan. 30, 1796. The Puseys are an old Lancaster family, and came originally from England. On the death of his father (David Brown), he received by will the farm of one hundred and fifty-seven acres, now owned and resided upon by Lea P. Brown. James carried on farming, as had his ancestors before him. He was a Quaker, as was his wife by birth-right. He died Nov. 10, 1852, Mrs. Brown Nov. 4, 1853. His children were John, born Feb. 3, 1816; Lea P., Sept. 28, 1817; Samuel P., June 3, 1819; James A., Feb. 19, 1821; Mary D., Dec. 1, 1825; Emily, Jan. 11, 1827; and David, Nov. 15, 1828. Of these all are living but Samuel, Allen, and Emily. On the home-farm Lea P. grew to manhood, obtaining such education as could be acquired by a few months' attendance at the district schools of his time. Arrived at his majority, he started in life on his own account by working part of his father's farm on

shares. Raising potatoes at twenty-five cents per bushel, and working for forty cents a day, seemed a slow way of getting a start, but for Mr. Brown there was no other way, and he persevered, and by such slow means obtained the foundation for the nice fortune he now enjoys. After his father's death he and his brother David bought of the heirs the home-farm, which they owned and operated until 1858, when he bought David's share. Under his management it has become one of the fine farms for which Lancaster County is noted, though at one time it would not raise grain enough to supply the family wants. Mr. Brown also owns another farm, both of which, with the help of his sons, he most successfully manages.



Lea P. Brown

In the days gone by the Browns were Whigs, as was Lea P., until the organization of the Republican party, since when he has been a sturdy supporter of its principles. He has been a school director several years, and has held other township offices. In December, 1842, he married Miss Malinda Patterson, daughter of Samuel and Mary Patterson. She died childless, Dec. 27, 1848. On the 14th day of September, 1855, Mr. Brown was again married, his choice being Miss Elizabeth Philena, daughter of Thomas and Hannah W. (Pusey) Patterson. She was born in Little Britain township, Lancaster Co., Pa., Oct. 16, 1828. The Pattersons are an old and prominent family of Lancaster County. His great-grandfather, James Patterson, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1708. He married a widow lady, whose maiden name was Mary Hamilton. It is not known when he came to

Little Britain, where he died in 1792. His son, Thomas Patterson, was born in 1795, and died Aug. 25, 1828. Thomas married Mary Tannyhill, and resided on the farm his father had owned, where their children Rebecca, Elizabeth, Samuel, Nathan, Mary, Margaret, Thomas, James, and Jane were born. Of these, Thomas, the father of Miss Brown, was born Feb. 13, 1790, and died July 30, 1857. He married Hannah W. Pusey, Feb. 11, 1820. She was born Jan. 9, 1804, and died Jan. 26, 1848. To them were born seven children, namely, Ashmore, John L., Thomas M., Maria M., Elizabeth P., James H., and Samuel E., all of whom are living but two. Of the Patterson family, one was Gen. Thomas Patterson, who led a force to the assistance of Gen. Hull during the siege of Detroit in the war of 1812, but did not arrive in time to prevent its surrender to the British. The general was also a member of Congress, as was his brother John, who represented a district in Ohio, and was for many years an associate judge in Belmont County in the last-named State. To Mr. and Mrs. Lea P. Brown have been born three sons, viz., James H., born Aug. 9, 1854, died April 19, 1855; Thomas W., born Sept. 26, 1856, married Nov. 28, 1882, to Miss Georgie A. Paxson; and James E., born July 8, 1865.

CHAPTER L.

EARL TOWNSHIP.¹

AMONG the townships of Lancaster County, laid out at its organization in 1729, none seems to have enjoyed more advantages than Earl. Of considerable extent, it embraced lands among the best in the new county. The soil was principally limestone. The surface of the district was moderately rolling, including several valleys of considerable extent. A range of hills, the Welsh Mountains, skirted its southern border. Nowhere was the soil more fertile. It was famous for its excellent timber and the abundance of its water supplies, almost every farm having had its own spring of water. Its numerous advantages early drew the attention of emigrants, and none of the early townships filled up more rapidly. The settlers were principally Germans from the Palatinate, men of a hardy type, accustomed to toil, and the possessors of many sterling virtues. Their descendants to-day, for the most part, still hold the lands they purchased from the Proprietaries, and Earl, with her vigorous offspring, East Earl and West Earl, is to-day among the best cultivated, the richest, and most intelligent portions of Lancaster County.

It was not until 1717 that pioneers found their way into Earl township. This honor belongs to Hans Graaf, a Swiss refugee, who arrived in Pennsylvania in 1696, and after remaining for some years in the vicinity of Philadelphia first located in the Pequea Valley. While in pursuit of his strayed horses he found his way into what is familiarly known as Groff's Thal, within the limits of West Earl township. Pleased with the country, he had his wife, children, and chattels conveyed thither, and located on the stream now called Groff's Run, where he soon after took up land.²

This Hans Graaf was a man of more than ordinary force of character; he was the principal person in the new settlement that sprang up around him, even to the time of his death, in 1746; his name frequently occurs in the colonial records; he was one of the persons named to lay out the "King's High Road," from Lancaster to Philadelphia, in 1738. Along with many others he was naturalized on Oct. 14, 1729, in the third year of the reign of George II. He had already built a mill prior to 1729, and when in that year the township was organized the citizens honored both themselves and him in giving his name, Graaf, in its English equivalent, Earl, to the new district. The foundation stones of the cabin he built in 1718 are yet to be seen on the old Groff place.

As early as 1734 the springs along the northern and southern slopes of the Welsh Mountains and along Mill Creek had owners; the Martys and Ellmakers were among these. In 1724 another settlement was begun, and again by Swiss and Palatines, in "Weber's Thal," now "Weaverland," and within the present limits of East Earl. Among them were the familiar names of Weber, Guth or Good, Martin, Schneider, Miller, Zimmerman, and others. These were chiefly Mennonites, to which creed many of the people of that region still remain attached. Their nearest neighbors were a colony of Welsh, who located in Chester County in 1722, but had extended their settlement as far westward as where Churchtown now stands. The Morgans, Edwards, Jenkinses, Davises, Joneses, and Evanses were among those pioneers.

¹ The survey of this land was made on Oct. 1, 1718, and calls for eleven hundred and fifty acres; on the 28th of February, 1724, he bought two hundred and fifty acres from Martin Kendrick and Hans Herr, who had purchased five thousand acres from Pennon on the 23d of November, 1717. Under these two warrants their descendants gave to him in a single tract, on a branch of the Chesapeake or Groff's Run, four thousand and nine hundred acres on Oct. 19, 1727, and for which a deed was made to him by Thomas Pennon Nov. 18, 1727. This deed after reciting the circumstances of the survey, gives an account and makes transfer "of all mines, minerals, quarries, meadows, marshes, swamps, swamps, cripples, woods, underwoods, timber and trees, ways, waters, water courses, liberties, profits, commodities, advantages, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, to hawk and hunt, fish and fowl and upon the hereby granted land and premises." The price paid for this costly tract of land was £41 18 s. and one English silver shilling, and for every one hundred acres, he was paid annually on every 1st of March in the city of Lancaster. Ascertaining in one way that his tract did not contain the full number of acres called for by his deed, he asked for a resurvey, which was granted on Oct. 16, 1742, when ninety-one additional acres were given him as shortage.

² The history of the three Earls was very carefully prepared by Frank R. Joffeferend in 1876, and is here reproduced, with some additional material, bringing it to the present time. It has been thought best to retain its unity, and the early history of what is now East and West Earl will be found in this sketch.

While colonies had thus been founded, both in what are now the bounds of West and East Earl, up to this time no white men had effected a settlement in Earl proper. In the summer of 1727 the ship "William and Sarah"¹ sailed from Rotterdam with ninety families of Palatines, numbering in all about four hundred souls.² They arrived in Philadelphia in September of that year. Among them were two brothers, Alexander and John Dillenderfer,³ the former settled in Oley, Berks Co., while the latter, in 1728, loaded his family and household goods on a wagon owned by one Martin, of Weaverland, and at length came to a halt beneath a spreading oak in the near vicinity of the present New Holland.

His neighbors at Groff's Dale and Weber's Dale kindly aided him in putting up a rude cabin wherein to shelter his family. These same kind friends supplied him with flour and meat for his immediate necessities, and a Mr. Bear generously gave him a cow. This was the humble beginning of New Holland, the metropolis of the Earls, but at that day known as Sæue Schwamm. This very suggestive name was applied to a narrow strip of low land lying immediately north of the present town, and now in the ownership of the Hoovers, Mentzers, and Rolands. John Dillenderfer was not left long alone in his woodland solitude. In the course of a few years quite a number of other Germans located in the neighborhood; among them were the familiar names of Stone, Brimmer, Diller, Brubaker, Koch, Roland, Sprecher, Mentzer, Kinzer, Rauck, Weidler, Becher, Luther, Bitzer, Schultz, and many others, all of whom are to this day represented by numerous descendants.⁴ The youthful colony must have increased rapidly, as no less than seventy persons communed with the Lutheran congregation of this place in 1748, which would indicate a population of several hundred, although it is more than probable that many of them were from the adjacent settlements, where, in the absence of any church organizations of this denomination, such privileges were not obtainable, just as

the Presbyterians of Caernarvon traversed the Welsh Mountain to attend the parent church in Pequea, or those of the Reformed Church gathered at Zeltenreich's.⁵

Earl Township Organized.—Lancaster County was legally established in the spring of 1729. On the 9th day of June following a county meeting was held, and the names and boundaries of seventeen townships were then established by the people and magistrates assembled for that purpose. Earl township was tenth on the list, taking its name, as has already been stated, from the first white settler within its limits. The boundaries and name were confirmed by the Quarter Sessions Court, held on the 1st of August ensuing. The following is a transcript of the original entry in the court docket: "Earl township: beginning by Peter's Road by Conestogoe Creek, being a corner of Leacock township; thence up Conestogoe Creek by the east side thereof, to the mouth of Muddy Creek, and up Muddy Creek to the Indian path; thence along the southern branch of Peter's Creek to the brow of Turkey Hill; thence southerly on a direct course to the northeast corner of Thomas Edward's land, and by the said land southerly over Conestogoe Creek to another corner of P(enn)'s land; thence on a direct course to the corner of the west line of Nathan Evan's land, then by the said land and along southerly to the top of the mountain; thence westerly along said mountain by Salisbury line to David Cowan's west corner; thence to Peter's Road, and along the same to the place of beginning." However plain these boundaries may have been to those who located them, they seem a little indefinite to us and a surveyor would have a tough and puzzling time of it to run those lines now. At the same time constables, supervisors, and overseers of the poor were appointed for the townships just organized. The first constable for Earl was

¹ Col. Rec. III. 390.

² When large bodies of Germans came together they were almost invariably accompanied by a clergyman. Along with these four hundred Palatine emigrants came the Rev. George Michael Weis, a German Reformed minister, and a graduate of the University of Heidelberg. He was a learned divine, a hucscholar, and spoke Latin as readily as his mother tongue.—*Holland a Log of Pa.*, xx p. 128.

³ The Palatines who came over in the "William and Sarah" were registered on Sept. 21, 1727. Alexander Dillenderfer signed his own name, but John could not write. John was sick when the vessel arrived, and his name was not registered immediately.

⁴ The Zimmermans, Rudys, Wolds, Wittmers, Sautlis, Stauffers, Milers, Seigles, Shultzes, Styers, Hoffmans, Keyers, Wengers, Kochs, Schmidts, all came over in 1727; the Shocks, Edmonsons, Raucks, Stouffers, Seylers, in 1728; the Reifs, Boymans, Keisers, Ketsels, in 1729; the Nagels, Hesses, Meyers, Oetholases, Bears, Kilians, in 1730; the Eckerts, Munnies, Mulls, Freys, in 1731; the Mussmans, Holls, Stegers, Rudys, Benders, Schlegels, Sprecher, in 1732; the Winters, Wagners, Brimmers, Summys, in 1741. In some cases as many as *three* persons bearing the same name came in the same year, and each succeeding year brought more of the same name. The spelling has in nearly every instance been changed to that now in vogue.

⁵ It is a very common error to suppose that all those of the same name in a certain district are descended from a single ancestor. This mistake prevails very generally in these townships and throughout the county. Hardly any name can be mentioned among the German emigrants that is not represented by dozens and often scores of duplicates of the same, who followed each other over in rapid succession. For instance, I have seldom seen a Groff on a Hill who did not claim to be a direct descendant of those early pioneers, Hans Graaf and Hans Herr; this is a pardonable weakness, but will not bear the test of strict historical scrutiny. These names, and that of Guth or Gosh, appear on almost every ship's list, and it might perhaps stagger the faith of these claimants if they were asked what had become of all the offspring of the other Graafs and Herrs who followed the first ones of these names. Did only these first ones leave descendants? May not the scores of other Graafs and Herrs who came to Pennsylvania also have had children, and if so, what has become of them? This argument, if pressed home, would, I fear, rub out many who believe they can trace their ancestry to certain early settlers.

Unfortunately, hardly one in a hundred of all the leading themselves who sought refuge and home in the land of Penn. has left written evidence, through which no one has been able of his living lineage might be authenticated. The Hoovers, living near New Holland, are among these fortunate few. Their ancestor was Johan Ulrich Hoover, one of the thirty three thousand who, at the invitation of Queen Anne, in 1708-9, left Germany for England.

Martin Grove;¹ no supervisor nor overseer of the poor was named. This circumstance may doubtless be explained by the fact that the public roads were too few and unimportant to require the services of a supervisor, and that the number of indigent and needy was so few as to not require overseers; at all events, we give the benefit of this supposition. Edward Edwards was, in 1739, appointed pound keeper of the township; he and the constable already named are the first township officers of whom there remains any record.

Township Divided.—For a period of one hundred and four years the boundaries of Earl township as already given remained unchanged and undisturbed; the increasing population and the inconvenience arising from its great area made a division necessary. A petition was accordingly addressed to the County Court to that effect. On Aug. 18, 1828, viewers were appointed; their names were William Gibbons, Adam Reigart, and Christian H. Rauch. Their report was in favor of a division, and was confirmed on Nov. 18, 1833, the new township being called West Earl, while the old township continued to be called Earl, sometimes East Earl. There being a considerable sum of money in the township treasury at the period of separation, the newly-created district claimed its share, but the parent township failing to see the matter in the same light, an adjustment of the difficulty was reached through the medium of the courts, which awarded a *pro rata* dividend. A further subdivision was petitioned for eighteen years later. Samuel Eberly, John L. Sharp, and Adam Keller were appointed viewers to inquire into the propriety of dividing Earl (also East Earl) township. They reported recommending such division on July 23, 1851; their report was read and filed on Aug. 19, 1851, and confirmed by the court on the same day. The area of the township as originally defined was forty-three thousand nine hundred and eighty-six acres, a principality in itself. Inasmuch as for more than one hundred years, and those the most important and interesting of their history, the Earls were a single, individual township, it has been deemed proper for the purpose of this sketch to attempt no divisional history; they were the same in manners, customs, and government, and in a general sense what shall be

said concerning them is as applicable to the whole township in its entirety as to any particular parts thereof, and not to these townships only, but also, in a measure, to the county and the State at large.

Lands taken up.—Nearly all the early settlers took up land, as it was called,—that is, purchased a certain number of acres from the proprietary. Penn himself did not sell in small quantities, but those who bought large tracts resold to others. The price established was about ten cents per acre, with a small quit-rent.² It is hardly necessary to say none is to be had here at that price now. As the Palatinate was one of the best cultivated districts of Germany, so, too, did this and the adjacent townships soon become the most thrifty and prosperous portions of the State. Many of the early settlers were very poor. These were known as redemptioners, persons who, upon their arrival here, were obliged to sell their personal services for a term of years to pay their passage-money. In 1722 we read some of these were disposed at ten pounds each for five years' servitude. A manuscript of the times says "many who have come over under covenants for four years are now masters of great estates." Some of the redemptioners here in Earl became prominent and wealthy citizens; it was no bar to wealth or respectability.

Roads and Highways.—As has already been said, no road supervisors were appointed when the township was organized, as was done in some of the others; the natural inference is that there were few roads within the Earl limits. There were, however, three prominent highways, of which mention is made prior to the township organization, but no facts relative to the time when they were laid out have been ascertained. Perhaps they were originally Indian paths only, and afterwards converted into highways. These were, first, the Horse-Shoe road, running east and west, upon which New Holland is built, and the road upon part of whose course the New Holland turnpike rests. The second was known as the Paxton road; the village of Hinkletown is traversed by it, and it is now known as the Harrisburg and Downingtown turnpike. The third was the Peter's road, leading from the Conestoga to Pequea, and crossing the Horse-Shoe road about two miles west of New Holland. Tradition, ever an unsafe guide, says it derived its name from a well-known friendly Indian, called Peter, who, in his excursions across the township, followed this road; but history more truth-

¹ The township constables for a series of years beginning in 1762, when the earliest kept record begins, were as follows: 1762, Henry Stouffer and Peter Baker; 1763, George Gehr; 1764, Frederick Sparr; 1765, Abraham Forney; this same Forney having appeared at the regular term of court in November when the roll was taken, and afterwards absented himself without permission, was fined ten shillings, along with twelve other delinquents; 1766, Jonathan Rhoad; 1767, Andrew Gehr; 1768, Joseph Gehr; 1769, Henry Landess; 1770, Joseph Gehr; 1771-73, Valentine Kinzer; 1774, William Reindles.

In 1767 there only licensed landowners in Earl were George Hinkle, George Staley, Abraham Forney, Christian Schwittdler, Martin Sayer, and Conrad Rutting. The first named took out licenses regularly for a long series of years; when his name disappears that of Ann Hinkle, doubtless his widow or daughter, takes its place, if experience has anything to do with the matter, we may safely infer she "knew how to run a hotel."

² Penn's published price for lands was as follows: 500 acres, free of all Indian incumbrances, for £1700, and one shilling quit-rent for every 100 acres, the quit-rent was not uniform in all cases and could be extinguished at the time of purchase by paying 2000*s*. in addition to the original £1000 purchase money. Lands were also sold 4*s*. an acre could not buy at 1*d*. per acre, no single rental was allowed to take more than 50*s*. an acre. All quit rents, except in manors, were abolished by an act passed Nov. 27, 1773. These rents, in the course of time, produced the proprietary a very large revenue. "The annual income of the proprietary in 1769 from quit rents, ground-rents, rents of manors, and other appurtenant and settled lands was nearly £30,000."—*Encyclopaedia*, iv, 192.

fully tells us that Peter Bizaillon, a French Indian trader, whose grave is to be seen in St. John's Episcopal Churchyard, at Pequea, traveled it often and bequeathed it his name. The necessities of the settlers soon demanded others, and a number were petitioned for within the next few years. Naturally enough the mills were the objective points, and nearly all the roads laid out from 1740 to 1775 were from the few early roads to certain mills: "to mill and market" was the usual reading of the petitions.

Of these mills quite a number were in existence as early as 1760. Among them were Rein's mill, Henry Weaver's mill, Greybill's mill, Carpenter's mill, Peter Light's mill, and William Douglass' mill. It would be an interesting study for local antiquarians to determine the sites of these early establishments. For a time the mills nearest the early settlers were those on the Brandywine, whither they often went for meal. It was not an uncommon thing for a settler in these townships to load several bushels of wheat on his horse, take it to Downingtown, and exchange it for salt.

An artificial road from the Blue Ball Tavern to the borough of Lancaster was approved by Governor Simon Snyder in 1810. The commissioners named in the act, having certified that thirty and more persons had subscribed for one hundred and twenty-two shares of the stock, the Governor, by letters patent bearing date of March 3, 1812, created the subscribers into a corporation, called "The President, Managers and Company of the New Holland Turnpike Road," which title was, in 1856, changed to "The New Holland Turnpike Road Company." Four miles of the road having been completed in 1816, examiners were appointed by the Governor, and upon making a favorable report, the company was authorized to erect gates and collect toll. A second section of five miles was completed during Governor Hiester's administration, in 1823, and accepted by him. The road was not completed until 1825. The first toll-money was received in July, 1816, and the first dividend declared in 1839. By an act passed May, 1821, the Governor was authorized to subscribe for five thousand dollars of the stock in behalf of the commonwealth.

Assessors' Lists and Taxation.—No existing documents are more interesting or throw more light on the early history of these townships than the assessors' lists. Unfortunately, these go back no further than the year 1754, all prior to that year having been destroyed by fire. Nor is the series complete from that time on; more than half are missing until we come down to 1814. Consisting at times of a single sheet of foolscap paper, and at most of a few sheets loosely stitched together, we need not wonder they were not better preserved, but rather that any at all have survived the flight of years.

In the year 1754, just twenty-five years after the township organization, we find the number of taxables one hundred and ninety-nine, and the amount of tax levied

£29 19s. 0d., or less than \$150. The population for the same period may be set down at about eight hundred, the increase being, no doubt, largely attributable to the influx of new emigrants. The names of some of the first colonists had multiplied considerably, and as a matter of interest and curiosity a list of the number of the best known, as found on that list, is here given: Graaf, 7; Davis, 7; Carpenter, 5; Weaver, 5; Martin, 4; Dillenderker, 3; Hildebrand, 3; Bear, 3; Hoover, 3; Edwards, 3; Ronk, 2; Reif, 2; Mumma, 2; Sheaffer, 2; Roland, Smith, Shirk, Kinser, Diller, Kurtz, Greybill, Eby, etc., only one time each. The largest tax paid by any one man was seven shillings and fourpence, by Emanuel Carpenter, Esq., who for a long series of years stood at the head of the list. The smallest sum paid was one shilling. Jacob Roland was the collector for this year. The tax-list is commonly headed "Earltown Tax for the King's use."

Three years later, in 1757, when Moses Irwin and John Smith collected it, that assessment had increased nine hundred per cent., amounting to £274 2s. 6d. In 1759 the amount of tax levied went up to £290 3s. 9d. The early names on the tax-list had increased still more rapidly. There were twelve Martins, eleven Weavers, nine Carpenters, eight Groves or Groffs, seven Davises, five Dillenderkers, five Bears, three Rolands, two Ellmakers, two Kinzers, two Greybills, etc.

The names on the tax-roll were divided into several classes. First came the list headed "Inmates;" these were married men and house- or land-holders. After these followed the list of "Freemen," which included the unmarried portion of the male population. When the Revolutionary war commenced, the assessment-lists were still further subdivided into such as took the oath of allegiance to the State, and those who refused to do so. At this period we also have "Associators" and "Non-Associators." The latter represented the non-fighting element, such as Quakers, Mennonites, etc., while the former, untrammelled by religious or other scruples, were willing and ready to take up arms when called upon. In the year 1777 the list of Non-Associators numbered no less than three hundred and thirty-eight names. If they were exempt from doing military duty they were not absolved from contributing their quota of money to the good cause, for in this year these peace-loving citizens were obliged to pay £3 10s. each into the strong-box of their sorely-pressed country.

Military Record.—The early population was loyal to the colonial government in its times of trouble, and was always ready to give it effective aid. The Mennonites, from being non-combatants, for a time brought suspicion on the Germans, but this gradually wore away. In the French and Spanish war of 1762 not less than nine companies, numbering three hundred and twenty-five men, were sent into service from the county, and Earl sent her full share. She

had previously contributed her quota of horses and wagons to equip the unfortunate expedition of Gen. Braddock. As the struggle with the parent country gradually came on, nowhere were stancher patriots found than here. The few loyalists that here and there discovered themselves were too closely watched to become a source of apprehension. The Continental Congress, sitting in Philadelphia, in November, 1774, requested the freeholders of the province to hold an election for representatives to the General Assembly. At this election, held December 15th of the same year, Alexander Martin, Emanuel Carpenter, Anthony Ellmaker, William Smith, Zaccheus Davis, George Rein, and John Brubaker were chosen. In the following year (1775) the committeemen chosen were Gabriel Davis, George Rein, and Jonathan Roland. This Gabriel Davis doubtless came from the Welsh colony at the eastern end of the township; he was an assessor in 1730, and a jurymen in 1733; he was evidently a man of ability and influence. In accordance with a recommendation of the Continental Congress, made on May 15, 1776, a provincial conference was held in Philadelphia, composed of delegates from the ten counties into which the State was then divided, and it was resolved to hold a general election for persons who should establish some form of government. For the purposes of this election, Lancaster county was divided into six districts; the fourth division was composed of Salisbury, Brecknock, Caernarvon, Earl, and Cocalico townships, and the poll to be opened in New Holland on July 6, 1776. James McClamant, Gabriel Davis, and Michael Whitman were elected.

The muster-rolls of the nine regiments and battalions furnished by this county for the Revolutionary war show how largely Earl township participated in the struggle for independence. By a resolution of Congress, passed May 25, 1776, an exclusively German regiment was authorized to be raised in Pennsylvania and Maryland,—four companies from each State. The former's quota was filled by July 17th, and an additional company besides. The Earls were represented in its ranks. It was of this regiment that David Diffenderfer was standard-bearer.¹

¹ David Diffenderfer was the grandson of John Diffenderfer, the first settler in the present Earl township, and the grandfather of the writer. A sketch of his life and services in the Revolution may be found in Rupp's "History of Lancaster County." In addition to the particulars there given, a few other facts may be here mentioned. At the time of his retirement from the army the State was unable to fully charge the sum due him for pay as a captain. It was the custom to issue State warrants for these arrears, and the one issued to him was for £142s.4d., dated April 10, 1783. On April 10, 1784, the same prothonotary reported a certain sum of interest due him on his depreciated certificate, namely, £80s. 10d. None of these certificates, I believe, were ever paid in money; the State was unable to discharge them in that way. David Diffenderfer got a small piece of land for his lot in the Northumberland County, which he offered for a small sum. On May 1, 1783, he received, without solicitation on his part, a commission as "Lieutenant in the seventh company of foot in the Fourth Battalion in the county of Lancaster." The war being over, and no regular military organization being really necessary at that time, his services as such officer were not

The people of Earl were true to the principles that carried them over the sea, and resisted oppression in their new homes with the steady heroism they had manifested in the old. When the tocsin of war again filled the land with its loud alarm in 1812, they grasped their muskets and marched among the foremost to meet the threatened danger. And when in 1846, our country, for the first time in her history, carried on an aggressive war in a foreign land, the Earls sent both men and officers to represent them on the field of combat: the names of Roland and Luther² are familiar as household words, and together with those of the older heroes who preceded them and those who came after, will remain green in the hearts of a grateful posterity. And when in later years

of importance or long duration. I believe he was the last of the Revolutionary heroes in the county at the time of his death, in 1847, and as such was widely known.

² Brev. Maj. John F. Roland, son of the late Henry Roland, Esq., was born in New Holland, in 1818. He entered the military academy at West Point at the age of fourteen, and graduated from that institution in 1836, his commission as second lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment Artillery being dated of July 1st, in that year, four days afterward he was transferred with the same rank to the Second Regiment of Artillery. He was promoted to a first lieutenant on July 8, 1838, and made captain on March 3, 1847.

Immediately after leaving West Point, Lieut. Roland accompanied his regiment to Florida, and participated in the Seminole Indian war. He also saw service in the Cherokee nation, and on the Carolina frontier during the disturbances there. He was the senior lieutenant of Duncan's famous battery, and sailed from New York with it in 1845 to join Gen. Taylor at Corpus Christi. He took part in the brilliant actions at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and received his brevet assignment for gallant services in those battles, and his major's brevet for the dash and courage he manifested on the hard-fought field of Monterey.

He took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, and there receiving his captaincy, was ordered home to raise his company. Having done so, he returned to the scene of war, and joined Gen. Scott's army in the city of Mexico. After the war his regiment was sent to garrison the Southern Atlantic posts. In consequence of anticipated Indian hostilities he was again sent to Florida. In 1850 he was placed in command of Castle Pinckney, where he died Sept. 28, 1852, at the early age of thirty-five. Maj. Roland was an officer of distinguished merit. His professional reputation was deservedly high, and in his death the country lost a brilliant soldier and an estimable citizen.

Capt. Roland A. Luther was born in New Holland in 1815, where his father, Dr. John Luther, an eminent physician, resided. He entered the United States Military Academy at West Point along with his playmate and kinsman, Maj. Roland, in 1832, and graduating with him in the class of 1836, was at once commissioned a second lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Artillery. He became first lieutenant in 1838, and was promoted to a captain in 1847.

Capt. Luther accompanied his regiment to Florida, and participated in several of the engagements that occurred with the Indians. He also took part in the battles of the government with the Creeks and Cherokees, and afterwards marched to the northern frontier when a conflict with Great Britain seemed impending. His regiment having been ordered to join the General Gen. Taylor, then gathering in Texas, he sailed for Corpus Christi with his company. He distinguished himself by his gallantry at Palo Alto, where he was severely wounded, and he was compelled to come North. Before he was fully recovered his captain's commission reached him, when he at once recruited a company in New York, and again sailed to join the army of Gen. Scott, then in the city of Mexico.

At the conclusion of the war he was stationed with his company in Charleston harbor on garrison duty. Desires, contracted in his line of service while in Mexico, soon rendered him unable to discharge the active duties of his profession, and his health gradually failing, he died in 1838. He was a skillful soldier, well read in the literature of his profession, besides having a well-attainable acquaintance with literary subjects generally. Both he and his companion-in-arms, noticed above, are buried in the Lutheran burying-ground in New Holland.

that greatest curse of nations, civil war, swept over the land, scores of brave men left their homes and firesides in our midst, and signalized their devotion to the Republic in the tented field, ready alike to die in the arms of victory or in the hour of disaster.

At their first settlement these townships were almost entirely covered with heavily-wooded forests; here and there grassy meads were to be found; the Indians generally selected these spots for their dwelling places. And here we may add, that the red men were never numerous hereabouts; scarcely more than half a dozen families were ever to be found at one place; they had no villages of any importance.¹ There was little underbrush, in consequence of the Indian custom of annually burning the scrubby underwood; it was not a difficult matter to drive a cart for long distances through the woods in all directions.

It has not been ascertained that Indian depredations were ever committed in these townships. The hostilities that everywhere prevailed along the frontier and in the adjacent counties, in 1763, resulted in a tragedy near by New Holland that was long remembered by the citizens. In Berks County scores of men, women, and children fell victims to Indian cruelty; a general alarm and uneasiness prevailed in these parts, and when one day in early summer the rumor reached the vicinity of the town that a band of merciless, murdering savages were at hand, the farmers and their families sought safety and shelter in the fields and woods. On the farm immediately north of the town, now owned by Mr. Blank, lived a farmer named Hoffman; at the alarm he and his family sought safety in flight, the several members of it scattering in every direction. The panic proved groundless, but when it was over a daughter named Rachel, about eight years old, was missing; search was instituted, but all the efforts to find her were in

vain. It was only when the wheat was cut in an adjoining field that her dead body was found. Fear and fright had done their work, and the child's life had been sacrificed to their united influence.

It is not generally known that prior to the present century justices of the peace occasionally issued documents of the nature of passports or letters of security. A paper of this kind is still extant; it was issued by Frederick Seeger, a man known to many still living as one of the most enterprising and prominent men of his time in these townships. A part of the paper is here given:

"Commonwealth of Penna.—Lancaster Co. Fredk Seeger Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county certifyeth that the Bearer hereof John Stem, otherwise called Stone, of Berksland Township in the said county, Yeoman, is the eldest son of Leonard Stem, otherwise called Stone, Trg of Earl Township in the said county, yeoman, deceased, and one of the lawful heirs of the deceased. The said John intends to travel into Northumberland county All persons are therefore requested to suffer the said John Stem to pass on his journey unmolested. . . . In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 10th day of May, Anno Domi 1800.

"FREDK. SEEGER."

"To whom it may concern.

"N. B.—Should any person doubt the foregoing certificate, there are people in that county who know me well, and my kin-brothers—and Mr Stem can make oath of veridication that he art see me sign the above certificate.

"FREDK. SEEGER."

"Mr. Seeger left, among his papers, a brief autobiographical sketch of himself, whose very frankness stamps it with the seal of truth. It affords another instance of what honesty, fidelity, and energy can accomplish when inspired by high purposes. Just such men have made this country what it is, and their example must have an influence for good. I make no apology, therefore, for inserting it here; the original is in German, of which the following is a translation:

"PHILIP SEIGER, April 4, 1750

"A short account of my life and parentage, also a copy of my baptismal certificate in the event that it should be lost. Copy.—In the name of the Most Holy Trinity.—In the presence of witnesses—William Ferdinand Frederick Seeger was born of christian parents in Duedelsheim, Palatinate, Jan. 16, 1750.—The parents were Rev. George Frederick Seeger, pastor of the evangelical Lutheran church in Duedelsheim, & Catharine Frederica Sota Weissen, daughter of Rev. M. Gottlieb Weissen, pastor of the Lutheran church at Giesenheim in the Palatinate. The sponsors were 1, Baron Ernst Friedk. Latus, 2, Baron Philip Friedk. Von Shonfeld, 3, Miss Maria Magdalena Von Sister, 4, Mrs. Ernestine Von Koehler, 5, Mrs. Maria Koehler Von —, 6, Rev. Christopher Charles Faber, 7, Mrs. Sophia Keller, 8, Mrs. Fried. Gottlieb Weiss. This is taken from the record of immaterial acts in the hand writing of Rev. —, subscribed with my own hand and confirmed by my usual seal, Giesenheim, April 11, 1776.

"CHRISTOPHER JON HAUSRATH, Pastor

"My beloved father died in the year — at the age of 57. My beloved mother departed this life in the year 1763. Even in my tender youth, no expense and pains were spared upon my education by my parents. My father had me not only attend church and hear the word of God, but also diligently attend school. I was also sent for Latin school from my 8th to my 15th year, that with this and an acquaintance with other necessary branches of knowledge, I might the better get along in the world. For the parental love and latitudeness I experienced, may the great God reward my parents before the throne of the Lamb in heaven.

"After my father found me qualified to receive my baptismal covenant by a public profession of my faith, I was confirmed in the thirtieth year of my age, and received for the first time the Lord's Supper. Soon after I expressed my wish to learn the mercantile profession, to which my father gave his consent. I then served a four years' apprenticeship in the city of Stuttgart with Mr. Bernhard Frederick Behringer. After this I went to Heidelberg, where I was in the employ of John W. Gold-

¹The Indian tribes by whom these townships were inhabited were Papagoes and Conestogoes, principally the former, whose chief place of residence, however, if the term is admissible, was in the Poquea Valley and on the Poquea Creek, to both of which they have appropriately left their name. They were of the Algonquin tribe, but paid tribute to the Six Nations, and seem to have been in the beginning among the best disposed and most tractable of all the natives with whom the whites ever came in contact. They were extremely hospitable to the white settlers, furnishing them from their own stores with no stinted hands whenever called upon. No serious troubles ever arose between them and the Europeans. The Huguenots and Palatines often joined the Papagoes in their hunting and fishing excursions and in their other pastimes. Their principal chief was Tanawia, who had sold his lands to Penna, was present at the "Great Treaty," and ever prided himself on the warm friendship entertained for him by the Proprietary.

Indian tradition tells us two hundred years before the arrival of Penna, hardly an Indian was to be found in the present territory of Lancaster County. The Papagoes came about 1630. Fragments of other tribes, driven from the South by the whites, found their way hither. But they never became numerous, and as the settlements began to spread all through the interior they began to disappear gradually, even as they had first come. Their tribal relations were broken up, and while some went northward and united themselves with the Six Nations, others slowly wended their way into Ohio and Indiana, joining their destinies with the tribes in those States. Shortly after the Revolution the last of the red men had left this fair county nevermore to return. Address of Richmond Congdon Watson's Ancestry.

Education and Early Schools.—A large majority of the settlers of these townships were men of little education and culture. They were sons of toil, and in the absence of proper advantages seldom rose into worldly distinction. Their daily struggle for existence left them little time for mental training. Our wonder is that, with so many drawbacks, they accomplished so much. Their views were often narrow and contracted, and innovations of most kinds were steadily opposed, or else but tardily adopted. Even the English language, which, from the beginning, was that in which all the business of the colony and courts was transacted, found no favor with them, or even with their descendants, until a period within the memory of men still living. The Lutheran and German Reformed Churches for many years successfully, but unwisely, resisted the introduction of English in their church services. In the parish schools, that were so frequently connected with the churches, only German was taught; still the heaven was at work, and produced good results in after-years.

Fortunately, the colonists were still filled with the same deeply religious views and feelings that caused them so many troubles in Europe, and when they could indulge these views unquestioned here they gave outward expression to them in the organization of congregations, and in the building of churches and school-houses. Not all were ignorant and unlettered. Their pastors were men educated in the universities of Germany and Holland, and wisely turned the minds of their parishioners in the direction of a more generous culture. The result was the erection at an early period of numerous school-houses, where public instruction was afforded at certain seasons of the year. Of some of these schools all traces have been lost, but others more fortunate have sent their light down to us through all the vanished years. A large log school-house is known to have stood at Laurel Hill as early as 1765, how much earlier is uncertain; it served as the school-master's residence also. This building was replaced by a stone one about the year 1810, which in turn was torn down in 1867; the

ground is still held for school purposes. The first log church, at Zeltenreich's, is also known to have been used as a school-house; the date is uncertain, but it was probably even of an earlier date than the one at Laurel Hill. A school-house was built in Weaverland in 1772. There was also one built in Hinkletown, near the former residence of Dr. Isaac Winters, shortly after the close of the war of Independence; it was a stone structure, and stood until about twenty-three years ago.

The school law passed in 1834, and in 1838 the township of East Earl, as it was then known (embracing what is now Earl and East Earl), accepted the provisions and organized its territory into twenty school districts. The next year, 1837, as by report of the secretary of the commonwealth, there were twenty school-houses and eight hundred and forty-five pupils. There were eight hundred and thirty-three taxables, upon whom was levied a tax of \$1500. There was received from the State appropriation \$1995.33. In 1851 what is now East Earl was taken from Earl, and the territory of the township was restricted and made into fourteen districts, which contain seven hundred and sixty-four pupils. The tax levied for school purposes was \$3300.

In 1882 there were seventeen districts, which contained eight hundred and thirty-four pupils, \$8956.96 was received from all sources for school purposes, and \$7585.72 were expended.

Public Men.—While we do not find that any citizens of these townships became very prominent in the councils of the province at an early day, in after-years their descendants were among the best and most honored in the State. Propriety forbids that we should name any in private life, still living, but there are those among us whose standing, culture, and useful public lives might well merit a passing notice. The Earls have contributed their full proportion to the public men of the county during the past hundred years. Thomas Edwards was one of the eight justices of the peace appointed when the county was organized; he was a member of the Colonial Assembly in 1729, '30, '31, '32, '35, '36, and '39. It is said of him that after his appointment as justice of the county, he was accustomed to leave his home at the fine spring north of New Holland, known as "Martin's Spring," walk barefoot to Lancaster, and sit shodless as a member of the Justices' Court until the term was over. He is buried in the old Welsh graveyard in East Earl. Zachens Davis was county commissioner in 1756. Nathaniel Ellmaker was elected to the State Senate in 1796. Christian Carpenter was sheriff in 1799. John W. Kittera, a native of Earl, represented the district in Congress from 1791 until 1801, a period of ten years, and was afterwards an eminent jurist in Philadelphia. Jacob Ringwalt was elected to the State Legislature in 1811, and served one term. Amos Ellmaker was district attorney of Dauphin County, and likewise one of its

man for two years. From thence I went to Mainz, and entered the celebrated house of John George Goutzinger.

"In order to learn more of the world and to improve my fortune, I resolved to travel to Holland with the hope of finding employment in some large commercial house. My undertaking was unsuccessful, and this contributed to my coming to America, for as I saw no prospect of getting employment in Holland, and did not wish to return to my native land, the way to America was prepared. I crossed the ocean in the ship "Minerva," Capt. Arnold, and landed in Philadelphia on Sept. 29, 1771. I had to content myself with the circumstances in which I then was, and with the ways of the country, which, at that time, were not very agreeable. I was under the necessity of hiring myself to Benjamin Davis, an inn-keeper, for three years and nine months. My situation was unpleasant, for my employment did not correspond with that to which I had been accustomed from my youth in my fatherland. In the course of nine months my hard service ended for with the aid of good friends I found means in a becoming way to leave Davis for the employ of Messrs. Miles & Wislar, where I remained three years and six months."

Mr. Seeger found his way to New Holland, where he succeeded in accumulating a large estate. He died March 13, 1835, aged eighty-six years.

representatives in the State Legislature for three terms; he was also elected to Congress from that county in 1814, but declined to take his seat, having been appointed presiding judge of Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill Counties, and attorney-general of the State from 1816 to 1819, and again attorney in 1828. In 1832 he was the Anti-Masonic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and a formidable competitor of James Buchanan for the United States Senatorship in 1834. Gen. Henry Hambright was an officer in the war of Independence and a member of the State Legislature in the years 1813, '14, '16, '17. Henry Shirk was county commissioner in 1810 and in 1819. Henry Roland filled the same position in 1821. Dr. John Luther was director of the poor for three years. George Duchman was county recorder for three years. Adam Bare was sheriff in 1830, and became county commissioner in 1834. William Hiester was the Anti-Masonic candidate for Congress in 1828 against James Buchanan, but was defeated; in 1830 he was successful and won the prize; he was twice re-elected, and served from 1831 until 1837; he was also a member of the convention that revised the State Constitution in 1836; he was a member of the State Senate in 1840, and was Speaker of that body in 1842; he was president of the great Whig meeting held at Lancaster in July, 1843, which proclaimed Henry Clay Pennsylvania's choice for the Presidency in 1844. Anthony E. Roberts was elected sheriff of the county in 1839; he was a candidate for Congress in 1843, but was defeated; in 1849 he was appointed United States marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, by President Taylor, and held the position until 1853; in 1854 he was nominated and elected to Congress, which honor was a second time conferred on him at the expiration of his first term. William Duchman was recorder in 1845. Isaac E. Hiester was appointed district attorney of the county in 1848; in 1852 he was elected to Congress, and was again a candidate in 1854, but was defeated. John K. Reed was prothonotary in 1851. Solomon Diller was in 1836, '37, '38, and '39, a member of the State Legislature. Jonathan Roland was sent to the Legislature from this county in 1856. David Shultz was mercantile appraiser of the county in 1847, and was twice reappointed; he became county treasurer in 1851. W. D. Stauffer was made prothonotary in 1869, the youngest incumbent that office ever had. Abraham Setley was elected clerk of the Orphans' Court in 1872.

Churches and Mills.—Earl township has ten churches,—two at Vogansville, one a Union and the other Evangelical; one at Hinkletown, a Union; two Mennonite, one at Stauffer's and the other at Fairview, near Martin's store; four at New Holland, one Lutheran, one Reformed, one Methodist Episcopal, and one United Brethren; one at Seldomridges, or Zeltenreich's, a Union.

It also has six mills,—one at Hinkletown, first (perhaps) Hinkle's, then Bushong's, Werntz's, Shri-

ner's, and now Martin's; Sensenig's, now Bear's; Galt's, then Erb's, Overholser's, and now Zimmerman's; all these are on the Conestoga and have saw-mills attached. There is also a clover-mill on this stream known as Sensenig's clover-mill. On Mill Creek there are two,—Brubaker's, formerly Horst's, and the other, once Rein's, Roland's, Swope's, Neff's, and now Hooper's; these have also saw-mills belonging to them. The sixth and last is Martin's, located on the fine stream known as Martin's Spring. There was in addition to these a small chopping-mill near the head of Mill Creek known as Hildebrand's. This property was lately sold and the mill building torn down.

Zeltenreich Church.¹—After the removal of the church to New Holland, in 1802, there was no house of worship on the old site until 1841. In the year 1839 the Rev. Daniel Hertz commenced preaching under a large tree near where the present Zeltenreich Church edifice stands. The encouragement he received brought the desire for a new congregation and a house of worship. A church was soon after built at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. A stone placed in the building has the following inscription: "This building for the public worship of God by every Christian denomination was erected A.D. 1841." The house was consecrated on the 23d of April, 1842. The Rev. Daniel Hertz became the pastor, and continued till 1867. The Rev. D. W. Gerhard succeeded him, and is still the pastor. The church has a membership of about ninety. In 1870 the church building was repaired and improved. Other denominations hold service in the church from time to time.

Justices of the Peace.—The justices of the peace who held jurisdiction over this township from 1777 to 1840 will be found in the civil list of the county. The names of the justices who served from 1840 to the present time are here given. By the constitution of 1839 the township became a separate district:

Roland Diller, April 14, 1840.	Elias G. Graft, May 8, 1865.
Peter Runk, April 11, 1841.	Roland Diller, May, 1866.
John S. Stager, April 15, 1843.	Samuel Hull, May, 1868.
John Lightner, April 15, 1845.	George H. Runk, May, 1871.
Levi Klanner, April 10, 1849.	Samuel Hull, May, 1873.
John S. Stager, April 9, 1850.	Aaron W. Shadel, May, 1876.
C. S. H. Buman, April 13, 1854.	W. D. Mull, May, 1878.
Samuel K. Graft, April 10, 1855.	James Diller, May, 1881.
John C. Martin, April 13, 1857.	C. B. Pheam, May, 1882.
Elias G. Graft, April 10, 1860.	M. D. Mull, May, 1883.
John C. Martin, April 27, 1863.	

The towns in Earl township are New Holland, Vogansville, and Hinkletown. New Holland is the largest and most important of them.

New Holland.—On June 19, 1760, a patent for two hundred and sixty-eight acres of land, with allowances for roads and highways, was granted to Michael Dittenderler (son of John Dittenderler, who

¹ From a "History of the New Holland Church of the Reformed Church," published in 1877, the history of the Zeltenreich congregation is obtained.

located here in 1728). In the same year an attempt was made to lay out the town of New Holland regularly. Twenty-five lots were surveyed off this tract, each one with a front of five and a depth of twenty-one perches, subject to an annual ground-rent of seven shillings. Doubtless those who had already built houses along the sinuous streets were unwilling to conform to the new demand for order and regularity, and, in the absence of compulsory authority, building progressed as before. For many years after its settlement it bore the name of Earltown. When this name was lost and that of New Design acquired is uncertain; it bears this latter appellation in deeds and other papers down to 1763, or perhaps later, but at the time of the Revolution it was called New Holland. Its first name, Earltown, was derived from its having been the first as well as most important town in Earl.¹ Its second name, New Design, was perhaps conferred upon it when it was surveyed and laid out in 1760. This name does not seem to have met with much favor, as it was soon lost and its present one given. Nothing is definitely known whence came the name of New Holland.

Its location is on the New Holland turnpike, thirteen miles in a northeast direction from Lancaster. It lies continuously on both sides of this road for more than a mile; several attempts have been made to open other streets at right angles with the turnpike in the hope that the town would grow in other directions than length, but thus far these efforts have not met with any extraordinary degree of success. It is built on a slightly elevated limestone ridge, from whence the ground slopes northward towards the Conestoga, and southward towards Mill Creek.

As has already been said, the first settler built his cabin not on the present site of the town but in the immediate vicinity. Who erected the first house in the town proper and where it stood are questions that will perhaps never be positively determined; no known written record exists bearing on those facts. It is known, however, that the first well dug in the place is the one on the turnpike opposite the residence of William L. Barstler; it is also known that it was dug by Amich Snyder, who in company with two neighbors had built their log huts in that vicinity. They had no permanent water supply, however, and to remedy this deficiency agreed to dig a well; lots were drawn to decide upon which one of them the task should fall; the fates pointed out Snyder as the one appointed to do the work, and he did it. It is reasonable to suppose the site for the well was not far removed from their dwellings, and as it is a well-authenticated fact that a house formerly stood on the spot now occupied by Mr. Barstler's

dwelling,—itself a very old building,—we cannot go far astray in marking that as the spot whereon stood one of the first three houses, built about the same time, in the present town of New Holland. The second well in this place was dug by a Mr. Brant at the lower end of the town. Before these wells were dug the few settlers living in the town were obliged to do their washing, butchering, etc., at the spring now owned by Mrs. Buch at the eastern end of the town, and bring their daily supply of water for domestic purposes from thence.

THE NEW HOLLAND SCHOOL-HOUSE.—In the school-history of townships there is nothing more laudable than the enlightened and praiseworthy movement organized in New Holland in 1786 to permanently establish an English and German free school. Fortunately, the record-book is still in existence, and is circumstantially minute concerning the early beginnings of the enterprise. It is in itself a history, and as all the other schools were doubtless built by the same means and in the same way, a brief account will not be uninteresting. The movement originated with the Rev. Mr. Melzheimer and a few more public-spirited citizens. Two subscription-papers were prepared, one in German and the other in English, and circulated. The names on those papers show that there were about one hundred and thirty-three original subscribers, besides others who afterwards contributed. There is hardly a name known among us here this day that is not found on that roll of honor. The money raised by direct subscriptions amounted to £109 10s. 9d. But this is not all: there are other lists, where such as were unable to contribute money gave either building materials or else their personal services. Lime, logs, sand, stones, laths, boards, and rafters were among the articles given. The names of men who at sundry times worked at digging out the cellar are gratefully recorded, and we are told that, as the citizens gave these volunteer workmen their board, "the cellar was completed without little or no charge."

After the building was erected certain carpenters gave one or more days' work gratis to make desks and benches. "Messrs. Steeman, Albright, and Laun, of the borough of Lancaster, were so kind and obliging as to print, free of charge, about eighty hymns, to be distributed among the people, and to be sung by the school youth in vocal musical order." Sixteen enlightened rules were prepared for its government. This school-house was formally dedicated on the 26th of December, 1787. On the morning of that day "the scholars, singers, ministers, trustees, elders, and church wardens of the Lutheran and German Reformed Churches, and the members of those churches, and a number of persons—English and German—of other religious societies assembled at the parsonage," and from thence marched in an orderly procession to the school building. There was vocal music, an appropriate prayer, a suitable oration, and then "an

¹ The name *Earltown* was applied indifferently to the township as well as to the town. The assessors' lists almost invariably use that word instead of "Earl township." Used in reference to the town, it seems a very appropriate name, and far more fitting than the one it now bears. It is a matter for regret that it was not retained.

elegant, argumentative, and eloquent discourse was preached." Upwards of seven hundred persons were present. A debt remained when the building was done, and again did these true men put their shoulders to the wheel to make it up. Thus was this log school-house, thirty-five by forty feet and two stories high, built. Around that country college, with its single professor, how many pleasant memories cluster!¹ Another public-spirited movement, and one of a more recent date, may be noticed in this connection. It is the large clock which the enlightened liberality of the people has placed in the tower of the recently-built school-house in New Holland.

Early Church Organizations.—At this distant day, and in the absence of authentic historical records, it is difficult to determine where and when the earliest church congregation was organized, or the first house for public worship built within these townships. It is unlikely that the colony planted in West Earl by Hans Graaf should have been long without some regular church organization. The same may be said of the settlement in Weaverland, in East Earl. The well-known character of these people and all their traditions forbid such a supposition. Still, we have no record to bear out this opinion, and in the absence of such we can only say if not the first, then among the first was the Lutheran congregation in New Holland. The register of this church goes back as far as May 1, 1730, which, it will be remembered, was only two years after this town was founded. John Balthasar Wundrich, son of Matthias Wundrich and his wife, is the first baptismal entry in this record, and bears date of 1730. Various concurring circumstances go to prove that the entry was made by the Rev. John Casper Stoever, who served this congregation and one at Muddy Creek until the close of the year 1746. The number of communicants at the first recorded communion ser-

vice, held in 1748, was seventy. At times the church had a stationed pastor, and at others was supplied from abroad. The pastors from that time to the present were the Rev. Tobias Wagner, 1749-55; Rev. Mr. Stoever, 1755-58; Rev. Samuel Schwerdfeger, 1758-63; Rev. W. Kurtz, 1763-81; Rev. Daniel Schroeder, 1781-84; Rev. Valentine F. Melsheimer, 1786-90; Rev. Henry Moeller, 1790-95; Rev. John Plitt, 1798-1814; Rev. Peter Filbert, 1814-23; Rev. John F. Engel was chosen pastor to succeed the Rev. Mr. Filbert, and served a short time, and died August 29th of the same year; Rev. Charles Reutze, 1823-25; Rev. John W. Richards, 1825-34 (at this time there were under his charge the congregations of Bergstrass, Muddy Creek, and Allegheny); Rev. C. F. Welden, 1834-38; Rev. W. F. Lehman, 1842 (he served for a few months only); Rev. John C. Barnitz, 1843-48; Rev. John Kohler, 1850-64; Rev. John W. Hassler, 1864 to the present time.

On May 18, 1744, John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, the then proprietors of Pennsylvania, conveyed to George Swope, Wendle Sweeney, John Burger, Nathaniel Lightner, and Michael Rein, by letters patent, four acres of land for the use of the congregation, and upon which the old parsonage was afterwards built, and which, with various additions, still stands on the northern side of the town. The earliest church building was of logs, and no date of its erection has been preserved. The corner-stone of the old stone church was laid in April, 1763, the Revs. John S. Geroch, of Lancaster, John N. Kurtz, of Tulpehocken, and the pastor officiating. After this church was built a considerable debt remained unpaid. To extinguish this and also to build a school-house the congregation was authorized by an act of the General Assembly, passed on May 20, 1767, to raise the sum of £499 19s. by means of a lottery. This fact is one of much interest, inasmuch as it proves the importance attached by the early German settlers to the cause of education.

During the ministry of the Rev. John Plitt the church edifice was remodeled, and consecrated Nov. 7, 1802. In March, 1850, arrangements were made for erecting a new church edifice. The corner-stone was laid August 31st in that year, and the building completed in the spring of 1851, and dedicated on the 27th of April in that year, since which time several improvements have been made.

Reformed Church.—The next oldest church organization of which the records have been preserved is the German Reformed congregation of New Holland, but which, at the period of its formation in 1846, was known as "Zeltenreich's Kirche," a name still borne by the church that now stands on the spot where this congregation first worshipped. That the people of this denomination at Earltown were occasionally visited by itinerant preachers prior to this date is more than probable, but the written record dates from 1746. The first baptisms recorded are

¹ The introduction of the free school system in 1838 in a measure superseded the necessity for this school, which, with a few interruptions, had been kept up until then. For a time thereafter the school directors of the district used the building as a public school house. By an act of the Legislature, passed in 1857, the building and ground on which it stood were directed to be sold, and one-half of the proceeds of said sale were to go to the Lutheran Church, and the other half, together with three-fourths of the funds in the hands of the trustees, was to be placed on interest until the sum should reach one thousand dollars, after which time the income thereof, or as much of it as the majority of the trustees might think proper, should from time to time be applied to the support of one of more public schools in the village of New Holland, to be open and in operation during such periods of every year as the common schools shall not be in operation, and under such rules as a majority of the trustees might order and direct.

Under this act the property was sold on Aug. 1, 1857, for \$1060. The half of this sum, added to the three-fourths in the hands of the trustees, amounted to \$777.39, which was placed at interest up to 1876. At the beginning of that year (1876), the principal and interest having amounted to the sum of \$2160, it was decided by the trustees to use the income thereof in opening a school and employing two teachers for a period of two months, when the common schools were closed. To this school only children between the ages of six and twelve years were to be admitted. This was done, and the results of the good work wrought nearly one hundred years ago by our forefathers are thus still making themselves manifest among their grateful posterity.

those of children named Stone, Besore, Becher, Diefenderfer, Seltenreich, Miller, Davis, and others. The first settled pastor was the Rev. J. B. Reigart, in 1748. The Rev. John Waldschmidt,¹ great-grandfather of the Rev. J. W. Hasler, the present worthy pastor of the Lutheran Church of New Holland, became pastor in 1753. He remained only two years, and for a time thereafter the congregation was served by supplies from Lancaster and elsewhere. There was also lay preaching and other religious services conducted by Leonard Stone, who introduced the practice of calling the people together when there was no preacher. In 1760, George Zeltenreich sold for a nominal sum a lot of ground to the officers of the church, giving them a deed for the same, in which it was conveyed to them and their successors in trust forever. Rev. Mr. Berger was pastor from 1761 until 1766; Mr. John Wittner from 1766 to 1769. The Revs. Weimer and Walschmidt followed him. In 1771 the Rev. John Gobrecht entered upon the pastorate, and held it nine years.

The church was supplied occasionally until in 1786, when a Rev. Mr. Hautz became their pastor and served until 1788. Rev. John Christian Wilhelms assumed charge in 1789, and served until 1802; Rev. Charles Helfenstein served from 1802 to 1804; Rev. John Theobald Faber, Jr., from 1804 to 1816; Rev. Daniel Hertz, from 1821 to 1844; Rev. P. D. Schory, from 1844 to 1848; Rev. Daniel Hertz, from 1849 to 1852; Rev. Alfred Helfenstein, Jr., from 1852 to 1858; Rev. F. Augustus Gast, from 1859 to 1865; Rev. Dr. D. W. Gerhard, from 1867 to the present time.

The old meeting-house known as Zeltenreich Church, in which the congregation had so long worshipped, was in a very dilapidated condition in 1799, and it was therefore resolved to build a new church in a more central locality; this was finally done on a lot, donated by Matthias Shirk, in the village of New Holland. During the years 1799 and 1800 the large brick building at present used was erected at a cost of \$5827.38. This church was authorized to raise funds by means of a lottery, as on Dec. 1, 1800, it was "enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, that Frederick Seagar, Adam Miller, Jr., George Ecard, Jr., Jacob Colfrode, Jacob Rengwalt, Philip Diefenderfer, and Henry Ream be, and they are, hereby appointed commissioners to raise by way of lottery a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars, with a discount of twenty per cent., to be applied by them to defray the expense of completing a church, lately built by the German Calvinist

Congregation, in the village of New Holland." The building then erected has been in use ever since. In 1852 the interior was remodeled at a cost of nineteen hundred dollars.

The Methodist Church was established about 1840, when a few persons of that denomination united in building a small brick church on the main street, where service was held about ten years, when the interest declined, and the property was sold and eventually came into possession of the school board, by whom it is still used. Meetings were then held by the little handful for many years in school-houses and until 1870, when the present edifice was erected. The present pastor is the Rev. J. H. Illich.

The United Brethren organized at this place and built the present church edifice in the year 1860. The present pastor is the Rev. Mr. Hughes.

The New Holland post-office was established before 1800. In the year 1816 Samuel Hall was postmaster. His successors were Henry Roland, Roland, Diller, Hamilton Ayres, Peter Ream, and George W. Smith, the present incumbent.

Newspapers.—In 1828, the time of the Anti-Masonic excitement, the *Anti-Masonic Herald* was started by Theophilus Fenn, Dr. Thomas W. Vesey, Isaac Ellmaker, Roland Diller, Nathaniel Ellmaker, and William Kinzer. The two former were editors. The first number was issued in June, 1828, and in April, 1829, it was removed to Lancaster, where it was conducted by Fenn & Fenton. After several changes it was, about 1835, merged in the *Examiner*.

The New Holland Clarion was established Jan. 18, 1873, by George H. Ranck and J. W. Sandoe, which is now continued by George H. Ranck. It is "independent on all subjects."

An extension of the East Brandywine and Waynesburg Railroad runs through the township and has its western terminus at New Holland.

Vogansville.—The thriving village of Vogansville is pleasantly located near the northwestern border of Earl township. Its situation is on slightly elevated ground, affording pleasing views of the surrounding country. The founder of the village was John Vogan, who erected the first house on the site of the present town in 1839 and gave it his name. His father was James Vogan, and his grandfather William Vogan, who migrated to this country in the latter half of the last century from County Caven, Ireland. The wife of the latter was Margaret Riley, daughter of John Riley, also an Irish emigrant.

James and John Vogan, the sons of the above-named William, both took an active part in the struggle for Independence. Both were present at the Paoli massacre; the former held a commission, but of what grade is not known. His sword and the box in which his regimentals were kept are faithfully preserved, and may still be seen in the possession of his son, Isaac Vogan, the oldest survivor of the direct descendants of the family.

¹ Rev. Johannes Waldschmidt was one of the six young German Reformed ministers brought to this country by Rev. Michael S. Blatter on his return from Europe, July 24, 1754. One of his first charges was this one at Zeltenreich's. He died Sept. 14, 1786, aged a little more than sixty-two years, and was buried at what was then called Goshen, now the "Swamp," Lancaster Co.

While James and his brother John were fighting the battles of their country the home-stead farm was left in charge of the former's wife, Margaret, who, with the aid of a negro boy, cultivated so much of it as sufficed for their support. The ground whereon the village is built was part of the old farm.

The population is about one hundred and thirty-four. The houses are for the most part well built, with attractive yards and gardens attached. There is a Union Church and also another building, used for public worship by the Evangelical Association. There is one store for the sale of general merchandise, one hotel, a coach manufactory, two boot- and shoe-shops, a blacksmithing establishment, and a large flour-barrel manufactory. Lime burning is an industry largely carried on in the immediate vicinity of the town; five large kilns are almost in constant operation, and turn out many thousands of bushels of lime annually, most of which is used as a fertilizer by the farmers of the surrounding country.

On the 29th of April, 1848, a public meeting was held in Vogansville for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of building a meeting-house in the village. It was resolved, "That a meeting-house shall be built in said village, to be termed the 'Vogansville Union Meeting-House,' which shall and may be used by all denominations for the preaching of the gospel of Jesus Christ, who believe in the future punishment of sin and in Jesus Christ as a Redeemer."

In accordance with this resolution a church was erected during the summer. Religious worship had previously been held in the village school-house, and about the time of the completion of the church the Rev. D. Hertz organized a congregation of the Reformed Church at this place, and continued as their pastor for twenty years, holding service in the Union Church. From that time (1869) Rev. D. W. Gerhard acted as a supply till 1876, when he became their pastor, and is at present. The Lutherans and the Dunkers also hold occasional service in the house.

The Church of the Evangelical Association was built about 1873, and has at present about thirty-five members.

A post-office was established in 1845. C. S. Hoffman was appointed postmaster, and served till 1854. He was succeeded by H. S. Hoffman, who served till 1869. Martin Jacoby was then appointed, and served till 1858. J. G. Eshleman succeeded him, and is the present postmaster, but not acting, the office at present being conducted by deputy.

Hinkletown.—This village takes its name from George Hinkle, who, in 1767, was licensed to keep a tavern at this place. He raised a family of four sons, and at his death left no inconsiderable amount of worldly goods to be shared by his heirs. His wife, Ann, kept the tavern many years after his death.

The town lies along what was once called the "Paxon road," a name so nearly erased from the memories

of men that of all from whom information was sought only Roland Diller, Esq., of New Holland, and Adam Bare, Esq., of Bareville, were able to indicate its locality. A reference to some old deeds corroborated their evidence. This highway is now known as the Harrisburg and Downingtown turnpike.

The Conestoga River crosses the site of the town, and is spanned by a covered wooden bridge. The place contains two hotels (one lately closed known as Swinkey's), two stores, two blacksmith-shops, two saddle- and harness-makers, one coachmaker, one carpenter, one stone-mason, one tailor, one dentist, two physicians, a watchmaker, one school-house, one Union Church, and one resident clergyman. There is also a grist- and saw-mill.

That part of the village lying east of the Conestoga bridge was formerly known as Swopestown; this name was not derived from that of an individual, but from a number of Suabians who located there, the principal one of whom was Johan Barnhard Frank, and who also erected the first house. In the German language Suabians are called Swopes, hence the name Swopestown, or town of the Suabians. The first hotel in this part of the town was kept by a widow named Elizabeth Rhine, who died in 1807; she had been the presiding genius of this hostelry for many years, and was the contemporary of Barbara Hinkle, the relict of the ancient landlord at the western end of the town.

The village has a population of about two hundred.

The Union Church at Hinkletown was built about 1851, through the influence of Dr. Isaac Winters, Sr., and the Rev. John Stamm. For a time service was held in it by the Lutheran and German Reformed denominations, but the interest declined, and at present the denomination of United Brethren are using it as their place of worship.

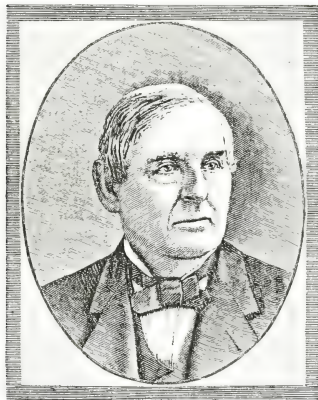
A post-office was established at this place before 1840. At that time John Wickel was postmaster. The present incumbent is R. Reidenbach.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DILLER LUTHER.

Sept. 16, 1751, Christian Luther, a young German emigrant, landed in America from the ship "Edinburgh." He tarried briefly near New York, but the disciples of the great reformer (from whom Christian claimed direct descent) not being in favor in that region he migrated to the peaceful province of Penn. He chose Pequea for his home, but for some reason he remained but a short time before making a second change,—this time to the Shenandoah Valley, in Virginia, near Woodstock. There he married Christiana Kelp. Indian troubles compelled him to retire from Virginia, and returning to Pennsylvania settled at Ephrata. There he died. His son John, born at

Ephrata in 1755, became a prominent physician, and died at Harrisburg in 1811. He left Catharine, John, Cornelius, and Martin. Of these, John grew to be a physician of note in Lancaster County, practiced for many years at New Holland, and died there in 1828. His sons were Diller, John W., Martin, and Peter, of whom Diller, John W., and Martin pursued medical careers, in emulation of their father and their grandfather before them. John W. rose to a high place in his profession, and for nearly forty years practiced continuously at New Holland, where he died in 1870.



Dr. John W. Diller

Martin settled in Reading early in life, and occupies to-day the foremost place among the physicians of that city. Especial reference to Diller will be found further on. It is worthy of notice that three generations of Luthers, beginning with Dr. John Luther (who died in Harrisburg in 1811), gave to the medical profession no less than seven worthy members.

Diller Luther, for upwards of fifty years a representative citizen of the city of Reading, is a descendant of Christian Luther, who came to America in 1751, and became the progenitor of the Luthers of Lancaster County. Diller Luther was born at New Holland, Nov. 18, 1808. He received his early education at Todd's Academy in Harrisburg, and upon the completion of his studies there he entered the office of his father, Dr. John Luther, as a medical student, preliminary to the adoption of a physician's career. He attended the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated from that institution in 1829. His

first field of practice was New Holland, but a brief sojourn there convinced him that the field was too narrow for two physicians (his brother John W. being already established there), and so he removed to Orwigsburg, in Schuylkill County. In that place he remained, however, but a year before passing on to Reading. In Reading he practiced medicine assiduously from 1832 to 1838. In the year last named he retired from practice to engage in the mining and shipping of coal in Schuylkill County. For about twenty-five years he gave his exclusive attention to that business, and found the undertaking a profitable one. From 1852 to 1858 his home was in Philadelphia (in which city his business interests largely centered), but in the latter year he returned to Reading, and in that city has ever since resided.

In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln Internal Revenue Collector of the Eighth District of Pennsylvania, and occupied that important trust until early in 1869. In 1873 he was appointed General Agent and Secretary of the State Board of Public Charities, and to the present time has continued to discharge with zealous ability the arduous and exacting duties of that office. In December, 1881, he was reappointed to the position for a term of three years. In the performance of his labors as general agent and secretary, Dr. Diller is called upon to give his personal attention to the charitable, corrective, and other similar public institutions in Pennsylvania, and to devote not only his whole time but his active energies to constant application. That he has been a conscientious and faithful public servant needs but reference to the fact that he has for eleven years been honored with the trust. Although now in his seventy-fifth year, he is still in the possession of an almost unimpaired physical manhood and of commanding presence.

The duties of his active life have forbidden the intrusion of a political prominence in his career, save with the exception of the placing of his name by the Whig party, in 1847, in candidacy for Congress (from the Eighth District). His opponent was William Strong (now an ex-associate-justice of the United States Supreme Court), the Democratic candidate, and although a Democratic victory was a foregone conclusion, Dr. Luther's personal popularity was such that he cut the Democratic majority down from upwards of five thousand to about eleven hundred, while he had the honor to carry the city of Reading for the Whig party,—the first instance of that kind on record. In 1848 he was chosen as a member of the district convention that nominated a delegate to the Presidential convention at which Taylor was nominated by the Whig party. In the election of Taylor, Dr. Diller took an active part, and thus by his position in that contest he came into conspicuous prominence in State politics.

Dr. Diller has been prominent in Reading banking circles, was president of the Anthracite Insurance

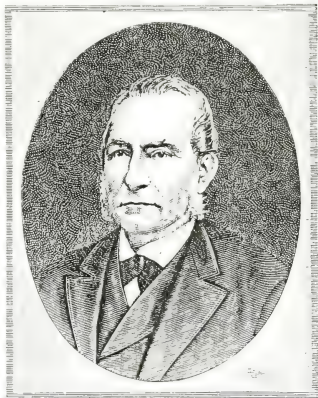
Company of Philadelphia for some years, and is now president (and has been since 1873) of the Charles Evans Cemetery Association, of which he was one of the founders, and has been continuously since 1848 one of its managers.

Dr. Luther was married in 1834 to Amelia H., daughter of Judge Spayd and granddaughter of Governor Joseph Hiester. She died in 1872.

JOHN STYER.

John Styer was for nearly a lifetime a familiar figure in the history of the village of New Holland, and especially active and alert in affairs, dealing not only with the pursuit of business concerns, but with such issues as related to public prosperity and progression. He died in New Holland, Feb. 21, 1880, after a residence therein of nearly forty years, and when he passed away left the recollection of a record whose pages testified in clear language to an honorable name, gained by a life of industry, integrity, and rigid self-reliance. He came of sturdy German stock, his grandfather, John Adam Styer, having emigrated from Germany when a lad, and selling himself to pay his passage across the ocean, worked out the obligation with one Rhine, a miller, at Mill Creek, in Lancaster County. John Adam Styer's son, Frederick, was a prominent farmer of Caernarvon township, and in 1827 located upon the place in that township now known as the Styer homestead, and owned by David Styer. Frederick Styer had two sons,—John and David. John gave his attention to farming until 1842, when he removed to New Holland and embarked in business as a hotel-keeper at the New Holland House. He gave his attention also to stock-dealing, and in that venture drove a brisk trade and grew prosperous. In 1859 he built the present Styer House, and conducted it from 1859 to 1874 with such ability that it won an enviable reputation as one of the best hotels in the interior of Lancaster County. In 1870 he abandoned the stock business, and in 1874 retired permanently from active pursuits. He had gained a competency, and the rest he sought he had justly earned. He was twice married. His first marriage was to Mary Davis, Dec. 21, 1826. Their children were Frederick, Elizabeth, James, John, David, and Margaret. John and David are the only ones living. Mrs. Styer died in 1840. May 30, 1842, he married Mrs. Susan Brubaker, daughter of Philip Sprecher, of New Holland, and herself a native of that village. She still survives. The children by the second marriage were George W. (now of Lancaster), Rachel (deceased), Henry G. (of New Holland), Susan, Mary Jane and Isaac (deceased), and William (of New Holland). Mr. Styer was for the greater portion of his life a valued and active member of the Lutheran Church. He was close in his attendance upon public worship, and exercised himself with fervent effort in sustaining and

promoting the cause of religion. Popular education had in him a firm and fast friend, and in his solicitude for its welfare he was strong in both speech and work. At first a staunch Whig, and later a rock-ribbed Democrat, he was keenly alive to the movement of politics,



John Styer

as well as to the passage of events claiming careful notice. He did not, however, care for the distractions of public service, albeit whenever called upon to serve in the capacity of custodian of local public trusts he never shirked his duty. He lived a useful life, bore evidence in his character to the possession of the sterling qualities that abide within the honored citizen, and dying, was sincerely mourned and remembered as a man worthy to live in the hearts of those who had known him.

CHAPTER LI.

EAST EARL TOWNSHIP.¹

THE territory now comprising East Earl was laid off from Earl township in 1851, in accordance with the prayer of a petition presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions. Samuel Elderly, John L. Sharp, and Adam Keller were appointed viewers. On the 23d of July, 1851, their report was made recommend-

¹ The early history of what is now known as East Earl township will be found in the history of Earl, of which it was a part until 1851.

ing a division, and it was read and confirmed on the 19th of August in that year.

The line of division began at the northeast corner of Leacock township, in the line of Salisbury township, and on the Peter's road; thence north across the Welsh Mountains to a point on Muddy Creek, "which point bears south eighty degrees west six and five-tenths perches from the southwestern corner of Joseph Overholtzer's Grist- and Flour-Mill on said creek," the distance being eight and one-half miles and fifty-six perches.

The names of the townships thus laid off were not mentioned in the report, and on request made to the court Nov. 20, 1851, the court ordered that the western portion should be called Earl township, and the eastern portion East Earl. At the time of the division the territory now known as East Earl contained seven hundred and fifty-six taxables, with a valuation of \$1,760,636.

The Justices of the Peace who held jurisdiction over the territory now East Earl township will be found in the district to which Earl township belonged up to the year 1840. From that time to the date of its organization the names are given in Earl township, and from 1851 are here given:

April 15, 1852. Daniel S. Geist.	April, 1866. Samuel B. Foltz.
April 11, 1854. Levi Klausner.	April, 1867. Adam Raack.
April 10, 1855. Reuben K. Schneider.	April, 1870. Samuel B. Foltz.
(Commission not taken out.)	April, 1872. Adam Raack.
Abraham B. Bixler.	April, 1875. Samuel B. Foltz.
April 14, 1857. Daniel S. Geist.	B. F. Weaver.
April 10, 1860. Abraham B. Bixler.	April, 1880. Samuel B. Foltz.
April 14, 1862. Daniel S. Geist.	B. F. Weaver.

Early Settlers.—About the year 1722 a settlement was made by the Welsh in territory that a few years later became Caernarvon township. A small portion of these people located on adjoining lands in what is now East Earl. Subsequently the lands purchased by the Welsh passed into the hands of the Germans, by whose descendants it is still largely owned. About the year 1717 four brothers by the name of Weber or Weaver emigrated from near the canton of Zurich, Switzerland, and settled in the valley of the Poquea, in what is now Lampeter and Strasburg townships. John Weber, one of the brothers, purchased a tract of land in Strasburg township and remained there. The three remaining brothers, Jacob, Henry and George, purchased a large tract of land containing between two and three thousand acres on the south side of the Conestoga, which was named "Weber Thal" (Weaverland). At a later date a patent was obtained and addition made to their lands by purchase from the Welsh.

With the Webers also came Hans Guth (Good), a brother-in-law of George Weber, who purchased land in what is now Brecknock township, where his descendants are numerous. The Weaver brothers with their families lived and died in Weaverland, leaving many descendants, many of whom are yet in the county, some in possession of part of the original

tract; others have emigrated South, West, and to the Canadas.

Soon after the settlement by the Webers they were joined by the Martins, Schneiders, and Millers, the Davis, and Edwards families, and others, who located lands adjoining and settled thereon. Descendants of many of these families are still living in the county and township.

East Earl has within her limits six churches, a Presbyterian at Cedar Grove, an Evangelical and a Union at Fairville, a Mennonite in Weaverland, a United Brethren at Raack's, commonly known as the "Brick Church," and a Lutheran and Reformed at Centre, known as Centre Church, as well as by its more modern name, "St. John's."

It also contains thirteen school-houses located in different sections of the township.

It has also six mills,—Rupp's (formerly Shirk's), Henry Martin's, and Joseph Overholtzer's, all of which are on the Conestoga; David Martin's (formerly Frantz's), and Martin Frantz's (formerly Dosch's), on a small stream near the Sorrel Horse; and Binkley's, Kurtz's (now Good's), on Mill Creek, near the Welsh Mountains.

Churches.—The Presbyterian Church now at Cedar Grove was originally organized at Blue Ball as early as the year 1775. Worship was held in the grove, where a platform was erected for the minister and seats built for the people. Worship was maintained in this way for several years. In the year 1787 a lot of land at what is now known as Cedar Grove was purchased for thirteen dollars and thirty-three cents. On the ground a church was erected, which served the people as a house of worship without change till 1853, when it was enlarged and remodeled. It is still occupied by the congregation, which is at present under the charge of the Rev. William J. Hoar.

The church situated in the northeast part of the township, known as Centre Church, or St. John's, was organized early in the present century, and took its name from its central location in respect to the congregations from which its membership was drawn. The first church edifice was erected in the summer of 1819, the corner-stone being laid on the 20th of May in that year. It was used by the congregation till 1872, when it was torn down and the present church erected. At this time the name was changed to St. John. The house is used by societies of the German Reformed, under the charge of the Rev. Stephen Schweitzer, and the Lutheran, under the charge of the Rev. — Unbenhend.

Schools.—The schools of the township were held, as all others in the early times, by voluntary subscriptions, and at such times as teachers could be obtained. When the school law was passed in 1834 the territory now embraced in the township was a part of Earl, and accepted the provisions of the law in 1838. The township of Earl was divided into twenty districts, of which this contained a part. When a division was

made in 1851, and this became a separate township, it was redistricted and made into eleven districts, which contained six hundred and ninety-six pupils. In this year (1883) the township contains thirteen districts and six hundred and four pupils. The expenditure for school purposes is three thousand three hundred and ninety-nine dollars and thirty-three cents.

Fairville—Terre Hill Post-Office.—The land on which this village stands belonged to Martin Oberholzer a few years before the village was started. His children were John, Isaac, Jacob, and their sisters, Mrs. Hetzel Stirk and Mrs. Samuel Watts. These sons and daughters of Martin Oberholzer were either of the Mennonite faith, or inclined towards it. A school-house had been erected near here, and preachers were attracted to the neighborhood by an expressed desire for preaching. This was about 1835. Services were first held in the school-house by ministers of the Evangelical Association. A church was organized, and in 1838 an edifice was erected. Henry Haller, about the year 1845, opened a store a short distance east of the present village, on the road leading to the Dry Tavern. A year or two later the road from Haller's store east was laid out. About 1848 Haller sold to Levi Klauser, who in a short time sold to his brother Simon, who built the stone store-house opposite the church, and opened a large general store.

About this time agitation was started for a post-office, which resulted in the establishment of the post-office at Terre Hill. Another office in Chester County bearing the name Fairville, it could not have the name of the settlement or village. The name given to the locality before the settlement sprang up was the "Hill," and to designate it more particularly "Terre" was prefixed. Simon N. Klauser became the first postmaster.

The distinguishing industry of Fairville is the cigar business. There are twelve establishments where this branch of trade is carried on. It has two churches (one Evangelical and one Union), two smith-shops, two shoemaking-shops, one wagon-factory, one saddle- and harness-maker, one tinsmith, one merchant tailor, one coach-factory, two cabinet-making and furniture establishments, one undertaker, one refreshment saloon, two stores, one brass band, two physicians, one resident clergyman.

Evangelical Association.—During the summer of 1835 the first itinerant preachers of the Christian denomination, then generally known as Albright Methodists, but now called The Evangelical Association, first visited the neighborhood of the present village of Fairville. Jacob and Isaac Oberholzer, and their sisters, the wives of Hetzel Stirk and Samuel Watts, with their families, soon after organized a society. Isaac Oberholzer became a well-known and useful local preacher, who served his church faithfully until his death in 1875.

At first services were held in the public school-house near the place, but in 1841 a meeting-house or

church was erected. About this time the denomination annually held camp-meetings in the neighborhood. A Sunday-school was established in connection with the church, and the membership gradually increased in number and influence. Later the building was remodeled at a cost of three thousand dollars, and was used until April 19, 1882, when it was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed. Measures were immediately taken to build a new church. A building committee was appointed, who pushed the enterprise so vigorously that the corner-stone of the new edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies on July 29, 1882.

The building is of red sandstone, seventy feet long by forty feet wide, with a tower one hundred feet high and a bell. The audience-room is furnished with galleries and has a seating capacity for seven hundred persons. Its cost was about twelve thousand dollars. It was dedicated to the worship of God on Sunday, Aug. 5, 1883, Bishop Thomas Bowman, assisted by other clergymen, officiating.

An Evangelical Mennonite Church edifice is erected west of Fairville a short distance. The history of the Mennonites will be found in the general history.

Goodville.—The village of Goodville is situated on an eminence rising from the fertile and well-cultivated bottom-lands on the south bank of the Conestoga, on the New Holland and Churchtown turnpike, in East Earl township. It is about eighteen miles east from the city of Lancaster, two and a half miles from Blue Ball, and the same distance west from Churchtown. The New Holland extension of the East Brandywine and Waynesburg Railroad runs about two miles south of it, while the contemplated Delaware River and Lancaster line promise to furnish the place with needed railroad accommodations.

The town dates its origin from 1815, when John Weaver erected a hotel on ground now occupied by the village. This house was used and occupied as a tavern or hotel under the name of "Red Lion" for a series of years.

Some time afterwards Jacob Shultz erected the next house. This man for some time kept a store in partnership with a lady named Betsey Kibler, who is well remembered by many persons still living.

It was then about the time when Peter Good, the person after whom the place was named, commenced the mercantile business here. After the memorable Presidential campaign of 1844, between Clay and Polk, a post-office was here established under the name of "Old Earl." The village having always been known as Goodville, the name of the post-office was afterwards changed so as to correspond with it.

John S. Weaver was early associated with Peter Good in the store business. The old gentleman, being childless and well advanced in years, sold out to him and Martin E. Stauffer, a man well and favorably known for many years as a surveyor and conveyancer, who died a few years ago.

It was not long until Mr. Weaver had the whole control of the store, and the business is still carried on in the name of John S. Weaver & Son.

The village has of late years much increased in population and prosperity. It contains about two hundred inhabitants. There is a large hardware establishment in the place. John S. Weaver, the postmaster and senior member of an extensive country store, has been in continuous business here for a period of about forty years. B. F. Weaver is a justice of the peace and conveyancer. Almost all the various branches of trade and industry are well and creditably represented in this town.

The settlement called Spring Grove was the site of Spring Grove Furnace, which was built many years ago by Cyrus Jacobs, an account of which will be found in the general history. After the furnace went down the place declined, and to-day contains a grist-mill, store, post-office, and a number of dwellings.

Blue Ball is a settlement at the junction of the Old Paxtang and Horseshoe roads. It has at present a post-office and a few dwellings. The land on which it is located was part of the large tract taken up by the Weavers. On the 27th of August, 1766, Robert Wallace purchased twelve acres of Jacob Weaver. He soon after established a store and erected a tavern, which was opened at the sign of "The Blue Ball." He remained here until November, 1778, when he sold to Peter Grim. His son John entered his father's store, and for many years after was engaged in mercantile and agricultural pursuits, and for thirty-two years a ruling elder in Cedar Grove Presbyterian Church. The tavern stand was noted many years as a noted hostelry on the Old Paxtang road.

Toledo, a small hamlet, lies in the southeast part of the township, on the Harrisburg and Downingtown turnpike. It contains a school-house and a store.

Green Bank, also a small hamlet, lies in the south part of the township, and contains a post-office.

The **Sensenig Hardware Company**, located in the village of Goodville, East Earl township, is one of the best known of the business enterprises of the interior of Lancaster County, and one of the most thoroughly equipped establishments of its kind in Eastern Pennsylvania. The trade of the company reaches into a wide region of territory, and averages upwards of sixty thousand dollars annually. The members of the firm are three brothers,—Michael M. (born 1837), Martin M. (born 1838), and Peter M. Sensenig (born 1844). Goodville is their native place, and in Lancaster County they trace their family history (one of the most important in that section) back through five generations. Their father, Michael, was born in Lancaster County in 1805, and died at Goodville in October, 1870. He was for years a sterling farmer-citizen of East Earl township until the year 1829, when, with his son, Michael M., he

embarked in the mercantile trade at the location now occupied by A. M. Brubaker's drug-store, the firm-name being M. Sensenig & Son.

In 1862, Mr. Sensenig erected a store-house at Spring Grove, and to that point the firm removed their business in that year. They carried on a general store there from 1862 to 1865, when they disposed of it to John H. High. After a brief retirement, Michael Sensenig, the elder, erected at Goodville, in 1868, a perfectly appointed store building for the purposes of a hardware trade, and early in 1869, having as partners his two sons, Michael M. and Peter, occupied it with a full stock of hardware and house-furnishing goods, and gave to that region a revelation in the way of a complete business enterprise. The firm of Michael Sensenig & Sons flourished with constantly-increasing favor until the death of the senior member in 1870. Until the fall of 1872 the business was conducted by M. M. Sensenig & Brother, when Martin M. was admitted as a member, and the firm-name thereupon changed to that of the Sensenig Hardware Company, since when it has remained unaltered. In 1877 the company purchased the general store of J. S. Weaver & Son at Goodville, and since that date have carried on both establishments, Michael M. being the managing partner of the latter, while Martin M. and Peter give their close personal attention to the hardware-store. In the summer of 1882 the firm constructed a telephone line from Goodville to East Earl Station, a distance of two and a half miles, and, as a matter of convenience in their extensive business, find it to be a full compensation for the expenditure of capital and progressive spirit incidental to the work of construction.

The hardware-store is, as has already been remarked, a model of its kind, and far and near is referred to as one of the conspicuous landmarks in local business history, while its capable management and constantly widening circle of patronage bear abundant testimony to the liberal and comprehensive policy of the company. The stock includes hardware, house-furnishing goods, agricultural implements, iron, lead, and terra-cotta pipe, etc. During the past three years the company has built up an important and profitable trade in the Webster wagon, with which they supply the surrounding country, to the almost utter displacement of other manufactures.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

AMOS S. KINZER.

The name of Kinzer is an honored one in East Earl township, and by no representative thereof has it been more worthily borne than by Amos S. Kinzer, who, after a life of upwards of seventy-three years devoted to the wholesome and salutary purpose of



Amos S. Stinger.

doing his duty as he conceived the duty of man should be performed, died Sept. 5, 1876, leaving behind him as a heritage an influence and example that will long stand among the most valued of his native county.

From the Kinzer family record has been taken the genealogy of the immediate ancestry and family of Amos S. Kinzer, as follows: George Kinzer, his father, was the son of Michael and Magdalena Kinzer, and was born Feb. 18, 1778, upon the old Kinzer homestead in East Earl. There he died Nov. 28, 1834. He was married in 1800 to Anna Margaretta, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Ellmaker. She was born May 10, 1779. Their children were Maria M., born Oct. 9, 1800 (now Mrs. Henry Yundt, of Blue Ball); Amos S., born Feb. 23, 1803, died Sept. 5, 1876; Esais, born Dec. 4, 1805, who became a well-known physician, and died in Lancaster City; William, born Sept. 27, 1807, and died at the Gap; Elizabeth, born March 10, 1809 (now Mrs. Aaron Custer, of Pottstown); Nathaniel E., born Aug. 10, 1810, died in Franklin County; Anna M., born Feb. 20, 1812 (now Mrs. George Diller, of Blue Ball); Elias, born March 31, 1814 (now of Harrisburg); Caroline, born May 11, 1816 (deceased); George W., born March 27, 1818 (now of San Francisco); Levi, born March 13, 1819 (residing in Pottstown); Harriet C., born Dec. 6, 1821 (now Mrs. George Van Burskirk, of Pottstown); Benjamin F., born Sept. 6, 1823, (deceased).

Amos Stanhope Kinzer, the subject of this memoir, was married Jan. 23, 1827, to Maria Louisa, daughter of Thomas and Catharine Himes. She was born March 24, 1806. Their children were Catharine A., born Nov. 20, 1828 (now Mrs. Samuel S. High, of Lancaster); George H., born Jan. 2, 1831, and lost on board the steamship "Golden Gate," July 27, 1862, while journeying homeward from San Francisco; Theodore A., born Aug. 19, 1833, now residing in East Earl.

Amos S. Kinzer was married a second time to Mrs. Elizabeth Hurst, Sept. 15, 1836. She is still living, in her eighty-third year. By the second marriage the children were Anna M., born July 23, 1837 (now Mrs. Albert McIlvaine, of Paradise township); Amos E., born Oct. 30, 1838, and died Jan. 22, 1851; William H. H., born Oct. 24, 1840, and now residing upon the Kinzer homestead (built by his great-grandfather, Michael, and since then occupied by five generations of the family). The last child of the second marriage, Edward A., was born May 25, 1843, and died July 25, 1843.

Amos S. Kinzer was "a man among men." He gained and never lost the highest esteem of those who had the right to know him best, and although he pursued the even tenor of an uneventful life, he made upon the records of passing time a name that mounted high in the ladder of local fame, the name of an honored and useful citizen. He was a man of

dignified presence and keen intelligence. His aim and ambition guided him to show by works that every life should be a valuable purpose, and as far as it lay in his power he exemplified that theory in his walk and conversation. The cause of religion and education ever found in him a warm advocate and zealous laborer, and that he strictly fulfilled the duties of father in the training of his children needs but the declaration that his sons and daughters occupy today conspicuous places among the intelligent and respected members of the communities in which they reside. As a fitting tribute to his worth, this article may well include an extract from the words written by his pastor upon the occasion of his death, as follows:

"The subject of this was a man of more than ordinary worth, and his death seems to merit more than a mere passing notice. Descended from one of the earliest settlers of Lancaster County, he had his birth, lived, and died upon the homestead of his ancestors. His body now rests in the cemetery of the New Holland Lutheran Church, hard by the remains of three generations of his ancestry. With his strong mind, his warm, generous heart, and his genial social qualities, he afforded a noble type of true German character Americanized. Although baptized in his infancy, and ever interested in the church of his fathers, and a devout worshiper with God's people, it was only some nine years ago that he could see his way clearly to ratify his baptismal covenant and be admitted to the communion of the church. We have known him with special intimacy since that day, and we have ever found him clear in his convictions, firm in the true faith of God's word, and faithful to his known Christian duties. Although he resided between five and six miles from his church, it was a rare thing to find him absent from God's house on Sunday morning, and in all these years he never missed a single one of the four communions a year. He was the delegate from the New Holland Lutheran Church to the meeting of the Pennsylvania Synod, in Lancaster, three years ago. In his death the Lutheran Church has lost a devoted member, and his pastor and congregation, but especially his family, have sustained a loss that will long be painfully felt."

CHAPTER LII.

WEST EARL TOWNSHIP.¹

A PETITION was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions at the April term, 1828, asking that a new township be made out of parts of Coaledo and Earl as by boundaries described which then formed an election district. Upon this request the court ap-

¹The early history of the territory now known as West Earl will be found in the history of Earl township, from which it was taken in 1833.

pointed William Gibbons, Adam Reigart, and Christian H. Rauch a committee to examine the territory and report. On the 18th of August, the same year, their report was presented to the court, stating that "we have viewed the said township of Earl, and are of opinion that the vast extent of the said township being entirely too remote to get that equal justice done by the different township officers as might be desirable, we therefore have further proceeded and have divided the said township in manner following, to wit: Beginning at a post on the Lancaster and New Holland turnpike road, being the division line between the townships of Earl and Leacock, near the house lately occupied by John Sheaffer, excluding the same; from thence extending by a division line running north six degrees and one-half west one thousand four and forty perches to a post on the Downingtown, Ephrata, and Harrisburg turnpike road near the intersection of a private road from the late Andrew Bitzer's dwelling-house; thence along the line dividing the townships of Cocalico and Earl to the line dividing Earl and Leacock; and thence along said line to the place of beginning, which said described part of said township is to be called West Earl, and all the remaining part to be called East Earl township.

"Witness our hands this 9th day of July, 1828.

"WILLIAM GIBBONS.

"ADAM REIGART.

"CHRISTIAN H. RAUCH."

This report was read on the 18th of August, 1828, and the subject was held in abeyance until 1833, when, on the 18th of November in that year, the Court of Quarter Sessions confirmed the action of the committee, and the township from that time became separate. The portion however, mentioned at that time as East Earl was Earl township, and in 1851 was again divided and the eastern portion named East Earl. The central portion of the parent township remained as Earl. The new township at the time of its separation contained eleven thousand three hundred and ninety acres and three hundred and forty-five taxables.

Justices of the Peace.—The justices of the peace who held jurisdiction over this township were embraced in Earl until the division in 1833; from that time till 1840 the township was under the jurisdiction of the district to which Earl belonged. By the constitution of 1839 each township became a separate organization. The list is here given:

Samuel W. Groff, April 13, 1840.
George Reed, April 14, 1840.
Francis Carpenter, April 15, 1843.
Andrew Barr, April 15, 1845.
John Stauffer, April 13, 1847.
Francis H. Carpenter, April 9, 1850.
Ezra Burkholder, April 15, 1851.
L. E. Burkholder, April 24, 1856.
Reuben R. Bitzer, April 14, 1863.

A. E. Soller, April, 1866.
Ezra Burkholder, April, 1868.
William K. Groth, April, 1870.
Lohar Rauch, April, 1872.
Ezra Burkholder, April, 1873.
E. H. Burkholder, April, 1876.
Radolph Freshhouse, 1878.
E. H. Burkholder, 1882.
John F. Lieb, 1883.

Early Settlers.—The first settler in what is now West Earl township was Hans Graaf. He was a refugee from Switzerland, and about 1696 emigrated to Germantown, where he remained several years, and removed in 1717 to the Pequea Valley, and while hunting for stray horses found his way into the vale since known as Groff's Dale. This spot so pleased him that he removed his family to the place, and soon after purchased a large tract of land containing fourteen hundred and nineteen acres. He built a small house within twenty yards of the old and present mansion. He died in 1746, leaving six sons and three daughters,—Peter, Samuel, Mark, Daniel, Hans, David, Anna (wife of Peter Good), Mary, and Veronica, the wife of Henry Landis. David built the old mansion house. The next to settle in the limits of the present township was Henry Zimmerman, or Carpenter. He emigrated to this country from the canton of Berne in the year 1686, and located in or near Germantown, where he remained several years and then returned to his native land. In 1706 he brought out to this country his family and settled in Germantown. About 1709 he came to what is now West Lampeter, near Lampeter Square, and settled down to practice his profession, which was that of a physician. In or about the year 1717 he purchased a large tract of land in what is now West Earl township, and erected a small log house in the valley, where he lived until the erection of the large stone house, which is still standing, southwest from Carpenter's Church, and now owned by Mr. Lefevre.

Henry Zimmerman (or Carpenter) had several children, of whom were Emanuel, Henry, Jacob, John, and two daughters. Emanuel was born in 1702 in the canton of Berne. He became prominent in the history of the county, and at the time of his death, in 1780, was one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas. The sons and daughters of Henry Carpenter married and settled around him. Dr. Henry Carpenter, of Lancaster, is of the fifth generation from Henry Carpenter, the original settler. The descendants are numerous. Soon after the settlement of Henry Carpenter in this section other families came in, among whom are the Schaeffers, Rifes, Munnas, Johns, Garvers, Kafroths, and many others, who settled in different parts of the township.

Mills.—West Earl boasts of having had within her bounds one of the first, and perhaps the first mill erected in Lancaster County. This stood on the south side of the Conestoga, right at the point where the Cocalico unites its waters with that stream; it was made a corner of Warwick township when that district was organized in 1729, and only through that fact has its existence been preserved from utter oblivion. How long it was there prior to that date is unknown. A visit to the spot (Aug. 29, 1876) resulted in a verification of the record; the mill-race still exists as distinctly and plainly as it did one hundred

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and fifty-four years ago, although no memory or tradition of it has survived among those who live near the spot. An ancient deed, covering the spot, was also found, and mentions it as a mill-site, and speaks of the mill-race, but the mill had even then disappeared. Hans Graaf, the first settler in these townships, was the builder and owner of this early mill.

West Earl contains six grist-mills within her boundaries, each, save one, with a saw-mill attached,—H. B. Grabill's, Wolf's (now Wenger's), Martin's, and Burkholder's (formerly Bitzer's); these are all on the Conestoga. On Groff's Run are two more, Abraham Groff's and Abraham Martin's, and also a saw-mill owned by Benjamin Sheaffer. There are likewise two woolen-factories in the township, John K. Zook's, on the Cocalico, and Jacob Musselman's, on Groff's Run; this latter is an ancient and rather imposing structure, built near the place where Hans Graaf first located.

Churches.—There are four churches in the township: one at Brownstown, denominated Evangelical; Carpenter's, a Union; and two Mennonite, one at Metzler's, and the other in Groff's Dale.

Quite close to Henry B. Graybill's mill there is an ancient Indian burial-place. It is on a hill of some elevation, and was formerly overshadowed by lofty forest trees. The camp-fires of the race that quietly sleep beneath it once burned brightly on the hills and in the valleys that are lying around it. The rippling waters of the Conestoga, over whose bosom they once glided, are their only requiem.

"And who were they, the double dead?
Now o'er them waves oblivious sang;
No hoarding trace of glory fled
Round their mute chronicles lingering;
Nay; not a name survives the wave,
That swept them in one soulless grave."

The graveyard connected with Carpenter's Church is much older than the building itself, and the ground was donated for burial purposes by a person named Casson, and was made free to all denominations.

Henry Landis, one of the sons-in-law of Hans Graaf, on Jan. 17, 1775, gave one acre of land for the purposes of a burying-ground to certain persons, in trust, for their use and that of the neighborhood for ever. This is the graveyard in Groff's Dale, and was so used many years prior to its conveyance by the deed of trust.

Schools.—The first school known to have been taught in what is now West Earl township, was soon after the Revolutionary war. John Carpenter lived near the present site of Bolmerstown, and taught the school in his own house for many years. Shortly afterwards a log school-house was built at Bolmerstown, another at David Martin's, and a third at Kemper's, on the Conestoga. These were the earliest West Earl schools, and, like all the rest, were built by the voluntary contributions of the citizens. Schools were kept in the manner mentioned above until 1847. For

some reason the people of this section did not see fit to accept the provisions of the school law passed in 1834, and preferred the old system.

In 1847 the public school had so far become established that the people of this township felt compelled to accept the provisions of the law. At that time there were five hundred and forty-five taxables in the town liable for taxation for school purposes. The township was divided into eight school districts, and in 1855 there were four hundred and seventeen pupils. The total amount of money raised for school purposes was \$1919.39. In 1882 the districts had been increased to ten districts, the number of pupils were five hundred. The amount of money received from all sources was \$5443, the amount expended was \$5106.46.

The township contains three villages and several hamlets,—Farmersville, Brownstown, Earlville, and West Earl.

The village of Farmersville is situated on the Lancaster and Hinkletown road. The first house was built in 1843, by Eckert Myers. A post-office was established in 1855, at which time the village took its name. Dr. C. F. Groff was appointed postmaster, and served till about 1860, when S. M. Seldomridge, the present postmaster, was appointed.

In 1847, E. Burkholder opened a printing-office, which is still continued. In connection with it, in 1874, E. H. Burkholder and W. J. Kafroth established a newspaper called *The West Earl Banner*, which was discontinued in 1877. In the next year, E. H. Burkholder and M. S. Weber started *The Guiding Star*, a religious paper. Mr. Weber retired in 1879, W. J. Kafroth purchasing his interest. The paper is now published by Burkholder & Kafroth.

In 1880, M. S. Weber opened a printing-office and started a paper called *The Matrimonial Times*, which still continues, under the name of *The Matrimonial Review*. The town is supplied with an abundance of water from a well situated on a hill northeast from the town, and which is brought down in pipes.

Brownstown, in point of size and importance, is the second town in West Earl. It is located on the direct mail-route between Lancaster, Fairville, and Reading. The first building was put up many years ago, since which time the place has progressed steadily. A post-office was established about 1860. A. K. Homberger is the present postmaster.

The town contains two dry-goods stores, two black-smith-shops, one carpenter-shop, one hotel, one tailor-shop, one saddle- and harness-maker, one cigar manufactory, one butcher-shop, one wagon-maker, one shoe-shop, two school-houses, one Evangelical Church, to which there is belonging a grove, in which camp-meetings have been annually held for a long series of years.

A meeting-house was erected by the Evangelical Association about twenty years ago, and is supplied by pastors from the Reading District.

Earlville is situated about a mile south of Browns-

town. A flour-mill was erected on the site of the present village several years before 1800. It was later owned by Peter Kafroth. The section of country had been the home of the Zimmermans or Carpenters for over a century. Christian Carpenter (sheriff of the county in 1797) opened the first store. Isaac Carpenter kept a tavern at the place between 1826 and 1836. When the township was separated from Earl, in 1833, the place assumed the name of Earlville. It now contains a store, hotel, mill, school-house, shoe-shop, two carriage-shops, blacksmith-shop, cigar-factory, and a church (Carpenter's Union). In 1824 the Carpenter Church was erected of stone, and for the use of Christians of all denominations. Services are held by the Lutheran, German Reformed, and others.

A little hamlet has grown up around what used to be known years ago as Forney's Tavern, situated on the old Reading road. The name is now changed to West Earl. The West Earl inn at that place is kept by Jacob L. Erb.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOEL WENGER.

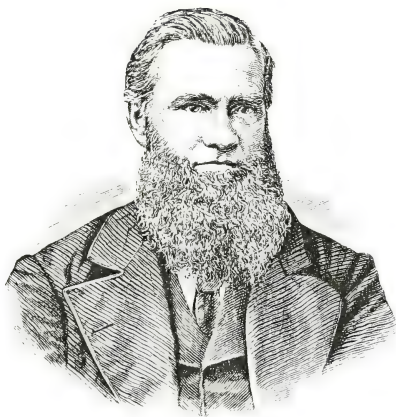
The original ancestor of the Wenger family in this country was Christian Wenger, or Winger, as the name was then spelled, who emigrated from Switzerland to America about the year 1727. On June 10, 1741, he had deeded to him by John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, two hundred and eighty-nine acres of land, in what was then Earl township (now West Earl), the consideration for the conveyance being forty-four pounds sixteen shillings. The site of the old homestead is still occupied by a direct descendant of the seventh generation, Michael E. Wenger. Christian Wenger had by his wife, Eve, whose maiden name is not known, three sons, Michael, John, and Henry, and a daughter, who became the wife of Christian Weaver. Michael, in turn, occupied part of the old homestead, deeded to him by his father in 1764, and was the father of Rev. Joseph Wenger, who occupied the old place, and was the father of Rev. Michael Wenger, who resided on the same spot, and was the father of Joseph Wenger, grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

Joseph Wenger also occupied the ancestral site of his family during his lifetime. He married, and had a family of three sons, viz., Michael, Benjamin, and Daniel, all of whom were born on the old place. Michael, the eldest, upon reaching years of discretion, removed about a mile south of the homestead, where Martin Rupp now lives, in West Earl township, where he passed his life as a farmer. He was a man of influence and prominence in his day, and was held in universal respect. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Marks Groff, and had a family of twelve

children, of whom ten attained adult age, viz., Marks, Gabriel, Michael (deceased), Joel, Menno, Martha (who married Levi Groff, of West Earl), Maria (who married Christian Mellinger, of Strasburg township), Susanna, (who became the wife of Benjamin Westheffer, of Wayne County, Ohio), Elizabeth (who married Benjamin D. Moyer, of Strasburg), and Fanny (who married Benjamin B. Groff, of East Lampeter). Marks Wenger resides in Leacock township, Gabriel, in West Lampeter, and Menno, in Lancaster.

Joel Wenger was born on his father's homestead, in West Earl, on March 8, 1825. His earlier years were passed upon the paternal farm and in attendance upon the district schools of the neighborhood. At the age of nineteen he went to learn the milling business with Jacob Wolf, at West Earl, on the site of his present mill. After a few weeks spent at that point he entered the mill of his uncle, Daniel Groff, at Mill Creek, Leacock township, and remained there until the death of his father, in 1847. At that time the paternal farm was divided, his brother Michael receiving one part of the farm and Joel the other. Michael died at the early age of thirty-five. Joel continued to reside on and cultivate his farm until 1862, when he disposed of it to Benjamin D. Moyer, and purchased the mill-property of Jacob Wolf at West Earl, where he has since continued in the milling business. At the time of the purchase of the mill it was run on the old process of grinding with burrs, but in 1881 it was remodeled into a roller-mill, and is now one of the best equipped and finest mill-properties in Lancaster County, having a capacity of grinding one hundred barrels of flour in twenty-four hours. While a large amount of domestic grinding is done for local farmers, the principal business of the mill is confined to the merchant trade, large quantities of flour being shipped to Philadelphia and other points. The principal brands are known as "Brownstown Mills," "Buy the Best," "Peerless," and "Gold Dust," the last two brands having been introduced under the roller system. In 1883, Mr. Wenger admitted his son, Clayton S. Wenger, into partnership with him, and the firm is now known as Joel Wenger & Son. In addition to his milling operations, Mr. Wenger is engaged quite extensively in the cultivation of tobacco. He has confined his life-work to the management of his own private concerns, and has always refused to accept public office. He has supported with a liberal hand all movements tending to the material improvement of his native county, and been in general sympathy with the various evangelical institutions of his time. His personal honor and integrity have never been called into question.

He married, in 1848, Anna M. Swarr, daughter of Martin and Elizabeth Mellinger, of East Hempfield township, and has had seven children, of whom five are living, viz.: Clayton S., Lizzie (wife of Amos Stauffer, of East Lampeter), Susan (wife of Clarence V. Lichtey, of Lancaster), A. Lincoln, and Alice



Joel Wenger

Wenger. His first wife died Dec. 30, 1872, and on Jan. 11, 1882, he was united in marriage to Sallie, daughter of Peter and Mary Kairoth, of West Earl township, who is his present wife. Clayton S. Wenger has served as freeholder of West Earl, and is an influential resident of the township.

CHAPTER LIII.

EDEN TOWNSHIP.¹

THE township of Eden was set off from Bart by a decree of the court in 1855. At the time of its erection, a citizen of the township, George W. Hensel, who was an ardent admirer of Henry Clay, proposed the name Ashland, the residence of that statesman, for the new township; but through the influence of other parties, the name Eden, after Mount Eden, where a furnace was once located, was adopted.

The township is bounded on the north by Strasburg and Paradise, on the east by Bart, south by Colerain and Drumore, and west by Drumore, Providence, and Strasburg.

The surface is rolling or hilly, except in the Chester Valley, which has its head in this township, and crosses it in an easterly direction. In this valley is a limestone soil which is quite productive. In the more hilly portions it is thinner, but by a judicious system of cultivation it is being rapidly improved.

The township is crossed by the West Branch of the Octorara Creek, which has its source in the north-eastern part and runs southerly. It affords available water-power, though there are few mills on it here. The western part of the township is drained by Beaver Creek and its affluents, and on these streams are numerous mills. Crossing the township in a northeasterly direction is a watershed of not very great altitude.

The principal highways are the State road that runs from McCall's Ferry to Parkesburg, and passes through the township in the Chester Valley. This road was in an early day an important thoroughfare. Another important highway, called the White-Oak road, crosses the township in a northerly direction, following the course of the West Branch by Mount Eden, crossing the ridge beyond, and passing into Strasburg township. What was formerly known as the Dry Wells road leads southeasterly from Quarryville to Colerain township. This road has long been an important one for the transportation of lime from the kilns at Quarryville to the regions south and east from that place. In latter years it has acquired additional importance, as have all other roads leading to Quarryville, because of that place

being the terminus of the Lancaster and Quarryville Railroad.

Industries.—The principal business of the people is agriculture. All the cereals and most of the fruits grown in this latitude are produced here, and, as in other portions of the county, the cultivation of tobacco is an important industry. No important manufacturing industry exists in the township except that of lime, which is extensively prosecuted at Quarryville.

The mineral resources of the township consist of extensive beds of iron ore, which are known to exist in different localities. Of these one known as the Conowingo mine, near the northern border of the township, was worked in the first decade of the present century. The ore taken from this mine was smelted at Conowingo Furnace. After this furnace was abandoned the mine became the property of Cabine & Co., of Philadelphia, who worked it during several years, and sold the ore at Lancaster, to which place it was taken in wagons. On the death of Cabine it passed into the possession of the Coleman estate, since which it has not been worked. It is believed by many to be a rich mine. Just before the death of Mr. Cabine a branch railroad was built to this mine from a point on the Lancaster and Quarryville Railroad, two miles above Quarryville.

About one-fourth of a mile east from the Conowingo mine another was opened as early as 1838 by A. & J. Withers, and the ore taken therefrom was smelted at the Mount Eden Furnace, which they carried on. After the abandonment of that furnace the mine was not worked during a long time, but about ten years since it was leased by the Montgomery Iron Company, and by them operated a short time. About the commencement of the year 1882 it was purchased by Shultz & Hess, and by them it has been successfully worked since. The ore is taken in wagons to the Lancaster and Quarryville Railroad, a distance of two miles. This is a productive mine.

On what was known as the Kunkel property, near the State road, two miles east from Quarryville, the Messrs. Withers obtained ore as early as 1840. This ore was not considered of a good quality, and the bed was not long worked. A mine was some ten years since opened on the Livingston property, adjoining this, by Myers & Hildebrand, and the ore is shipped from Quarryville Station. The ore produced from all these mines is of the variety called hematite.

Mount Eden Furnace was originally built by John Withers, Sr. In the spring of 1837 it was repaired, and in that year it was put in blast by Augustus and John, Jr., the sons of John Withers. The enterprise was not highly successful because of the difficulty of supplying the furnace with a sufficient quantity of ore, and in 1843 operations were discontinued. The original John Withers, with his brother George and others, built Bush Furnace, in Harford County, Md., as well as the Conowingo and Mount Eden Works.

¹ Acknowledgments to George W. Hensel.

The different members of the Withers family have been highly intelligent and useful citizens.

Mills.¹—Shultz's mill, at Camargo, was erected in 1825 by Benjamin Breneman, and was conducted by him about fifteen years. It then became the property of his brother, Henry Breneman, who rented it to different parties during eighteen years, when it was purchased by the present proprietor, Christian H. Shultz. It is a brick mill, with four runs of stones. Mr. Shultz put an engine of twelve horse-power in the mill to meet exigencies of drouth. It is both a merchant and custom mill. A saw-mill was built at about the time the grist-mill was erected, and this is still running.

Millville mill, in the southern part of Eden township, on West Branch, was built by Christian H. Shultz in 1870, and he has conducted it since to the present time. It is a framed building, and has three runs of stones. It is both a custom and a merchant mill. A saw-mill was in existence at the site of this mill when Mr. Shultz purchased the property, but the date of its erection cannot be easily learned. It is said that William Downing erected a grist-mill on this site in 1754, and that large quantities of grain were stored here during the Revolution for the American army while at Valley Forge.

The Bassler mill, on a branch of the Big Beaver Creek, in Eden township, was built by John Bassler about 1825, and was by him owned and operated till his death in 1855. It then became the property of his son, Christian B. Bassler, who conducted it two years, then rented it to different parties till 1882, when it was sold to Henry H. Lefevre, who soon sold it to the present proprietor, B. F. Florey. The building is partly of stone and partly a framed structure, and it has two runs of stones. It is a custom mill.

Hotels.—A tavern was kept on the south side of the road near Camargo early in the present century. The keepers of this house that are remembered were James McCall, Samuel Overly, and Joseph McElrui. It ceased to be kept as a public-house about the year 1859.

At Hawksville, as elsewhere stated, an inn was kept by Jacob Hawks during many years. It ceased to be an inn about 1861. Two sons and two daughters of Mr. Hawks still reside in the house.

The "Dry Wells" was a somewhat noted place in former times. It was on the top of a ridge one and a half miles east from Quarryville, and it acquired its name from the fact that several wells were sunk there before water was found. It was first kept as a public-house by Patrick Ferry, and afterwards by Samuel Sharp, who had married the widow of Ferry after his death. It was a place where the "boys" often met to enjoy the conviviality that was prevalent there, and many tales were told of the amusing scenes that occurred at the house and in its vicinity.

It was a common saying when one was seen with a large brick in his hat, "He has been at the Dry Wells." The building was burned in the autumn of 1844, and no public-house has since been kept there.

Mount Eden Lutheran Church.²—This is located about fourteen miles southeast from Lancaster City. The building, which was erected in 1878, was the result of services held in Bowery school-house by Rev. J. V. Eckert during about one year, at intervals of a few weeks. The people began to feel the need of a church, and in the month of March, 1878, a meeting was held to consider the matter, and it was decided to build a Lutheran Church, in which other evangelical denominations should have the privilege of holding services. Rev. J. V. Eckert, B. B. Myers, Jacob Eckman, Joseph Wimer, and Samuel A. Keen were appointed the building committee, and in the following May the corner-stone was laid. The house was completed in October of the same year, but in consequence of injury to it by a severe storm it was not dedicated till May, 1879. It was the first church erected in the township of Eden. It is a brick structure, thirty-five by forty-three feet in size, and a cemetery is connected with it. Its cost was about two thousand two hundred dollars, and the money was raised among the people in the surrounding region. The ground on which it stands was donated by Levi Rhoads.

After the building was dedicated the congregation was organized by the election of James Cresswell and Joseph Wimer, elders; David Haverstick, Jr., and George Gall, deacons; and B. B. Myers, Jacob Eckman, and Samuel A. Keen, trustees.

Rev. J. V. Eckert, through whose efforts the people were led to the work of building the church, has been the pastor from the first. The original members of the church were James Cresswell, Elizabeth Cresswell, Joseph Wimer, Elizabeth Wimer, David Haverstick, Sr., Elizabeth Haverstick, Abraham Myers, Ann Herr, John Carnathan, and Venia Carnathan. The present number of members is thirty.

The location and surroundings of the church are tasteful and complete. Trees are planted about the house, the grounds are inclosed, facilities for fastening horses are provided, and when the gates are closed all is protected. There is no other church within a circle of three miles, and Mount Eden Church has thus an ample field in which to labor for the up-building of the Master's cause.

Schools.—There are in Eden five sub-school districts, with six school-houses, Quarryville having two. The other districts are known as the Penn District, two miles east from Quarryville; Bowery, in the northeastern part of the township; Springville, in the northwestern; and Hawksville, in the western part. All these districts have large and commodious

¹ Data furnished by Christian H. Shultz.

² By Rev. J. V. Eckert, pastor.

school-houses, those at Hawkesville and Springville of brick, and excellent schools are maintained during six months of each year. The school law was accepted by this township soon after its passage.

Quarryville.—The village of Quarryville is the most important and populous town in the county south of Strasburg. Situated mostly in Eden township, but partly in Drumore, and bordering on Providence, it marks the limit of the limestone lands southward in the county even more distinctly than the point at which, in the earlier settlement of the county, the German met the Scotch-Irish and Quaker elements of its citizenship. It is in the bowl-shaped valley in which this village lies, between "Stony Hill," a western spur of the Mine Ridge, and a lower chestnut-covered ridge south of Quarryville, that the limestone is cut off. This valley forms the head of the Chester Valley, which runs hence to the Schuylkill, furnishing the route of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Noble's to below Downingtown. The limestone is found on the north side of the valley its entire length, but south of Quarryville there is none. It properly marks the division between the upper and lower ends of the county. The slate and barren lands below this, some of which were "old fields," uncultivated, and not fenced in within the memory of this generation, had no attraction for the thrifty German farmers. Very different, and it might be said, very indifferent, modes of farming prevailed among the settlers of the lower end previous to the development of the limestone-quarries at this place, which was as early as 1820. About that time the limestone began to be quarried and burned into lime and applied as a fertilizer to the worn-out fields of this region. Martin Barr was among the first persons engaged in the business, and he gave to the place the name of "Barr's Quarries," laying out a tract of orchard land in lots of an eighth acre each, which he disposed of by sale or lease to the farmers of Drumore, Colerain, Little Britain, among them Joel Brown, Timothy Haines, Thomas and Samuel Patterson, Alexander Rumer, Robert Clark, James McPherson, the Ritchies, Ralstons, and others.

At that time wood was abundant on their places, and they quarried the stone in the winter, hauled it home, and burned the lime on the farm. Nearly all of them had cabins on their quarry lots in which they lived and boarded themselves from week to week, and life at the quarries during this season was active and picturesque. At this time the Barr family was the most conspicuous in the neighborhood, though most of its members moved West, and the others are all deceased except Jacob B., whose descendants, and those of Martin, alone remain in this section. The great stone dwelling-house built near these quarries in 1791 was long the residence of ("Ark") Abram Barr, and remains to this day a substantial structure, tenement for numerous families, and widely known as "The Ark." In 1832, Daniel Lefever began

burning lime on a larger scale, and undertook the delivery of it among the farmers, the demand increasing every year. When, in 1839, "he began to use coal in his lime-burning operations, and the supply of wood became less abundant, the consumers gradually abandoned the practice of hauling the stone to their farms, the business of lime-burning and the ownership of quarry lots concentrated in the hands of fewer operatives, who not only largely engaged in lime-burning, but kept teams for its delivery into the lower township of Lancaster County, and adjacent parts of York and Chester, and Cecil and Harford Counties, Md., in many cases the transportation being more expensive than the lime itself, though the advantageous results are manifest in the enrichment and renovation of the lands throughout the whole section upon which it was applied. There is not a farm in the entire lower end which does not show the results of Quarryville lime in three and fourfold improvement. During all these years lime-burning continued the chief industry, the operations of quarrying and burning the stone and delivering the product giving employment to labor in and around the village, interesting capital, and attracting to this point a considerable miscellaneous trade. For nearly fifty years Daniel Lefever remained one of the leading citizens of the village, was widely known, and died universally respected.

There was no business nor tradesmen at Quarryville up to the fall of 1833.

In the earlier part of that year Jeremiah B. and Lewis Haines had purchased from the Barrs a tract of twelve acres of ground, on which, during the summer, they erected a frame store and dwelling-house (now the "Railroad" Hotel). Previous to this, and since 1830, Messrs. Haines and Slater Brown had been conducting the mercantile business in Darlington, Md., Lewis Haines giving it his personal supervision. Upon the completion of the building at Barr's Quarries this business, carried on under the firm-name of Brown & Haines, was removed thither, and on Jan. 1, 1837, his partners withdrawing, Mr. Lewis Haines continued it alone. On April 17, 1837, George W. Hensel, then a lad of fourteen, who had walked over to Barr's Quarries from his parents' home in Darlington, took his place behind the counter of Haines' store as boy of all work, and by steady gradation rose to be the proprietor of this business and the foremost citizen of the place, of which he has continued a resident ever since. Mr. Haines removed from Quarryville to his farm in Fulton township in March, 1842, but continued an interest in the mercantile business, to which he had admitted Mr. Hensel in partnership, Jan. 1, 1842. The firm of Haines & Hensel was continued until 1855, when the junior member purchased the entire interest of Mr. Haines in the business and building, having previously bought Jeremiah B. Haines' share of the realty. Subsequently Mr. Hensel admitted to partnership for a term of years his brother-in-law,

Henry L. Uhler, and at different times his son, L. T. Hensel, and son-in-law, G. J. P. Rant, finally disposing of his entire interest to the latter, and giving his attention to the direction of the hardware business established by him and another son, now deceased, of Charles C. Hensel & Co. Besides these mercantile interests, stores have been established and kept in the mean time by D. D. Hess, Benjamin Witmer, C. H. Geiger, — Shant, and others, though the houses founded by Messrs. Hensel alone have continued.

Aforetime whiskey was freely used by the quarrymen and teamsters. It was sold in large quantities in the store, and extensive purchasers were liberally "treated." Up to 1848 there was no tavern in Quarryville, — as indeed there was neither post-office, blacksmith-shop, nor other essential of a country village, except "the store." But when, in the fall of 1847, Haines & Hensel built their stone store building (now occupied by C. C. Hensel & Co.), the old frame store was fitted up as a house of public entertainment, without a bar, by George Shaub, tailor. In 1851, James C. Ewing and Jacob Neff, purchasers of the property, applied for a tavern license, which aroused a storm of opposition from the increasing temperance sentiment of the community, more especially among the residents of the lower end, who objected to the sale of liquor at the place where their teamsters and other employees were compelled to resort. In 1852 license was obtained, and has never been lost to this hotel, while two others have since been licensed.

In 1857, Mr. Haines gave the name "Quarryville" to the place in his application for the establishment of a post-office, which was not, however, granted until 1859. Prior to that the nearest offices had been New Providence and Spring Grove, supplied with weekly mails.

Until 1851 there was no church within three miles of Quarryville, and no Sabbath-school except one conducted for a half season in Mount Holly school-house, a mile distant. But on June 2, 1851, a few of the friends of religion, morality, and good order met at the house of George W. Hensel, and, aided by the energy and devotion of Rev. E. A. Hoffheims, then pastor of the German Reformed Church at New Providence, took steps for the organization of a congregation of this faith and the erection of a church edifice in the village. On August 16th of that year the corner-stone of St. Paul's was laid, and Feb. 29, 1852, it was dedicated, and the congregation, consisting of some thirty members, organized by the election of Daniel Lefever, Peter Bush, Daniel Lumilheart, elders; John Mourer, Jacob Anment, Henry Penny-packer, deacons; George W. Hensel, George Anment, R. C. Edwards, trustees. Since then the congregation, with that at New Providence, has constituted one charge, and has been ministered to in order by Revs. Hoffheims, William Goodrich, J. V. Eckert, Joseph Hannaberry, D. B. Shuey, and the present pastor, J.

M. Souder. More recently a neat Methodist Church, attached to the Fulton circuit, has been erected in the eastern part of the village.

Increase of population has led also to the erection within late years of two school-houses for the accommodation of a graded public school; and the general growth of the village and of its business importance have been accompanied with the establishment of the local industries and trades that follow village improvement, until the population of one thousand or more within the place, or a short radius from its centre, are well supplied with shops and all the conveniences.

But the event which gave the greatest impetus to Quarryville was the construction of the railroad from Lancaster to that point some years ago and its connection with the Reading system (for a full history of which see Internal Improvements). Since the completion of this enterprise the village has rapidly increased in population and importance. It has become the outlet for the trade of a large portion of the lower end, and the freight traffic and passenger business from this point is very heavy. Within the past year a bank, called the Quarryville National Bank, with a capital of sixty thousand dollars, has been organized here, and a handsome building for its purposes has been erected preparatory to the beginning of business. George W. Hensel is president of the institution, and associated with him in the board of directors are Robert Montgomery, C. M. Hess, E. M. Stauffer, J. P. Ambler, Sanders McSparran, John Martin, Thomas J. Ambler, and F. W. Helen.

Hamlets. — Hawksville derives its name from Jacob Hawk, who kept an inn at that place during many years. Prior to the springing up of Quarryville it was a place of some local importance, but the growth of the latter place near it has blasted its prospects of becoming a city. It is one mile north from Quarryville, and it consists of only a few houses.

Camargo took its name from the post-office which was established there soon after the Mexican war, and which was so named, at the suggestion of H. H. Breneman, after a town in Mexico. It has a post-office, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a store, a smithery, and a few dwellings.

Benjamin Breneman, the father of H. H., was a man of much influence in the region, and was an active business man. From him the place was, at an early day, known as Breneman's, and was a point of considerable importance.

The Keen family is one of the oldest and most numerous in the township of Eden. John Henry came from Germany and settled near Mount Eden prior to the Revolution. His son Henry remained in the neighborhood, and built a distillery near the old homestead about 1800. He reared a family of seven sons and four daughters, and all the sons married and reared families in the vicinity, making an extensive family connection.

Christian and Samuel, two of the sons, were farmers and distillers on the old place, and they remained partners till 1867. The members of the family, generally, have maintained the character of honest, industrious, substantial citizens.

The following is a list of the justices of the peace in the township of Eden since its organization :

Robert Evans, Henry H. Breneman, 1855; J. Harding Gilbert, Hardy Lovett, 1860; Daniel D. Hess, 1861; Robert Evans, 1864; J. H. Gilbert, 1865; Robert Evans, 1869; Tilghman L. Thompson, 1870; J. H. Gilbert, Tilghman L. Thompson, 1874; J. H. Gilbert, 1879; Tilghman L. Thompson, 1880.

Of the men and families that were residents of what is now Eden township early in the present century the following are remembered :

The Barrs, who were quite numerous and owned much real estate. But two families remain.

The Montgomery family, still represented by three brothers owning adjacent farms, which are in a high state of cultivation.

The Risk family was prominent, but it is not now represented here.

The Eckmans are not as numerous as formerly.

The Bashongs were well-known Friends, as were the Gilberts, both of whose families still have representatives here. Others were here at that period whose names cannot be recalled.

CHAPTER LIV.

ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP.¹

ELIZABETH township was organized in 1757. Its original boundaries were : " Beginning at the land of Joseph Cratzer, bounding upon Heidelberg township, Lebanon Co.; thence by the same to Cocalico township; thence by Cocalico to Warwick; thence by the same to the place of beginning."

The boundary between Warwick and Elizabeth was not accurately defined, and disputes arose among the inhabitants along this boundary as to which township had the right to tax them for the support of the poor and the maintenance of roads. In 1766 a meeting of the inhabitants of the two townships was held, at which it was determined to petition the court to settle this line, and to include a larger area in the township of Elizabeth. A commission was appointed to run this line, and it was so changed as to transfer fifty farms from Warwick to Elizabeth. In 1769 the inhabitants of the territory so transferred became dissatisfied with the change and petitioned the court to restore the original line, which was done.

Elizabeth township was at first included in Warwick. Robert Old, one of the oldest ironmasters in

the country, and great-grandfather of Hon. G. D. Coleman, deceased, of Lebanon, is said to have named it in honor of Queen Elizabeth. The area of the township was formerly, when it included Clay, 25,521 acres. Since its division from Clay it has 9921 acres. Its population in 1880 was 1045.

The surface of the township is hilly, and the soil is a limestone loam, gravel, and sandy red shale. Hammer Creek, its principal stream, traverses the township in a southeasterly direction. It derived its name from the forge-hammers which were erected on it at an early day. It has a fall of about fifteen feet to a mile, and furnishes a splendid motor for the mills on its banks. Middle Creek forms the dividing line between Elizabeth and Clay townships.

The principal element in the population of the township is German, called Pennsylvania Dutch, an industrious, economical class. Next to agriculture, the manufacture of iron formed for many years the chief industry. Hopewell and Speedwell Forges and Elizabeth Furnace were located in this township, but they have not been in operation since 1857. The principal causes of their close were the dullness of the times and their distance from the railroad, necessitating the hauling on wagons over long distances of all the raw material and manufactured products. They remain as witnesses to future generations of how industries may be changed by changing the means of transportation.

Farming and stock-raising are now the principal industries. The staple crops are wheat, corn, oats, and tobacco, and of these the soil produces well under a thorough and practical system of cultivation. The well-known Speedwell and Elizabeth stock-farms are located in this township. The former is noted for its fine blooded horses, and the latter for its Alderney and Jersey cattle. The Speedwell farms are owned by the heirs of R. W. Coleman, and the Elizabeth farms belong to the estate of G. D. Coleman.

Old Settlers.—The following list of taxables in this township in 1758 includes the names of most of the pioneer families :

Hans Buch.	Elizabeth Furnace Company.
Adam Barr.	Gottlieb Engelhard.
Michael Bohrer.	Christian Fox.
Jacob B. Binger.	Casper Fetting.
Henry Barr.	Michael Gattener.
Peter Burkner.	Michael Glass.
Henry Bannan.	Peter Graybell.
— Baughman.	Henry Graft.
Widow Benninger.	Martin Getz.
Stephen Banninger.	Jacob Hetzler.
Widow Blucher.	George Heil.
Christian Cushman.	Tobias Hag.
George Conrad.	Rudolph Horming.
David Cawswell.	Jacob Hauser.
Conrad Company.	George Hough.
Stallie Custer.	Ballal W. Hetzler.
Emanuel Carpenter.	Jacob Hogg.
Daniel Clark.	John H. Heman.
Henry Dowell.	Conrad Flyntzith.
Jacob Doms.	Jacob Joler.
Simon Day.	Alfred H. Klenfelder.
Jacob Eberly.	Conrad Kutzinger.

¹ By Jacob H. Mace and E. B. Brubaker.

Conrad Kritzingcr, Jr.
 Bastian Keller.
 William Klein.
 George Levenwichte.
 Jonas Latucon.
 Leonard Leyeig.
 Michael Ludwig.
 Leonard Ludwig.
 Henry Mates.
 Jacob Markle.
 Enoch Michael.
 Frederick Michael.
 Frederick Martin.
 Peter Muscatinos.
 Casper Opperman.
 Michael Palmer.
 John Phaelebeiger.
 Joseph Pugh.
 George Renhardt.
 Abraham Roland.
 Henry Royer.
 Hans Shogg.
 John Smit.
 Nicholas Smit.
 Hans Staley.
 Martin Shady.
 Jacob Seltzer.
 John Shael.
 Ulery Stolly.
 Balser Shael.
 Frederick Shes.

Peter Smidt.
 George Shoutler.
 George Smith.
 Jacob Showeis.
 Hans Smidt.
 Peter Stauring.
 George Weyman.
 Christopher Weyman.
 Martin Weaver.
 Engle Weaver.
 Conrad Wagover.
 Jacob Wissner.
 Christian Willing.
 Simon Wittmoyer.
 Jacob Walder.
 Hans Wolf.
 Christian Zowalkey.
 Frederick Zimmermann.
 Matthias Hess.
 Leonard Eysenfrith.
 Valentine Lushman.
 Michael Leydyg.
 Joseph Millinger.
 John Simon.
 Abraham Shiner.
 Jacob Shiner.
 Daniel Shiner.
 John Spencer.
 Samuel Jampoin.
 William Thornton.

"A true return of Elizabeth township.

"HENRY W. STEIGEL."

Physicians.—The following have been practicing physicians in Elizabeth township: Drs. — Illig, Samuel M. Shaffer, — Gress, — Wilson, — Berg, and J. H. Seelug, who is now a practitioner here.

Farmers.—Of prominent farmers there are George Youtz, Cyrus Singer, Aaron Herr, M. Brucker, Martin Brubaker, Henry Brubaker, John Brubaker, Joshua Yocum, Benjamin Stauffer, Uriah Demery, Frank Hess, Samuel Hess, C. Brubaker, Ed. Kregeler, Jacob Beamersderfer, and Peter Stauffer.

Soldiers.—The volunteers in the late civil war who are now living in this township are Henry Grist, David Hammer, Jesse Double, A. Habecker, John Marks, John Fausett, John D. Matthew, Cyrus Snearer, Samuel Snearer, William Donback, Joseph Matthew, John Plantz, William Plantz, Jerry Koifroth, Samuel P. Ehey, William Breidegam, Isaac Walter, Joseph Kissenger, Martin Lartman, F. Weidman.

Old Inhabitants.—The following aged persons are residents of Elizabeth township: David Lartman, 83; Mrs. John Beannersly, 83; Miss Beggy Bright, 83; Joseph Lehm, 85; Philip Lurhart, 82; John Marks, 82; Mrs. John Brubaker, 83; Mrs. Samuel Sehenk, 85; E. Bollinger, 80; Kate Keath, 80.

Magistrates.—The following have been justices of the peace since 1840 (prior to that year justices were appointed in districts): Christian Bentz, Peter Martin, 1840; John B. Erb, Peter Martin, 1845; John B. Erb, Samuel Nissley, 1850; Joseph S. Keener, 1854; Lewis R. Hibbsman, 1859; Henry Schlanke, 1861; Franklin E. Bentz, 1864; Levi D. Gockley, E. O.

Eaby, 1865; James E. Donnelly, 1866; Samuel H. Miller, John D. Matthews, 1867; E. B. Brubaker, 1872; John D. Matthews, 1873; Washington Burg, 1874-75; Jacob H. Mace, 1876; John D. Matthews, 1878; Abraham B. Reist, 1880; John D. Matthews, 1883.

Thoroughfares.—The Harrisburg and Downingtown turnpike comes into the township across the northern boundary, and runs through it in a southeasterly direction. This was formerly one of the great routes over which Conestoga wagons passed in great numbers seventy-five and one hundred years since, and in those times it was one of the best-paying roads in existence, but after the "iron horse" came to traverse the country, carrying thousands of tons of grain and merchandise daily, the turnpike ceased to be profitable, and grew worse yearly, till in 1861 it was abandoned. It is now kept in repair by the road supervisors of the township. There are yet living people who relate numerous stories of how the teams and teamsters fared, and how they were out in all kinds of weather, braving storms and keeping up their courage by copious draughts of whiskey; for no team was considered complete without a well-filled flask. At that time the most successful fist-fighter was regarded as the one who was entitled to all the rights and privileges of the highway or hotel, and brute force reigned supreme.

There are several other roads in the township that were laid out about the time the first settlers came here. Among them is the road leading from Lancaster to Schaefferstown in Lebanon County. It was laid out by Baron Stigel, at the time when that gentleman was in the zenith of his wealth and popularity. The old State road running from Schaefferstown to Manheim also runs through the northern end of this township, and a road running in a southeasterly direction along Hammer's Creek to connect with the old Newport road, in Warwick township, was established very early. It was not put on record, however, till 1879, when a petition to the court asking for a road was granted. This road was used chiefly for hauling the products of the Speedwell, Jeffries, and Hopewell Forges to market. A road running from Penn east to what was formerly Erb's tavern, now Clay, was also one of the first. These are the oldest roads in the township. Numerous other roads have from time to time been laid out as the population has increased.

Mills and Manufactories.—There are four flour- and grist-mills, one grist-mill, and one saw-mill in the township, all run by water-power. The yearly capacity of the flour-mills is forty thousand barrels. This quantity of flour is not made, however, by these mills, but they are all taxed to their fullest capacity in grinding feed which aggregates about the amount above stated, equivalent to two hundred thousand bushels annually. One of the oldest flour- and grist-mills in the county is located on Hammer's Creek, in

this township, and is owned by E. B. Brubaker. The precise date of its erection is not known, but it is supposed to be 1776, by J. Stauffer. It has been remodeled and greatly improved, and it is now run to its utmost capacity. The only saw-mill in the township is run in connection with this mill.

Cheese- and Butter-Factory.—In 1870, Hon. D. G. Coleman erected a cheese-factory, and commenced the manufacture of cheese on an extensive scale, but within a few years it was changed to a butter-factory, and finally abandoned in 1879.

Distillery.—There is in the township a whiskey distillery, conducted by Christian Habecker, in which spirits is manufactured only from rye.

Public Schools.—In 1847 the common school system was adopted in Elizabeth, and John Beamesderfer, Ezra Nissler, Martin Weidman, Hiram Erb, Galsel Baer, and Samuel Eberly were the directors. Some refused to pay their taxes, being opposed to the system, but in 1852 the collection of all arrears in taxes was enforced.

The first report that appears on record was made in 1854. The directors then were Galsel Baer, president; Joseph Keener, secretary; T. A. Boyd, treasurer; John Beamesderfer, Jacob R. Hess, and Joseph Snyder. The monthly pay of teachers was twenty-two dollars, and all fuel was cut by them (no coal then). The teachers were George Benjamin, G. Baer, John B. Nissler, Levi Young, and John Bright.

In 1883 the board of directors consisted of Samuel Hess, president; David Benberg, treasurer; A. B. Reist, secretary; George F. Shultz, Jacob Beamesderfer, and A. H. Brubaker. The teachers were Miss E. Eberly, Church School; Miss E. Wasson, Speedwell; Miss Sue Beamesderfer, Jerry Grove; George E. Sarefass, Lexington; Barton Sharp, Furnace; Miss E. E. Hoover, Fairview. The wages of the teachers range from thirty-five to forty dollars per month.

Mennonite Meeting-House.—This place of worship is about one and one-half miles south from Clay, where a congregation was organized in 1819, with Revs. John Hess and C. Risser as pastors. The present pastors are Revs. C. Risser and C. Benberger. The elders are Jonas Bucher and David Brubaker. It is a large congregation.

Zion Reformed Church.—On the road leading from Brickerville to Brunvill, about one-half mile from the former place, this church was organized about 1740. It was long known as Royer's Church, and in old deeds it was called Presbyterian. In 1747, Peter Becker, Wendel Lober, Jacob Hagy, and Tillman Shitz bought two or three acres of land of Sabastian Royer for the erection of a church and burying the dead. The first church was built of wood, while the second was built of brick in 1813, with galleries on three sides and a candlestick pulpit, with sounding-board above. Pastors, Revs. John G. Wittner, John C. Golrede, John Waldschmidt, Anthony Hantz, John Christian Wilms, Charles Hel-

fenstein, John T. Faber, F. A. Herman, Daniel Hertz, Jacob Leymeister, Samuel Seibert, Christian Wiler, J. E. Graeff, Isaac Gerhart, and D. C. Tobias, the present pastor. The elders are Peter Ressler and George Rock. During the Revolutionary war the old wooden church was used as a hospital, and some of the soldiers who died in this church are buried in the graveyard. The material of the old log church was taken to Warwick, Lancaster Co., and converted into a dwelling-house by John Kissenger. The church has money on interest.

"James Coleman Memorial Chapel," on Elizabeth Farms, or road leading from Lititz to Shaeffers-town, about one-quarter mile north of Brickerville. This is a Presbyterian Church, but when the old chapel was built, in the rear of the new one, in 1835, by Mrs. James Coleman, it was free to all. In connection with it she held Sunday-school for a number of years. In 1872, Mrs. D. P. Elliott, and assisted by Mrs. G. D. Coleman, Mrs. H. Brock (*née* Coleman), and Rev. J. A. Rondthaler, the Sunday-school was reopened with six scholars, of which three are still members of school,—Miss Adie Weidman, Miss Amanda Marks, and Frank Marks. Finding the old chapel too small, Hon. G. D. Coleman (*now* deceased), with his generous wife, Deborah (*née* Brown), erected a chapel in memory of their son, James, now called "James Coleman Memorial Chapel," at an expense of about twenty-five thousand dollars; and Mrs. Coleman is now having it finished at her own expense. With the assistance and self-denial of Mrs. H. Brock and the pastor of Christ Chapel, at Lebanon, Pa., the school has grown to a large and very interesting feature of the mission work, numbering between three and four hundred on its roll, being the mission part of Christ Chapel at Lebanon, Pa., with one year excepted, when it was independent. Pastors, Revs. J. Rondthaler, J. M. Galbraith, L. Clark, J. B. Rud, S. Eideout, L. L. Landis, S. H. Martin, and S. Asay; Elders, D. P. Elliott and Jacob H. Max.

Emanuel Lutheran Church.—The Lutheran Church, known as the old Warwick Church, of East Brickerville, on the Horse-Shoe turnpike, was organized in the year 1730, and a place of worship erected about three hundred yards south of the Horse-Shoe pike, now owned by Mrs. Samuel Engle. This church was used as a hospital during the Revolutionary war. A second place of worship was built on what is now a part of the graveyard, and in 1808 the present building was erected, no doubt the finest church at that time. The first two were wooden structures, but the present is a brick building. It has a gallery on three sides, and a candlestick pulpit with a sounding-board. This has been a large congregation,—upwards of five hundred to six hundred communicants. The pastors at this place have been Revs. F. C. A. Mullenburg, Shultz, W. Bates, Miller, Frederick Reese, Yeager, H. Harpel, Engle, W. Porr, F. S. A. Shantz,

Markley, C. Fernsler, and M. E. Semmel. Up to 1866 the congregation was a United Lutheran congregation, but at this period, when the ministerium withdrew from the General Synod in the United States of North America, and helped to organize the General Council, this congregation and their pastor, Rev. M. Harpel, preferring to remain in union with said General Synod, together applied for a reception in the East Pennsylvania Synod, a part of said General Synod, and they were received in September, 1867. They remained united up to 1875, but at that time part withdrew, and united with the ministerium. The part remaining in the General Synod now hold possession of the parsonage, with twenty-six acres of land, the old parochial school-house, used as a tenant house, and also the church. Rev. M. Fernsler served the congregation. The elders on this part are Ed. Snearer, John Saylor, Levi Drich, and Jacob Hackman.

Rev. M. E. Semmel served the congregation belonging to General Council. The elders are Daniel Weidman, Henry Donmoyer, and David Zartman, Jr.

Cemeteries.—West of the Lutheran Church is the largest graveyard in the township. It has a stone wall four and a half feet in height on the north and west sides. Here are entombed many of the early settlers, and on the tombstones are found the names of the Colemans, Zartmans, Weidmans, Klines, Russels, Sharps, Elscirs, Eichelbergers, Steiners, Seiberts, Millers, Beards, Beaumersderfers, Saylor, Jacobys, Moyers, and Marks. On the west of this is a cemetery in which are buried the Millers, Steinmetzes, Elscirs, Witmans. In the Reformed Church burial-place are found the graves of the Hollingers, Buchlers, Encks, Habeckes, Shiffers, and others. In the Mennonite meeting-house graveyard lie the Hesses, Risser, Lanes, Nisslers. In the Presbyterian Cemetery are the Matthews and Kissingers, and in the family cemeteries repose the remains of the Hollingers, Adairs, Badderfs, Stauffers, Brubakers, Graybills, Schenks, Ebys, Ritters, Eitners, Younts. Adjoining land of Israel Zartman is the cemetery of Union Church, of Lexington, and in it are buried the Hermans, Lutzs, Schreiners, and Markleys.

Villages.—Brickerville, on the Horse-Shoe turnpike, is the place where the township elections are held. It was named after John Bricker, who built the first hotel, which is still kept as a public-house. On the opposite side of the street is the store, which was erected in 1813. The brick for this house and the Reformed Church were made on what is now George Burkholder's farm. The old spotted house was the first store and post-office. The store has been kept by Jacob Diehm, George F. Miller, John Seibert, Jacob Miller, and Samuel H. Miller. At the present store the merchants have been I. H. Stauffer, Samuel H. Miller, Joel Weidman, Joseph S. Lauser, Capt. John Bricker, John Hickernell, Henry Wartens, Solomon D. Strohm, Jacob H. Mace, and A. B. Reist,

who is now in business. The only post-office in the township is here.

The hotel was carried on for a time by Samuel H. Millar, and by Lewis Helshman, E. Stoben, James Donley, and E. Setter. At the old stand have lived John Bricker, John Shenk, George Bentz, Samuel Engle, William Donbach, John Westenberger, Joseph Weidman, John Marks, and now Frank Ruth. The business of the place is carried on by William Palmer, wagon-maker; John Dissinger, shoemaker; George Weidman, cigar-box manufacturer; Michael Engle and Edwin Esler, cabinet-makers and undertakers; John H. Steiner, tinsmith; John Weidman and James Reddig, cigar-makers.

Penn is named after William Penn, and is partly in Penn township. The greater part was formerly in Elizabeth, and old Molly Plasterer kept the hotel. This was a great place to get fire-water when forges and furnaces were in full blast. Five roads converged here, and two are now in this township. The hotel is kept by Jacob W. Diehm. The store and post-office are kept by Jacob H. Mace, proprietor. There are also here Byron J. Black, tailor; Henry Shiffer, shoemaker; Jacob Hessler, house carpenter; Cyrus Kauffman, undertaker; and Jerry Rafforth, cigar-maker.

There is a hotel on the road between Brickerville and Lititz. It is owned by Dr. Hertz, and occupied by E. Sheetz. At Halfville, on the road from Penn to Lititz, is a drug-store, kept by Elias Schreiner, and George Schreiner is a butcher there.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

GEORGE YOUTZ.

The Youtz family are of German descent, Peter Youtz, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, having with his wife emigrated from the Fatherland soon after his marriage, and located in Lebanon County, Pa., where he followed farming occupations in the township of Londonderry. His children were John, Elizabeth, Mary, Peter, Jacob, Anthony, Joseph, Emanuel, and Thomas. The death of Mr. Youtz occurred at Colebrook, Lebanon Co. His son Jacob was born in 1795 in the same county, where, with the exception of a few uneventful years, his life was spent. He acquired in early life the trade of a carpenter, which was for many years successfully followed in the county of his birth. He married Rosa, daughter of John McGlade, of Lebanon County, and had children,—George, Nancy, David, Rosa, Eliza, Anthony, James, Joseph, William, Francis, and Lottie. Mr. Youtz at a later period removed to Harrisburg, where his death occurred in 1879. His son George was born March 10, 1820, in Lebanon County. His youth was spent on the Colebrook estate, then the property of the late Bird Coleman, Esq.,



Genl Youitz

where he acquired the qualities of industry and self-reliance which enabled him in after-years to take a leading place in the roll of self-made men of the county. When but a lad he began labor on the estate, and continued thus actively employed until his rental of a farm at Cornwall, when he also engaged as teamster for the anthracite coal-furnace at that place. His executive ability led to his appointment in 1866 as superintendent of the Speedwell stock-farms, owned by the Coleman estate, which responsible position he at present fills. Under his excellent management the raising of choice stock and the breeding of blooded horses has been made a specialty, and the product of these farms has since his advent enjoyed an extended reputation. Mr. Youtz was in February, 1848, married to Miss Barbara, daughter of Henry Lineweaver, of Lancaster County. Their children are Darius E., Charles E., Lottie E., Ida Isabella, Clarence J., and eight who died in early life.

Mr. Youtz is in politics a Democrat, and although not an office-seeker has for many years filled the important position of school director of Elizabeth township. He was educated in the Roman Catholic faith, and is still a devout believer in the creed of that church.

CHAPTER LV.

EPHRATA TOWNSHIP,

Geography and Topography.—This is one of the northern interior townships of the county, and was erected in 1838 from Cocalico township, and is bounded on the north by West Cocalico, northeast by East Cocalico, east by Brecknock, southeast by Earl, south by Earl, southwest by Warwick, and northwest by Clay township.

The surface of this township is gently rolling, with an occasional elevation dignified by the title of hill or mountain.

The soil is as productive as that of any township in the county, producing large quantities of the cereals usually raised in this section, as well as large quantities of tobacco. There are several grist- and saw-mills in the township, sufficient for the accommodation of the inhabitants.

Roads.—The principal road for many years was the old Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg turnpike, known in earlier times as the Philadelphia and Paxtang road. The turnpike was many years ago abandoned by the old company, and then turned over to the several townships through which it passed. The township is traversed by other highways for the accommodation of the traveling public, and are usually kept in the best of repair.

The Reading and Columbia Railroad, built in 1863.

passes through the township from northeast to southwest, and is running several trains daily each way, giving the people an opportunity of visiting Lancaster, Columbia, Harrisburg, Reading, Philadelphia, and other important points and return the same day.

Statistics.—From the township register, J. S. Sharp, assessor, the following data was taken for 1883:

Value of real estate	\$2,112.68
Number of horses, 750, value	16.95
Money on interest, paid on judgment or mortgage	631.90
Value of carriages	146.00
Number of gold watches	.31
Number of silver watches	.2
Money at interest on judgment or mortgage	218.15
Number of treble-dits	.15
" " long-horn cattle	.1
" " shaggy horn cattle	.1
" " goats	.1

Pioneer Settlers.—The pioneers of what is now Ephrata township located in or near that part of the town of Ephrata known locally as "Old Ephrata," southeast side of the creek and railroad, and are given more at length in the history of the village of Ephrata. However, it is proper to state here that of the number of houses built in that locality from 1750 to 1780 there are quite a number yet standing and in good condition. Among them may be mentioned the one in which Amos Konigsmacher now lives, and the ones occupied by Israel Erb, H. Mellinger, S. R. Hess, Reuben Hertzog, Chester Killhaefner, and Samuel Garman.

Quite a large number of the nearly four thousand inhabitants of what is now Ephrata township are lineal descendants of the original settlers of a century and a quarter ago, and in several instances the land of the original settlers has descended along down in the same name to the fifth, sixth, seventh, and in a few instances to the eighth generation. Some of these instances are the old families of Möhler, Keller, Rorer, Fry, and Kemper.

In 1765 a patent was granted to John White, of Philadelphia, for sixteen hundred and forty-seven acres of land in what is now Ephrata town-ship, and the same or next year White conveyed to Henry Mohler one hundred and forty acres of this tract. Jan. 10, 1763, Henry Mohler, Sr., and his wife Elizabeth conveyed to their son Henry ninety-six acres of their one hundred and forty. This property is still in the Mohler family, probably where Samuel or Levi Mohler now resides, a little east of the Mohler meeting-house, mentioned in church history.

Ludwig Mohler came from Switzerland in 1730 and located in this township, and had three sons, George, Jacob, and Henry. Of George we have no record. Jacob married and had a son and daughter. His daughter married a Mellinger, from whom probably sprang a large number of the Mellinger family in this county. The son, Jacob, married and had two sons, John and George. George was a bachelor. John married and became the father of six sons and two daughters, viz.: Emanuel, Elias, Jacob, William, John, Richard, Nancy, and Polly. Emanuel married

and became the father of one son and three daughters,—George, now living in Ephrata; Rachel, married to H. Herchelroth, of Ephrata; Sarah, married to Cyrus Miller, of Adamstown; Lizzie is single. Jacob, son of John, died without issue; William, son of John, is still living, but without a family; John, son of John, went to Delaware; Richard, son of John, moved to Ohio; Elias, son of John Mohler, went West when quite young, and of him we have no record; Polly, married to a Mr. Shively, in Illinois; Nancy married a Mr. Weaver, of whom we have no record.

Henry Mohler, son of Ludwig Mohler, had four sons and five daughters, viz.: Henry, Jacob, Christian, John, Mary, married a Mr. Pfoutz; the next daughter married a Mr. Herr; Susan, married a Bucher; Salome, married Martin Keller, and the other daughter married to Jacob Zegg, of Cumberland County.

Henry Mohler, son of Henry, had three sons and two daughters. Mary married James Vogan; Elizabeth married a Mr. Ulrich. The sons were John, Henry, and Samuel.

The last-named Henry married and had five sons—Allan, Samuel, Simon, John L., and David—and four daughters,—Eliza, married to David Horst, of Cumberland County; Rebecca, died single; Hannah, married Peter Overholzer, of Oregon; Lydia, married E. Konigsmacher.

Allan removed to Indiana, and Samuel, Simon, and John L. with their families remain in Ephrata township.

David Mohler died in 1883, leaving a large family, of whom W. K., a son, is in Ephrata, and Elias in West Earl.

John, son of Henry Mohler, had three sons,—Daniel, Henry, and John. Daniel removed to Cumberland County, and Henry to Ohio. John, son of the last-named John, married and had five sons—Cyrus, John G., Isaac, Levi, Reuben, Samuel—and two daughters. Reuben removed to Clay township; Isaac to East Cocalico; Cyrus, deceased; John G., Samuel, and Levi are each married and live in this township.

Anne married Henry Keller, and Salome married Benjamin Eberly, both of this township, and Henry removed to Ohio.

Samuel Mohler had three sons,—Elkanan, Richard, and Jeremiah. Elkanan removed to Illinois and Richard to Philadelphia, while Jeremiah married and still lives in Ephrata.

John Mohler was the grandfather of Levi Mohler, a member of the State Legislature.

Henry Mohler, a son of Ludwig Mohler, purchased from John White (before mentioned) two hundred and forty acres of land in 1736, and in 1749 ninety-six acres from Michael Witmer.

The house now occupied by R. Hertzog, a son-in-law of Simon Mohler, was built by Henry Mohler in 1764, and the house occupied by Christian Kelhaefer was built by Jacob Mohler in 1767.

The Landis families in this township are partly descended from the Mohlers, as a daughter of Jacob Mohler and granddaughter of Ludwig Mohler, the pioneer, married a Mellinger, and Mellinger's daughter married a Landis, from which sprang the Landis family of Ephrata.

John Gerhardt Hibshman came from Switzerland in 1730. He had two sons and four daughters. His son Wendel came to this township in 1766, and located on the farm now occupied by Levi Landis. He had three sons, Jacob, Henry, and John, and two daughters, Eliza (married Henry Gray) and Amelia (who married Samuel Bowman).

Jacob married and had two sons, John and Edward.

John, son of Jacob, married and had three sons and two daughters,—Eliza, married to D. R. Hertz, and Amelia, married a Mr. Craig and removed to Wilmington, Del.

Edward married and had three children,—William, Hannah, and Rebecca. William died single, Hannah married a Stubbs (both deceased), and Rebecca is still living.

Henry married and had four children,—Louis, Harrison, Wendel, and Mary Ann. The latter married Henry Keller, of this township. Of Louis and Harrison we have no record, and Wendel removed to Reading.

John, father of A. P. Hibshman, removed to Lancaster.

Jacob, son of Wendel Hibshman, was a member of Congress in 1819 and 1820, and subsequently was surveyor-general and canal appraiser of this State, and afterwards associate judge of Lancaster County, and held many minor offices.

Wendel Hibshman, father of Judge Jacob Hibshman, was a major in the One Hundred and Eleventh Battalion of the Pennsylvania troops in the Revolutionary war.

John Martin Fry came from Lower Tulpehocken, where his father, an Alsatian, had settled long before, and located in this township at what is known as Fry's Mills post-office in about 1790. He purchased the property at a sheriff's sale. Just when the first mills at this place were built is not known, but they are mentioned in a deed dated in 1762. The mill was rebuilt in 1798 and again in 1848. This John Martin Fry was the ancestor of the Fry family in Ephrata township.

The Akron Mills are located on a part of a tract of land patented by the Penns to Charles Hallock in 1762. The tract contained one hundred and thirty-two and a half acres, and, except that portion occupied as mill property, is owned and occupied as farming lands by A. R. Royer and W. M. Rittew. The mill was built originally in 1762, and has since then been twice rebuilt, and is now owned by John Stoll.

Amos Royer, the ancestor of the Royers in this township, was a son of Sebastian Royer, who came

from the Falls of the Rhine, in Germany, in 1740, and located near what is now Brickerville.

In 1762, the date of the location of Amos Royer, he obtained a patent of the farms now occupied by Israel Withers and Samuel Royer, near Middle Creek meeting-house, the latter farm being the old Royer homestead.

The numerous Keller family in this township are descendants of Jacob Keller, who was born in Switzerland in 1706, and came to this township in 1730, and located at what is now known as Springville, near Trout Run, where he died many years ago. The original tract is still in possession of the Keller family.

Peter Martin was elected an associate judge of Lancaster County in 1866, and subsequently a member of the State Legislature.

Christian Bentz was elected a member of the Legislature in 1844-45. B. F. Martin was elected a State senator in 1851, Henry Gray in 1852-53, and J. L. Gross in 1854. David Kemper was elected county commissioner in 1862.

Jacob Elberly died in 1807, leaving a wife, Ann, and eight children: Maria, married Ludwig Kurtz; Elizabeth, Anna, Susanna, Samuel, Joseph, Jacob, and John.

George Bard, Sr., settled near Binkley's Bridge, where he reared a large family of children, viz.: Margaret, Mary, Elizabeth, Jacob, Henry, George, Reuben, Adam, Levi, Peter, Samuel, and Abraham. Samuel subsequently owned a part of the original farm, along the New Holland turnpike, one mile east of Binkley's Bridge. George Philip Bard spelled his name Barth, hence the Barth family.

Taxables for 1780.—The following list of taxables comprise that portion of old Calverton township now embraced in Ephrata township:

Achenbach, Matthias, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, 4167.
Breneman, Conrad.
Bowman, Benjamin, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, 4172.
Beck, Philip, 100 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, 4142.
Bricker, John, 20 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, 4144.
Bowman, Daniel, 75 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, 4160.
Bowman, Samuel, 75 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, 1 bull, 4200.
Buck, Jacob, 21 acres, 110.
Buck, Nicholas, 8 acres, 1 cow, 110.
Bills, Widow, 20 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, 4149.
Drieh, Leonard, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, 4178.
Erb, Jacob, 150 acres, 4150.
Fink, John, 150 acres, 1 horse, 4 cows, 4172.
Fensterli, Casper, 100 acres, 1 cow, 410.
Fensterli, Detrich, 100 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, 4129.
Fensterli, John, 40 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, 4135.
Fensterli, Peter, 100 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow, 4129.
Frey, Martin, 200 acres, 3 horses, 2 cows, 4151.
Foltz, Jacob.
Geist, John, 50 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, 4160.
Getz, Leonard, 50 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, 4165.
Gungis Jacob, 25 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, 4163.
Heater, John, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, 4101.
Hensck, George, 100 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, 4125.
Harshbarger, George, 200 acres, 4 horses, 3 cows, 2 milk, 4664.
Hensharger, John, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, 4126.
Harshbarger, Leonard, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, 4126.
Hensharger, Henry, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, 4116.

Jones, John, 100 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 servant, 475.
Kurtz, John, 200 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, 4126.
Kellar, John, 50 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, 4178.
Kringmiller, Adam, 100 acres, 1 cow, 410.
Krafft, Jacob, 150 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, 4165.
Krafft, Henry, 80 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, 4165.
Lancas, David, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, 4154.
Lancas, Jacob, 150 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, 4165.
Lancas, John, 150 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, 4154.
Miller, Jos, 200 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, 4170.
Merckel, George, 50 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow, 4179.
Muller, Martin, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, 4176.
Muller, John, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, 4120.
Muller, John, Jr., 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, 4129.
Muller, Henry, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, 4120.
Muller, Jacob, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, 4118.
Nees, Adam, 200 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow, 4120.
Nees, John, 50 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, 4116.
Negley, Jacob, 200 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, 4170.
Rimmer, George, 100 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows, 4166.
Strommen, George, 200 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, 4126.
Wolf, H. J., 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, 4129.

Free-men

Jacob Landis. Martin Kesting.
Jacob Geigley.

Oath of Allegiance.—The following is a list of those who subscribed to the oath of allegiance or fidelity at Ephrata during the Revolutionary war:

"Nov. 10, 1778

"Lancaster County, ss.

"I, the subscribers, one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Lancaster, do hereby certify that the following is a true list of the Names and Surnames of such persons who have taken and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity to the United States as directed by an Act of General Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania.

Frederick Zimmermann	Philip Lutz
Christian Kroll	Leonard Koller
Lebach, Shaffner	Nick Leber
Matthew Muller	John Hartz
Casper Lutz	Jacob Barm
Philip Breunemann	David Sauer
John Foltz	Christ. Freeman
John Hammen	Jacob Amey
Philip Sob	Henry Remond
John Hellely	Peter Lesser
Yost Rietel	Adolph Zimmermann
George Hoffard	John Atble
Jacob Matzschner	William Sander
John Jacobus	Conrad Sander
Leonard Kline	Matthias Achenbach
Thomas Kuhn	Matthias Haden
John Fretot	Philip Kesting
Michael Dora	Henry Rindholt
John Boshart	Henry Kollman
Michael Jung	Leonard G. G.
Peter L. Beck	Richard Adams
Christoph. Mathias	Friedrich Gerner
Adam Weigl	John Staudt
Valentine Wolf	David Berger
Adam Wolf	John Lisher
John Hirsbach	Henry Witt
William Walker	George Schuch
Martin Fuch	Rudolph Bear
Casper Bessert	Michael Miller
John Michael Amey	George Getz
Joseph Bear	John Gulas
John Schlott	Henry B. B.
Michael Peter	John Wiles
Michael Zimmerman	Jacob Muehler
Adam Wertz	Adam Hassel
John Grill	Peter Bruckley
John Lutz	Peter Rein
Peter Zimmermann	Michael Egenriest

Christian Lutz,
John Shollmaier,
Peter Gushweit,
John Hamst,
Baltzer Hoffman,
Henry Walton,
John Kuntz,
Casper Hasler,
Philip Jacob Shenkle,
Martin Kesinger,
George Philip Kissinger,
Ludwick Freiley,
George Mesckley,
George Kuntz,
Jeremiah Miller,
William Sigentlader,
Henry Holsman,
Yost Miller,
John Brenner,
Peter Schlander,
Henry Leel,
Jacob Leel,
Samuel Harnist,
George Suedler,
Jacob Walter,
Jacob Kofman,
William Millinger,
William Stauder,
Philip Hoffman,
George Bruner,
Michael Katzenmeyer,
Ludw. Katzenmeyer,
Jacob Limes,
Michael Winholt,
Jacob Goigas,
Christian Andreas,
Wendle Weinhold,
Henry Mohler,
John Bethoffer,
Isaac Betholler,
Rudolph Miller,
Jacob Smith,
George Roth,
Joseph Gear,
Michael Roth,
George Long,
John Newman,
John Frantz,
Christian Oberlin,
John Miller,
George Wohlsku,
Henry Miller,
Mathias Albert,
George Rime,
Henry Valentine,
Christian Weyland,
Adam Oberlin,
Gottfried Lierhard,
Peter Miller,
William Bruckle,
John Kline,
Philip Wolfkiel,
Jacob Sprengel,
Adam Frantz,
Peter Zehler,
Christian Haring,
Lorents Ludwig,
Mathias Walling,
Nicholas Sherrer,
Michael Wolf,
Valentine Brookman,
Peter Wers,
Andreas Elshman,
George Aspoghl,
Christ. Sprengel,
Conrad Merck,
Henry Bruckley,

Samuel Reissel,
Jacob Weimann,
Peter Sugh,
Martin Eigholtz,
John Cieson,
Thomas Cullingham,
Conrad Engle,
Jacob Jermolovich,
John Teismann,
Michael Sprengel,
Joseph Sprengel,
John Tremer,
Peter Santur,
Henry Tommett,
Henry Wantz,
Conrad Rothhor,
John Chris. Smith,
John Bucher,
John Martin,
Edward Bane,
Henry Wolfkiel,
Nicholas Suter,
Michael Rosler,
Henry Hartman,
Jacob Swegart,
John Willinger,
Jacob Jacobs,
Michael Knuesle,
Christ. Swartzwaller,
Christ. Weimann,
George Hoe,
Abraham Landis,
John Bessler,
George Belltz,
Christ. Gengsch,
Jacob Alter,
Michael King,
Joseph Lasse,
Jacob Soutag,
Stephen Bohndor,
Frederick Shutz,
Henry Besser,
Christ. Rishcher,
Philip Ariz,
Peter Miller,
Frederick Kinnel,
Jacob Hettler,
Jacob Wergmann,
Lawrence Housholter,
Myron Oberlin,
Gabriel Laust,
Adam Messer,
Christ. Wanshauf,
Henry Esholtz,
Henry Lauch,
Jacob Bisher,
Jacob Angen,
Samuel Graff,
Andreas Haller,
John Holler,
John Stoss,
George Meitz,
Martin Mohler,
Conrad Miller,
Jacob Kumbler,
Michael Harting,
Jacob Oberlin,
George Weber,
Richard Langer,
Henry Sohn,
George Weber, Jr.,
Michael Harting,
Christ. Harting,
Adam Hecht,
Henry Slobach,
Joseph Simons

Isaac Adams,
Philip Brindin,
Leonard Spritzwengle,
Melchor Braun,
George Lach Burger,
William Parry,
Jacob Frankacker,
Peter Frankhauser,
Franz Brundlach,
Adam Bruckh,
Christ. Showalt,
Michael Withen,
Philip Fassnach,
Peter Smith,
Frederick Flentzler,
Jacob Valentine,
John Weber,
Thomas Holms,
Jacob Smierer,
Michael Long,
Peter Shantz,
Peter Wiehand,
Christ. Shitzer,
Abraham Rolland,
Franz Kuhn,
Michael Frantz,
John Alter,
Jacob Frantz,
George Fiammo,
Conrad Beatz,

George Philip Bentz,
Jacob Landis,
Peter Weyland,
Mathias Rutter,
Herman Philip,
John Evans,
George Heil,
Henry Shandy,
Peter Groh,
David Jones,
Adam Christ,
Jacob Roland,
Henry Harsdlarger,
Ernst Miller,
Christ. Miller,
Henry Stuet,
Jacob Neitzelitzer,
Robert Martin,
John Trabinger,
Daniel Weimann,
John Weimann,
George Weimann,
Stephen Trabinger,
Casper Trabinger,
Frederick Adam,
Leonard Miller,
William Reess,
Reinhart Becker,
Jacob Bachel,

"Given under my hand and seal this day and year above written."
"A. M. D. C. C. [SEAL]"

Justices of the Peace.—The following-named persons have been elected justices of the peace for this township since the adoption of the Constitution of 1838:

Richard R. Hettler, elected 1840.	John G. Bauman, elected 1857.
Jacob Hilschman, elected 1840.	P. Martin Hettler, elected 1862.
Jeremiah Bauman, elected 1845.	Jacob Kemper, elected 1862.
Levi Miller, elected 1845.	Jacob Kemper, elected 1867.
Jacob L. Stamp, elected 1848 (for two years).	W. K. Seltzer, elected 1867.
P. Martin Hettler, elected 1850.	Jacob Kemper, elected 1872.
Jacob Kemper, elected 1862.	W. K. Seltzer, elected 1872.
Jacob L. Gross, elected 1862 (for three years).	Jacob Kemper, elected 1877.
Henry R. Gorman, elected 1865.	D. B. Knabs, elected 1882.
Jacob Kemper, elected 1867.	H. R. Keller, elected 1882.

Ephrata, under the old Constitution, was embraced in Justice District, No. 6.

Ephrata, the principal village in the township, is pleasantly located on the line of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, and is surrounded by one of the most fertile agricultural districts to be found in the county.

The first settlement at this place was made as early as 1750, or thereabouts.

Israel Ecklerline received a patent for a tract of two hundred and thirty-nine acres of land, which he sold to Christian Lichty, who sold to John Groff, being a part of a large tract warranted in 1739 to John Mayle, or Maybe.

Sept. 7, 1762, an agreement or indenture was made between John Mayle, or Maybe, of the town of Ephrata, widower, of the first part, "and the Religious body of people of both sexes now residing in said town, of the second part," containing the following members, viz.:

1, Brother Amos (John Mylin); 2, Brother Tarbez; 3, Brother Eleazer; 4, Brother Shontz; 5, Brother Shabia; 6, Brother Agabus; 7, Brother Philemon; 8, Brother Jonathan; 9, Brother Jemini; 10, Brother Gidron; 11, Brother Nathaniel; 12, Brother Kenon; 13, Brother Lupinus; 14, Brother Salina; 15, Brother Javado; 16, Brother Lameck; 17, Brother Obed;¹ 18, Brother Macarines; and 1, Mother Maria; 2, Sister Lugenia; 3, Sister Kathura; 4, Sister Anestatia; 5, Sister Ruclina; 6, Sister Europina; 7, Sister Vassilla; 8, Sister Ashanasia; 9, Sister Constantia; 10, Sister Sophia; 11, Sister Catharina; 12, Sister Sarah; 13, Sister Jael; 14, Sister Iphigania; 15, Sister Rachel; 16, Sister Hanna; 17, Sister Tenobia; 18, Sister Melania; 19, Sister Zernia; 20, Sister Glandina; 21, Sister Eufasia.

Feb. 3, 1770, a tripartite was made between Samuel Eckerline, M.D., of Ephrata, of the first part, and Henry Sangmaster, John Adam Kolp, Isaac Sensemer, John Martin, and Christian Ecstein, of Ephrata, trustees, of the second part, and 1, Hans Miley; 2, Jacob Meyer; 3, Henry Hocker; 4, Ludwig Hocker; 5, John Kypal; 6, Jacob Eicker; 7, Christian Luther; 8, Martin Funk; 9, Samuel Funk; 10, Peter Miller; 11, Jacob Funk; 12, George Miller; 13, Christian Rep; 14, Marcus Graff; 15, Martin Kroll; 16, John Kelp, of Ephrata, yeomen; and 1, Mary Eicker; 2, Barbara Meyer; 3, Mary Landorf; 4, Hannah Lichten; 5, Veronica Funk; 6, Elizabeth Merck; 7, Elizabeth Eckstein; 8, Catharine Hageman; 9, Catharine Gartner; 10, Christian Funk; 11, Barbara Bremin; 12, Elizabeth Hoely; 13, Anna Thuney; 14, Susanna Stetler; 15, Mary Hocker; 16, Mary Graff; 17, Christiana Tessley; 18, Anna Tessley; 19, Mary Miller; 20, Catharina Henry, Catharina Fuess, Salome Guth, Rosina Guth, Anna Mary Hervey, Catharina Kelp, Ann Mary Martin, Christiana Luther, Barbara Landis, of Ephrata, spinsters, of the third part, for all that tract of land called Ephrata, eighty acres, together with mills and cottages, to the five parties (trustees) in trust, who were all members of the Christian Society of Ephrata.

There was an allotment of one-quarter of an acre to each person for "garden purposes." The fruit to be divided; grass and produce of orchards and meadows, profits of paper-mill, etc., were to be expended in paying taxes, and all the profits arising from sales of produce to go into the common stock or fund to be expended for the aid and relief of such male and female members as become sick, aged, or infirm.

If any of the members desired to marry they could occupy a cabin or cottage by themselves for the space of two years and no longer. When they left the society they were compelled to sign a release of all their interests in the estate to the trustees, and if they required it they were, upon leaving the society, allowed to receive five pounds each from the common fund.

Aug. 2, 1755, John Bowman and Margaret, his wife, donated several acres of land and paper-mill to the Religious Society, or Tunkers, at Ephrata, for a period of thirty years.

May 1, 1772, Peter Shoemaker left by will two hundred acres of land in trust for Christian people in Ephrata.

May 1, 1772, an agreement or indenture was made between Peter Shoemaker, of Ephrata, of the one part, and Jacob Senseman, Ludwig Hacker, Jacob Eicher, Jacob Neagley, and Peter Fahnestock, of Ephrata, yeomen, and Barbara Mayer, Veronica Funk, Susanna Stetler, and Anna Lichty, spinsters, of Ephrata, of the other part; that for settling the plantation of two hundred and five acres for one year, it being a part of four hundred and five acres confirmed to Peter Shoemaker, Dec. 16, 1751, in trust for the Ephrata Society, provided the single brethren assumed and came under the name of "Brethren at Bethania," and the sisters assumed the name of "Sisterhood of Saron" (see Book of Deeds P, pp. 210, etc.)

Jan. 1, 1790, Jacob Mayer, Ludwick Hacker, Jacob Eicher, Jacob Funk, and Peter Miller, brethren of the Seventh-Day German Baptists, leased to Christian Bowman three acres of land along the Paxtang road, at the corner of the burying-ground, for seventy pounds yearly rent, to be paid to the persons selected by ballot by the Society of Baptists.

In 1809 an act of Assembly was passed, authorizing the trustees of the German Baptists, Tunkers, or Religious Society of Ephrata, to sell one hundred and fifty acres of the two hundred acres given them in 1772 by Peter Shoemaker. Robert Coleman purchased one hundred and one acres of this tract, adjoining the old society land for which he paid £1136.

In July, 1787, Christian Eckstein, M.D., of Ephrata, devised to the two societies, Bethania and Saron, in Cocalico, and to the brothers and sisters who have been there ten years, and have maintained the Christian doctrines of Conrad Beisel, deceased, that hallowed the Seventh-day Sabbath, and the true apostolic water baptism, the Lord's Supper, and washing of feet regularly administered unto them, according to the gospel doctrine, and have kept themselves separate and pure from worldly dress, fashions, and vanities, the profits of forty acres of land; to continue all the while there yet be living two persons of said societies who have maintained their ground for the space of twenty years.

Signed by Sister Elizabeth, and by Benjamin Bowman and Peter Fahnestock, executors. (II. E. 429.)

In 1796, Christian Bollinger, of Ephrata, at his decease gave twenty-five pounds to the Society of Seventh-day Baptists at Ephrata, to be expended in holding love-fests. The balance of his large estate he divided into eight parts. One part to the children of his cousin Daniel; one part to Abraham Dierdorf; one part to Ann Becker; one part to his sister, Bar-

¹ Ludwick Hacker, who taught a common school, and a Sunday-school.

bara Zrigg; one part to his sister, Maria Hamaker; one part to his sister, Sophia Kilner; one part to his brother Rudolph; and one part to his brother Abraham.

Thus we have briefly outlined the pioneer settlement of Old Ephrata, which covers the land, or nearly so, upon which the town of Ephrata is situated. This outline gives also the religious sentiment prevailing at that time, and we only wish it were in our power to give a more full and satisfactory detail of the circumstances attending the early settlement of the town, the building of the old cloisters or convents, the schools, and manner of teaching, and who taught. But enough is given to awaken an interest in the lover of historic research, and we only hope that some student of the archives of musty records, the keys of which seem to be lost, may yet bring to light, and place before the reading public, the long-lost treasure.

Previous to the Revolutionary war there was a tavern on the site now occupied by the Eagle Hotel, on what is now Main Street (then the Philadelphia and Paxtang road), and was kept after the war by William Wright, who had been an officer in Washington's army. This Wright's daughters married into the Gross and Leber families, who were the ancestors of the families of that name now in this part of Lancaster County.

The present Eagle Hotel was built in 1808, and the Mount Vernon House, between the Eagle and the railroad, was built in 1854, at which time there were but eleven houses besides it along Main Street between Mountain Spring and the stone bridge, and this was all there was of the town between the two points named.

The Mountain Spring House, on the summit east of the town, was built in 1848 for a summer resort, and enlarged in 1850 or 1852 by Joseph Konigsmacher. Previous to this the place had been occupied as a water-cure or hygienic home for invalids. An observatory was built at this point, and blown down in 1880. Mr. Konigsmacher, the projector of this summer resort, was a lineal descendant of the early settlers in Ephrata, and became a prominent citizen of the town. He was at one time president of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, president of the Ephrata Monument Association, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1838, a State senator in 1848, and later a member of the Assembly, and a member of the Board of Revenue Commissioners of this State.

In 1883 there were in Ephrata four hotels, three general stores, one hardware-store, one tin-shop, one grocery-store, one liquor-store, one furniture- and organ-store, three coal- and lumber-yards, four leaf-tobacco- and cigar-stores, one shoe manufactory, employing five men, one coach manufactory, employing fourteen men, one bending-works, employing twelve men (these works were destroyed by fire July 19,

1883, and rebuilt the same year), two brick-yards, employing fifteen men, four tailors, employing eight men, twenty-four cigar manufactories, employing two hundred and thirty-seven persons, one bank, two churches, one school-house, one Union chapel, post-office, telegraph and railroad offices, one printing-office, and the large number of smaller business places usually found in a town of this size, or with a population of one thousand. The value of real estate in the village in 1883 was three hundred and seventy-eight thousand one hundred dollars; number of population, one hundred and ninety-seven.

The German Religious Society of Seventh-Day Baptists at Ephrata.—This society in Ephrata was founded in 1732 or 1733 by John Conrad Beissel, who was born in Eberbach, Germany, in 1690, learned the trade of a baker, and came to America in 1720; embraced the religious views of Alexander Mack, lived as a recluse for several years and at different points, and finally located on the banks of the Cocalico in 1732, still living as a hermit, advocating the doctrine of celibacy and the seventh day of the week as the proper day of rest and religious worship. He was well versed in New Testament theology, of commanding appearance, a fluent talker, and in most respects well calculated to gather around him a large class of both sexes, and was soon joined in his new home by Martin Breuer, Samuel Eckerline, and another whose religious name was "Brother Jethro." They were soon followed by Anna and Maria Eicher, from the Conestoga Church, two of his former converts, who could not endure the pangs of separation from their spiritual teacher.

This nucleus of the church was joined in 1733 by Israel and Gabriel Eckerline, and in the following year by a large number from Oley- and Coventry, in Chester County, as well as a large number of Germans who came from Schoharie County, N. Y., and placed themselves under the spiritual guidance of Beissel, and soon the entire congregation at Falkner Swamp were at the feet of Beissel, who became their teacher in spiritual things for what had now and so suddenly become quite a large settlement named Lager, meaning an encampment, and subsequently received and still bears the name Ephrata.

Peter Miller came to America in 1730, and soon became pastor of a small Reformed congregation at Tulpehocken. He was a classical scholar and a good theologian, and after an interview with Beissel became one of his apostles, casting his lot with the Brotherhood of Ephrata.

As early as 1737, Beissel's people had accumulated a large area of landed property along the banks of the Cocalico Creek, which, as found by reference to the "Chronicon Ephratense" and old deeds, was held as common stock. (See also history of Ephrata village in this chapter.)

As early as 1745 the monastic system was inaugurated, and Beissel invested with the title of father,

and assumed the monastic name of "Friedsam," to which was added the suffix "Gottrecht," together meaning *Peaceable, God-right*.

The first prior of the brotherhood was Israel Eckertine, otherwise "Brother Onesimus." Among the other cloister names borne by both sexes, see history of Ephrata village, this chapter.

The first building erected under the monastic system was built in 1735, on the hill named by Friedsam "Mount Zion." The building was called Kedar, and contained one principal room for religious worship, love-feasts, and the ceremony of feet-washing. Besides this there were other rooms, very small, for the use of the brethren and sisters, those of the latter being in the upper story. Another building larger in dimensions, and called "Zion," was built on the same hill in 1738. These, as well as the several buildings of later erection, were covered with shingles on the roofs and outside walls, and remain thus covered to the present time, 1883.

In the year 1740 there were in the Ephrata cloisters thirty-six single brethren and thirty-five sisters; and at one time in later years, when the society was at the height of its prosperity, the whole congregation, including those living outside the principal buildings, but in the immediate neighborhood, numbered about three hundred.

The large building called "Periel," intended as a meeting-house for religious worship, was built in 1741. Three years later the building "Saron" was erected as a dwelling-house for married men and women who had voluntarily renounced matrimonial vows, the sexes to be kept separate in different parts of the house. The plan proved a failure; many of the self-divorced couples reunited and returned to live together at their previous homes. "Saron" was then occupied by the women, Anna and Maria Eicher, with the other celibate sisters who loved the spiritual guidance of Father Friedsam. Connected with the building "Saron" was a chapel of goodly size and a commodious hall called "Saal," for the holding of the Agapas or love-feasts.

The building "Kedar" was found insufficient for the use of the brethren or monks, and in 1746 another and much larger building was erected for them, and named "Bethania." Connected with it was a gallery meeting-room sufficiently large enough to accommodate the whole society for public worship. In that use it superseded the building "Periel," and in it the Saturday meetings continued to be held through all the years of the society's prosperity. Around Bethania and in its immediate vicinity were clustered several smaller buildings, among them being a school-house, printing-office, almonry, bakery, and others, used for different purposes.

The houses Bethania and Saron (occupied respectively by the brethren and sisters), though both very large and three stories high, afforded but rude and poor accommodations to the inmates. With ceilings

barely seven feet in height, passages so narrow that two persons could not pass each other in them, with very low and narrow doors, swinging on wooden hinges and fastened by wooden latches, with cells hardly large enough to hold a cot, and each having only the light and ventilation afforded by a single window, eighteen by twenty-four inches in size, and containing only the most indispensable articles of furniture, and that of the rudest description, these houses were certainly anything else than abodes of luxury for the brethren and sisters who inhabited them.

It is stated that in the house "Bethania" the brothers slept on wooden benches, with wooden blocks for pillows. Probably the dormitories of the sisters were a little better furnished in that particular. In each of the cells was an hour-glass, and the walls (especially those of cells occupied by the females) were nearly covered with very large sheets of paper, on which were written in large and elegantly executed German text passages of Scripture and verses of original poetry by Beissel. The walls of the meeting-rooms, the "gaol," the chapels, and dormitories were also covered with the same kind of ornamental pen-work, which was done by the sisters in a room (called the "writing-room") set apart for that purpose. The sisters "Anastasia," "Iphigenia," and "Zenobia" were mentioned as being remarkably skilful in this ornamental writing.

The dress adopted by Friedsam for the brethren and sisters of Ephrata was nearly the same as that of the Capuchins. They wore a cowl and gown of white,—linen in summer, woolen in winter. The cowl of the sisters differed a little from that of the brethren, and, as a matter of course, they wore the petticoat in place of trowsers; but they wore the same kind of gown, and the *tout ensemble* of the dress of both sexes was so nearly the same that the difference between monk and nun could hardly be discovered at a little distance. Both brothers and sisters went barefooted, except when the weather was too cold. They lived on food of the plainest kind, consisting almost entirely of bread, vegetables, and mush. No animal food was found on their tables, and even butter, cheese, and milk were discountenanced as being gross and unspiritual in their nature and (what was perhaps of greater importance) injurious to the voice. The "sweet singing" of the sisters at Conestoga, and afterwards at Ephrata, was highly prized by Father Friedsam, who was himself an excellent musician, and had no mean talent as a composer.

All their vessels for communion and ordinary drinking purposes, also all their trays, plates, and other articles for table-service, and even their candlesticks, were of wood, and manufactured by the hands of the best skilled among the brethren. When the commencement was made at Ephrata they had few, if any, beasts of burden, and the plow was drawn by the brethren, ranged in a long line on each side of a rope,

and even the sisters often assisted in the labor at that time. But after a short time they procured oxen and horses to perform this work. Father Friedsam did not encourage idlers at Ephrata. Every one had his or her work to perform, whether out or in-doors, and each one performed it, and as a natural consequence the society at Ephrata became more and more prosperous as the years passed.

A paper-mill was built and put in operation by the people at Ephrata for the manufacture of paper for use on the printing-press, which will be mentioned hereafter. They had also a saw-mill, a flour-mill, a fulling-mill, and a mill for making oil from flaxseed. These mills served not only the Ephrata settlement, but also the people of the surrounding country, who were glad to patronize them, for, besides doing good work, they were operated on principles of scrupulous honesty.

Singing-schools were begun at Ephrata in 1742, under the direction of Father Friedsam, who was himself a good singer, as well as an excellent performer on the violin and other musical instruments. The music used in these schools was of Beissel's own composing, and was written on sheets by the sisters of "Saron," in a room of that house devoted to that purpose. More than four hundred hymns, all of Beissel's composition, were thus copied in their great hymn-book, "Zionischer Wehrauchbügel." After a time the pupils became noted for their fine performance, which attracted many strangers to visit them, and one of their visitors thus described their singing in a letter to Governor John Penn: "The performers sat with their heads reclined, their countenances solemn and dejected, their faces pale and emaciated from their manner of living, their clothing exceeding white and picturesque, and their music such as thrilled the very soul. I almost began to think myself in the world of spirits."

Ludwig Hacker came to join the Ephrata people in 1739, and in the following year a Sabbath-school was established under his leadership. It was very largely attended, and the pupils became very enthusiastic in religious matters, until there resulted among them a general awakening. Each morning and evening, before and after the sessions of the common school, they met for prayer and exhortation, developing an excitement and zeal so extravagant as to cause Friedsam to discourage the daily meetings, as also the erection of a house which had been commenced intended for their special use. The Sabbath-school, however, continued to be held weekly for many years, and a building was built about 1750 for its use. The Sabbath-school-house was one of the buildings used in the fall of 1777 as hospitals for the wounded from the battle of Brandywine.¹

During the year 1745 the prior, who had exceeded his authority in erecting a tower and ordering a chime of bells from a firm in Europe, without consulting the proper authorities, and for this breach of trust was deposed, and Peter Miller appointed to fill the vacancy. Of the tower and bell, the following will be of interest.

One of the structures proposed to be erected by the prior and his friends was a tower, in which was to be hung a chime of bells. Upon the arrival of the first bell the indignant communists, startled alike at the unauthorized innovation upon their plain ways and at the inordinate extravagance of their presumptuous prior, at first resolved to break the bell to pieces and bury the fragments, but upon more mature reflection and by the advice of the practical Beissel they agreed to sell it, and found a customer at a price far below its cost in the Lutheran congregation of Lancaster borough, and for many years the bell, which never reached Ephrata, hung in the tower of Trinity Lutheran Church, Lancaster, and when supplanted there was sold to the Washington Fire Company. With the disbandment of the Lancaster volunteer fire department it was bought and presented to Grace Lutheran Church, in whose tower it now hangs. It bears the inscription, cast in the metal: *Sub auspicio rivi venerandi Osmund Societ. Ephrat. Proposuit, A.D. MDCCXLV.*²

The Old Printing-Press.³—The famous printing-press of Ephrata was obtained by the Society in 1742, and put in operation the same year or in the early part of 1743. The first book printed⁴ on it was for Israel Eckerline in 1744.⁵

During a full half-century after Beissel's printing-press commenced work at Ephrata, it was kept in active operation at that place. Besides "The Book of Martyrs" and the sectarian publications of Beissel and his brotherhood, there was printed upon it one or more editions of the New Testament (or as some accounts have it, of the Bible).

never battled their skill, and one hundred and fifty of the soldiers died here. . . . The first who died were buried with honor, and a funeral sermon being preached by one of their own number, appointed for that purpose. . . . This practice was continued for some time, till they did not rapidly to allow time for the performance of the ceremony, when everything of the kind was suspended with."

¹ Under the inscription the venerable man Osmund, placed over the society at Ephrata, v. p. 174.

² The facts relative to the Ephrata printing press were furnished principally by Dr. J. H. Dillies, of Lancaster.

³ A number of books had been previously printed for Beissel and the Ephrata Society commencing as early as 1728 by Benjamin Franklin, of Philadelphia, and Christopher Sauer, of Germantown. The first printed by Franklin for Beissel was entitled, "Divine Melodies of Love and Praise." The first on issue from the press of Sauer was entitled, "Zion's Hill of Incense, or Mountain of Myrrh," the volume being dedicated to "All the Sobriety, Faithfulness that Osmund the Wilderness." Another, from the pen of Michael Wohlfahrt, was entitled, "Wisdom of God," published in 1747.

⁴ In 1745, or soon after, Eckerline had been deposed from the priorship, every copy of his book that he had had printed the year before was burned, by order of Father Friedsam and the brotherhood. The celebrated Conrad Weiser, being present, assisted in the *unbinding*.

¹ A few days after the battle of Brandywine had been fought (Sept. 11, 1777) four or five hundred of the wounded soldiers were taken to Ephrata and placed in the hospital. Drs. Verel, Scott, and Harrison were the attending surgeons and physicians. The women and camp

In 1777, when Col. Bartram Galbraith, the county lieutenant, sent men to the paper-mill at Ephrata for paper to make cartridges for the Continental army, they, finding none at the mill, searched the printing-office, and, discovering there a great number of printed sheets of the Bible (or Testament), seized three wagon-loads of them, and the sacred ammunition was soon afterwards fired into the lines of the British foe at Brandywine and Germantown.

Forty-three publications, including Eckerline's that was burned, are known to have been printed on the old Ephrata printing-press while in possession of the society. Copies of thirty-eight of the different Ephrata publications are now in possession of Mr. S. H. Zahm, of Lancaster City. We herewith give the titles of those at hand :

1745. "Urständliche und Erfahrungs-volle Hohe Zeugnisse," etc. (Testimonies of Spiritual Life), 4to, pp. 294. This book tells us about "the joys of virginity" and "the raptures of silence."

1745. "Guldene Apfel in Silbernen Schalen" (Apples of Gold in Caskets of Silver), 12mo, pp. 519.

1745. "Die ernsthafte Christenpflicht" (The Earnest Duty of Christians), 12mo, pp. 120.

1747. "Das Gesang der Einsamen und Verlassenen Turtel-Taube" (The Song of the Solitary and Forsaken Turtle-Dove), 4to, pp. 359.

1747. "Der Blutige Schauplatz, oder Märtyrer Geschichte der Taufgesintten" (The Bloody Scaffold, or Baptist Martyrology), folio, pp. 1514. This immense folio, of which copies are still occasionally seen, was a reprint of a work first published in Europe in 1660. Its republication was undertaken principally at the suggestion of the Mennonites. The printing occupied fifteen of the brethren almost constantly for three years. There appear to have been two editions, one containing a frontispiece with mystical figures and emblems intended for the brethren; the other, which is by far the most common, was without the emblems, and was probably intended for circulation among the Mennonites and the great body of German Baptists. The book has been frequently reprinted in Lancaster and elsewhere.

1752. "Erster Theil der Theologischen Lectionen" (Theological Discourses, Part I.), 4to, pp. 432.

1754. "Eines Christen Reise" (The Pilgrim's Progress), 12mo, 2 parts, 280 and 264 pages. The first edition of "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress" ever published in America.

1755. "Nachklang zum Gesang der Einsamen Turtel-Taube" (Echo of the Song of the Solitary and Forsaken Turtle-Dove), 4to, pp. 111.

1756. "Daß Bruderlied, oder Ein Ausfluss Gottes" (The Brothers' Song), 4to, pp. 30.

1756. "Ein Angenehmer Geruch der Rosen und der Lilien" (The Pleasant Odor of Roses and Lilies), 4to, pp. 18. The two preceding volumes were respectively issued by the brethren and sisters. The first is

dated at Bethania, the brothers' house; the second is said to have been composed in Saron, the dwelling of the sisters.

1759. M. Tobias Wagner's "Abschieds-Rede an seine Luthersche Gemeinden" (M. Tobias Wagner's Valedictory Discourse), pamphlet, pp. 9.

1762. M. Valentin Wudrian's "Creutz Schule" (Wudrian's School of the Cross), 8vo, pp. 465.

1762. "Neu vermehrtes Gesang der einsamen Turtel-Taube" (Improved edition of the Song of the Solitary Turtle-Dove).

1763. "Eine Kurze Vorstellung des Theils von Africa, welches bewohnt wird von Negroes" (A short account of Africa), 8vo, pp. 107. A book against the slave-trade.

1764. "Von der Historia des Apostolischen Kampfes" (The History of the Apostolic Conflict), 8vo, pp. 388.

1764. "Des jüngeren Nicodemi Evangelium" (The Gospel of St. Nicodemus).

1765. "A Dissertation on Man's Fall—Translated from the High German Original," 8vo, pp. 37. The author was Conrad Beissel. It is curious on account of its appearance in the English language.

1766. "Paradiesisches Wunderspiel" (Wonderful Melody of Paradise), 4to, pp. 472.

1767. "The Family Prayer Book." Containing morning and evening prayers for families and private persons. To which are annexed directions for a devout and decent behavior in the public worship of God; more particularly in the use of the common prayers appointed by the Church of England, together with the church catechism. Collected and published chiefly of the Episcopal Congregation of Lancaster, Pequea, and Casarvon. Printed for T. Barton.

1769. "Christliches Gemüthsgepräch" (Christian Meditation), 8vo, pp. 168.

1770. "Die Ernsthafte Christen Pflicht" (The Earnest Duty of Christians). A second edition of the book published in 1745.

1773. "Deliciae Ephratenses," Part I. (The Delights of Ephrata.) Discourses of Conrad Beissel.

1786. "Chronicon Ephratense" (The Chronicle of Ephrata). This book contains a history of the order.

1788. "Anhang zum Widerlegten Wiedertäufer" (Appendix to the Confuted Anabaptist).

1788. "Apologia, oder Schriftmäßige Verantwortung" (Apology, or Scriptural Answer), pp. 72. The two books last mentioned were directed against a volume called "The Confuted Anabaptist." The authorship of the second volume is ascribed to Alexander Mack, Jr.

1790. "Merkwürdige Geschichte von einem Menschen der mit dem Teufel in einem Bund getreten" (Wonderful History of a Man who had made a Compact with the Devil).

1792. C. A. Roemlings' "Herausführung aus Babel" (Deliverance from Babel), pp. 542.

1792. "Christliche Bibliothek" (Christian Library), von George A. Martin, 8vo, pp. 148.

1792. "Vom Christlichen Gebrauch der Lieder" (The Christian Use of Hymns), 12mo, pp. 56.

1795. "Das Neue Testament" (The New Testament).

1795. "The Cheap and Famous Farrier."

It is known that a large amount of Continental money was printed on the old Ephrata press while Congress was in session at York, Pa., in 1777-78.

The old Ephrata printing-press passed out of possession of the Ephrata Society about the year 1795. In that year a small hymn-book ("Das Kleine Davidische Psalterspiel") was issued at Ephrata by Solomon Mayer. During the earlier part of the present century Joseph Bauman, of Ephrata, printed a number of volumes, among which the Works of Jacob Boehme enjoyed an extensive circulation. The most curious of the later Ephrata books is the autobiography of Ezekiel Sangmeister, which was published in numbers in 1825. Sangmeister was a monk who was opposed to Beissel, and who wrote his own life as a bitter commentary on the "Chronicon Ephratense." His writings remained hidden for many years behind a secret panel in the wall of his cell, and seem to have been suppressed soon after their publication. Another Ephrata printer was Jacob Rush, who issued Boehme's "Christosophie," and possibly other volumes of a similar character.

The volumes bearing the names of individual Ephrata printers are not so highly regarded as those which were issued by the direct authority of the brotherhood.

The ancient press, which the Ephrata brethren kept almost continually employed for a period of more than half a century, and which was continued in use by individual proprietors for an additional term of thirty years at least, is now in Philadelphia, in possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Soon after the close of the French and Indian war the English government appointed commissioners to visit Ephrata for the purpose of learning something of this peculiar institution. Upon their visiting the place they were charmed with what they saw and heard, particularly with the sweet singing of the brethren and sisters. Some of the written music of "Saron" was sent by them as a present to the royal family, who, being greatly pleased with it, sent in return a present inclosed in a box. Some months after the box was received at Ephrata, and privately opened by Friedsam and the new prior, Peter Miller, and, after examination, the box with its contents was buried in a secret place, and has never been resurrected.

After more than forty years of spiritual leadership, Conrad Beissel died in 1768. Peter Miller (Brother Jalbez), the new prior, then succeeded to the charge of the congregation and brotherhood, which had then

already passed through the period of its greatest prosperity. From this time it steadily declined under Miller's charge, although it has been generally admitted that he was much the superior of Beissel, both in education and natural talent. The decadence of the society was not the result of the change of leadership, but of other causes, one of the principal of which was the fact that the time had passed when institutions like that founded by Beissel at Ephrata could flourish and grow on American soil. All of its history that is of much interest closes with the close of the Revolution. Yet a few years longer it continued to exist with something of its original forms and surroundings, but at the end of a quarter of a century it had ceased to be more than a mere relic and reminder of the prosperous community that Father Friedsam had held in charge years before.

Of the Ephrata brethren and sisters there remained at the close of the last century only a few superannuated persons inhabiting the houses "Bethania" and "Saron." But the sisters skilled in penmanship were no longer seen at their work in the writing and music rooms; the singing and Sunday-school had been closed years before; the paper-mill was silent, and the famous printing-press, though yet in operation to some extent, had passed from the control of the brethren. The principal buildings were still standing; they and their inmates having grown gray together. To insure the support of the latter during the remainder of their lives, and to secure and legally hold the property of the community, a memorial was presented to the Legislature setting forth that the monastic branch of the Ephrata Society "is reduced to a few aged and infirm members who are incapable of managing their estate, and upon whose death the same will probably become extinct," and asking for an act of incorporation. Accordingly an act was passed Feb. 21, 1814, incorporating "The German Religious Society of Seventh-Day Baptists of Ephrata," and appointing Christian Bowman, Jacob Gorgas, Abel Witmer, Samuel Fahnstock, Jacob Kimmel, Jr., Obel Fahnstock, and Jacob Koenigsmacher, trustees of the society. Successive boards of trustees were chosen from time to time, but about the year 1875 disputes arose, and the society became divided into two opposing factions, which under their respective boards of trustees (each claiming to be the legal and legitimate one) are now contesting in the courts for possession of the society property, which is said to be worth only about twenty thousand dollars.

In membership the Ephrata Society has dwindled to about a score and a half, three-fourths of whom are women, and that the grace and spirituality of the founders of the sect have in some measure departed from its later direction may be inferred from the fact that of the male members one is a man eighty-two years of age, the other six are included in the two contesting boards of trustees, who are the parties to the pending litigation.

Ephrata Monument Association.—Long after the battles of Germantown and Brandywine, and long after the Ephrata cloisters had been occupied as hospitals for the wounded soldiers in those battles, and those that died had been buried in a field not far distant, did the patriotism of the people become aroused to the fact that the deeds of those noble heroes now dead should in some way be commemorated. True, the grounds in which they lay bivouacked, patiently awaiting Gabriel's reveille to be sounded, had been inclosed by a common fence, and over the gateway was painted the following inscription:

"Hier ruhen die Gebeine vieler Soldaten."

Yet this did not satisfy the patriotic ardor burning in the bosoms of the citizens of Ephrata, therefore a public meeting was called, measures taken, and the above-named association was subsequently chartered by the State authorities, and on Sept. 11, 1845, the corner-stone of what was to be a monument was laid with the usual ceremonies on such occasions. It was to be some sixty feet in height, but for lack of government aid, no doubt, it never reached an altitude of over six feet.

There it stands, a square pile of hewn red sandstone, with hundreds of square blocks of the same material laying around the foundation ready to take their place in the obelisk and do honor to the noble dead. But, alas! alas! the parsimony of a great government allows its noble defenders to lie beneath a field covered with brambles and briars, instead of a monument that could be pointed to with pride and be an honor to a great and powerful nation.

Lincoln (formerly New Ephrata) is situated two miles west from old Ephrata, on the old Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg turnpike, which followed the old road leading from Philadelphia to Paxtang.

March 28, 1813, John Reist purchased twenty-five acres of land from Philip Kraig and Elizabeth, his wife, and the same year laid the same out into building lots and named the town "New Ephrata." During the administration of the late lamented President Lincoln the name was changed.

Reuben W. Bard, a former postmaster, and one of the influential men of that part of the township. He was born near Hinkletown, and came to Lincoln and engaged in mercantile business, and in 1882 was elected one of the poor directors of Lancaster County. He has also held other offices of honor and trust. There are at present at Lincoln twelve business places. The present store and post-office is kept by I. A. Snively. The building has been occupied as a store since 1852. The Union House was opened as a hotel in 1879. This is a thriving little town, growing in favor as a pleasant place for the location of retired farmers and others. Population, about five hundred; valuation of real estate, \$173,900; number of properties, ninety-three.

New Berlin is a scattering village near the south-

east corner of the township, and is about fifty years of age. There was no particular design on the part of the owners of the land upon which the hamlet is situated in building a town, and when the place began to assume the dignity of a village a few of the inhabitants met at the village tavern to fix upon a name, and finally selected that of New Berlin, by which it has since been known.

Akron is a small hamlet and railroad station on the Reading and Columbia Railroad. Here is a post-office, store, etc., with a population of three hundred and twenty-five. Valuation of real estate, \$85,800. Number of properties, sixty-four.

Hahnstown, another small hamlet of this township, has a population of one hundred, and a valuation of \$22,200, with twenty properties.

Greenville has a population of one hundred, and a valuation of \$40,600, with twenty properties.

Baptist Brethren, or Dunkers.—This organization, among the oldest and most prominent in this section of the county and Ephrata township, have five houses of worship. Mohler's, one mile east of Ephrata village and near the Reading and Columbia Railroad, is the largest of the five. The building stands on a plot of one and a half acres of land, is built of stone, and in size is fifty by eighty feet, and built in 1872. Building committee, John L. and Simon Mohler.

On the site of the present church a school-house was built in 1838 or 1839, and occupied both for school and church purposes until its destruction by fire, which occurred in the winter of 1859-60.

The religious society at this place was organized in 1859, and called the "Ephrata Congregation," and in 1861 a stone meeting-house was built upon the site of the old school-house, and the present one, as above stated, built in 1872. Present membership of this congregation, two hundred and seventy. This meeting-house is designated, on account of the capacity of the house, as the place for holding annual love-feasts for the East Conestoga District, on which occasion the house is none too large to accommodate the large assemblage of Christian worshippers.

The ministers for this congregation have been C. Bomberger, J. Pfoutz, Is. Myers, Israel Wenger, William Price, Isaac Keller, and Samuel Harley as bishop.

The ministers that serve this congregation also serve the congregations at Springville and Hahnstown.

Royer's Middle Creek Meeting.—This congregation is in what is known as the West Conestoga District, although in Ephrata township. The original building at this place was also occupied as a school-house and meeting-house combined, and was built of logs in 1824, and subsequently a frame addition to the log house was built to accommodate the increase in the congregation. In 1874 the present stone and frame meeting-house, forty-five by seventy-five feet, was built. Here also annual love-feasts are held,

the house having been built large for that purpose. The present membership at Royer's is two hundred.

The ministers serving this congregation have been Christian Rupp, Jacob Pfoutz, Christian Bomberger, Joseph Myers, James Pfoutz, George Bingham, — Gible, and John Moyer. Previous to the building of these large houses of worship the annual love-feasts were held in the larger barns of some of the members.

Steinmetz Meeting also belongs to the West Conestoga District, and is situated west from Ephrata village, on the line of the Reading and Columbia Railroad. The meeting-house at this place was built by the general contributions of the community, and is occupied both for school and religious purposes. Present membership about fifty.

There are also congregations at Mumma's and at Springville, with a membership of twenty at the former and seventy-five at the latter place.

The time of services are so arranged that they are held at no two points upon the same day, therefore giving the membership an opportunity of attending each place of worship.

At each of the above-named places of worship are cemeteries, each of which has been occupied as a burial-place for over a hundred years. The land for the cemetery at Royer's was donated by Amos Royer, and the first interment was that of the remains of Michael Pfoutz, as near as can be ascertained from the inscription on tombstone one hundred and forty years ago.

Lincoln Salem Church.—This is a Lutheran organization, and the house of worship built as a Union Reformed and Lutheran Church. The first congregation was organized in February, 1852, and in the spring of 1853 the first church officers were elected, as follows: Elders, William K. Stober and George Bentz (Mr. Bentz subsequently removed from the place, when Allen Harker was elected to fill vacancy); Trustees, Peter Hacker, Andrew Enck; Deacons, John Striner, Jacob Hacker; Treasurer, Levi S. Hacker.

The ministers who have served this congregation since June 5, 1853, were — Harpel, D. P. Rosemiller, S. R. Boyer, George A. Trabert, C. A. Fetzer, and E. S. Brownmiller, the present pastor. Present membership, one hundred.

Bergstrass Church.—The first notice of the church is an article of agreement among twelve citizens, dated Erlen Town, May 18, 1752, for the purpose of building a church and calling a minister. Then comes the "Church Book (record) for the congregation in Earlings Down, which the same has purchased out of the common treasury for 5 shillings, the 7th day of February, 1753." On Feb. 27, 1762, George Wernes and his wife, Mary Elizabeth, gave a deed for two acres of ground for two pounds ten shillings to Andrew Sweigart and Conrad Brenneiser, in trust, "for the proper use and behoof of the members of

the Lutheran congregation, for a school-house and burying-ground." This land had been purchased in 1753, nine years previously, but the deed was not given until 1742. The land is said to be "situate, lying, and being in Earl township."

The first church, built about the year 1753, was a log edifice, weather-boarded; it stood nearly a hundred years, and in 1848 gave way to the handsome edifice on the hillside at present used by the congregation. The first pastor was John Theophilus Engelland, from 1753 until 1758; John Samuel Swedfeger, from 1758-63; William Kurtz, 1763-81; John Daniel Schnreter, 1781-84; Frederick Melsheimer, 1785-90; Heinrich Moeller, 1790-98; John Plitt, 1798-1813; Peter Filbert, 1813-23; John F. Engle, for a brief period; Charles Riitz, 1823-25; John W. Richards, 1825-34; S. Trumbaur, 1835-56; D. P. Rosemiller, 1856-58; G. M. Mertz, 1858-59; S. R. Boyer, 1859-68; R. S. Wagner, 1869-73; S. S. Henry, 1873-82; J. H. Umbenhen, the present pastor. The church is built on a road leading from the Harrisburg and Downingtown turnpike over the Ephrata Mountains, hence its name, "Bergstrass."

We find by the records that the first church-book was purchased Feb. 7, 1753, and cost five shillings. The following-named persons were among the original members of the old Bergstrass Church: Philip Schwerinschall, Henry Sower, John Bernhardt Frankly, Christoph Kolpp, Martin Brown, Michael Oberlin, Elias Myers, Benjamin Lesly, Rudolph Breneisen.

The present church edifice is of brick, and valued at ten thousand dollars, together with the sexton's house and grounds belonging to the church. The present church building was built in 1848, the cornerstone having been laid May 7th of that year, and the church edifice dedicated May 27, 1849. The building committee were John B. Bitzer, Zaccheus Killian, Henry Bard, and Curtis Fry. The church officers at that time were as follows: Trustees, David Wade, Henry Bard, Richard Killian, and Jacob Holsinger; Deacons, Samuel Hoedler, George Withers, and Curtis Fry. Present membership, one hundred and fifty.

Officers for 1883: Trustee, Henry Snyder; Elders, Jacob S. Kemper, Isaac Miller, Adam McCloud; Deacons, Isaac Jacoby, E. S. Killian, Lemon B. Frankford.

The cemetery adjoining the church is the resting-place of many of the prominent citizens of the surrounding country, and contains many beautiful monuments.

Ephrata Evangelical Lutheran Congregation was organized at Dening Hall, where meetings had frequently been held, which led to the building of their present sand-stone church edifice, forty by sixty-five feet, the cornerstone being laid in May, 1869, and the building dedicated October 10th of the same year. The first pastor was Rev. George Trabert, who remained from 1869 to 1873, and was succeeded by Rev. C. A. Fetzer from 1874 to 1881, when he was

succeeded by Rev. E. S. Brownmiller, the present pastor.

Reformed Church of Lincoln was organized in 1852, in which year the present house of worship was built by this and the Lutheran congregation. The corner-stone was laid Oct. 10, 1852, and house dedicated May 29, 1853. The original members were Henry Appel, George Becker, Jacob Hoffman, Amelia Shirk, Francis Witmyer, Mary Rock, John Wolf, Elizabeth Rank, John Appel, Mary Danner, Isaac Beck. The first church officers were as follows: Elders, Henry Appel, Jacob Hoffman; Trustees, Francis Witmyer, John Wolf; Deacons, John Appel, Isaac Beck.

The first pastor was Rev. Daniel Hertz, who remained from 1852 to 1862, and was succeeded by Rev. William T. Gerhardt, from 1862 until 1870, when Rev. S. Schweitzer, the present pastor, was installed.

Present membership, one hundred and seventy-four; value of church property, five thousand dollars.

Rev. S. Schweitzer became pastor of the congregation, and preached his first sermon on July 23, 1871. The first communion was held the following fall, on September 17th, when twenty persons presented themselves at the communion-table. Of this number two, namely, Elder George Kissinger and Mrs. Catharine Hershberger, have died, three have moved away, and the remaining fifteen are, at the present time of writing, enjoying life and health and the visible means of grace from time to time. At the last communion held the number of communicants was one hundred and three. The organization at present is as follows: Elders, Jacob Gorgas, Ira B. Zwally, Daniel Irwin; Deacons, Martin Wolf, Samuel S. Erb, Daniel B. Mellinger; Trustees, Samuel Stuber, James Krick; Secretary and Treasurer, L. E. Miller; Organist, L. E. Miller.

The first class of catechumens were confirmed on April 27, 1872, consisting of eight persons: Elias Sahn, Sarah E. Bentz, Evan Flory, Emma Rellaw, Joanna Flory, Kate T. Irwin, Catharine Demmy, Mary A. Wolf.

Of this class, one, namely, Catharine Demmy, afterwards Bingham, died on Nov. 28, 1881.

The second class was confirmed on Nov. 9, 1873, consisting of eleven persons: Isaac Sahn, Mary Grostefahn, Isabella Eitnier, Lavina Sahn, Emma Heistand, Mahala Reinhold, Horace Heistand, Elmira Eitnier, Christian Bingham, Catharine Stuber, John Bingham.

Third class, Nov. 8, 1874, nine persons: C. W. Myers, Henry Wolf, Cecilia Bentz, L. E. Miller, Samuel Witmer, Emma Bentz, Jacob Eberley, Annie Wolf, Mary Ann Kalfroth. Of this class, one, namely, Cecilia Bentz, died.

Fourth class, on Oct. 10, 1875, five persons: Martin D. Irwin, Mrs. M. D. Irwin, Alice Sahn, Lucy Grube, Sallie Miller.

Fifth class, on April 22, 1877, six persons: Peter

Steeff, Alice Bingham, Frederick Grostefahn, Mary Mellinger, Henry Felger, Salinda Leisey.

Sixth class, May 24, 1870, six persons: Mary Alice Nagle, Lizzie Kalfroth, Anna Habecker, Alice Leisey, Anna Froy, Susan Catharine Ream.

Seventh class, April 25, 1880, six persons: Henry W. Miller, Laura Erb, Jere Neese, Anna Wike, Susan Neese, Susan Habecker.

Eighth class, on April 22, 1882: Christian Kramer, Anna Heistand, Lizzie Benjamin, Kate Witmer, Lizzie Rock, Mrs. James M. Krick, Anna Walker, Henry Miller, Mrs. Samuel D. Erb, Kate Groff, Frank Groff.

Ninth class, on April 21, 1883: Lizzie Smith, Mrs. Lizzie Faust, Mary Young, Ada Nillen, Jacob Sweigert, Lizzie Sweigert, Alma Kalfroth, Lizzie Urner, Susan McGuind, Susan Weider, Henry Witmyer, Adam Diehl.

Bethany Church is located about one mile south from Ephrata village.

United Brethren in Christ.—During the year 1871 meetings were frequently held at the house of Burton Keener, and in 1872, at a Quarterly Conference held at New Holland, a board of trustees and building committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Levi Hoover, John R. Boyer, and William G. Sprecher, who selected the site whereon stands their present church edifice, on Church Street, in Ephrata village.

The corner-stone of the church edifice, which is of brick, was laid July 28, 1872, and the church dedicated on the first Sabbath of December of the same year.

The above-named persons were the original members, and in 1883 the membership numbered fifty-six. The first pastor was Rev. M. J. Mumma, who served two years, and was succeeded by Rev. J. F. Moneer, three years; Revs. S. R. Grabill and J. M. Groff, one year; Rev. Israel Carpenter, one year; and Rev. P. A. Bowman, the present pastor, who has already served this people four years.

New Mennonites.—This branch of the Christian Church is represented in Ephrata township and village, but have no house of worship of their own. Rev. A. S. Kurtz holds occasional services in Union Chapel.

The Old Mennonites also hold occasional services at the same place for the accommodation of their members.

Lincoln Congregational Church was organized Feb. 16, 1869, with the following-named members: R. W. Bard, Daniel Wingenroth, M. D. Hoover, Levi Heck, and H. G. Cooper. The first three named were the original trustees. Their church building is of brick, thirty-six by fifty feet, and valued at two thousand dollars. The corner-stone was laid June 2, 1872, and the church formally dedicated Oct. 13, 1872.

The pastors of this church have been as follows: Rev. D. Lentz, one year; Jacob Zern, one year; A.

Shultz, one year; Reuben Drubelbeis, one year; C. S. Brown, one year; William Heim, one year; A. Kemple, two years; A. M. Sampsell, one year; F. Sechrist, one year; F. Sechrist and W. D. Bickler, one year; F. Sechrist and D. G. Reinhold, one year; J. L. Warner and I. F. Heisler, one year; A. Zeigenfuss and A. B. Saylor, one year.

Akron Congregational Church was organized at Akron in 1875, and in 1876 a frame church edifice was built and dedicated the same year at a cost of nearly fifteen hundred dollars. The official board of the church in 1883 consisted of Martin Reuben, William P. Albright, Frank Zwally, and S. K. Wolf. Present membership, seventy. The same pastors served this people that served the congregation at Lincoln.

Union Chapel.—This building is the property of no particular sect or denomination of Christians, and was built by the voluntary contributions of the citizens of Ephrata and other places. The object of the building was to furnish a suitable place for holding a Union Sabbath-school. The building committee consisted of the following-named persons: D. R. Hurtz, president; J. B. Keller, E. Konigsmacher, William M. Overly, and J. S. Sharp.

The ground was broken and consecrated by Revs. Tobias and Schweitzer, Sept. 14, 1882. The cornerstone of the building was laid by the Masonic fraternity, according to the Masonic ritual, on Oct. 8, 1882, and in March, 1883, the Union Chapel was chartered by the State authorities, with the following-named trustees: A. Konigsmacher, president; D. R. Hertz, secretary; S. R. Hess, J. B. Keller, and J. S. Sharp.

Schools.—In 1883 the value of school property in Ephrata was sixteen thousand five hundred dollars. Amount of tax levied and raised for school purposes during the year, four thousand eight hundred dollars. Number of school-houses, fourteen; number of schools, sixteen; number of teachers, sixteen; average salary of teachers per month, forty dollars; number of pupils in the township, seven hundred and fifty-nine; length of school term, six and one-half months.

Physicians.—Among the earlier physicians of Ephrata were Drs. Gershon Wenger and H. Reimsnyder, who were located at Akron, and practiced in this township for over twenty-five years each. Dr. D. E. Shirk practiced at Lincoln for about twenty years, I. M. Groff at Ephrata for ten years, and died in 1876. A. S. Brubaker was at Akron in the practice of medicine for about seven years.

The present physicians of the township are Dr. D. J. McLean, who located in Ephrata in 1875; Dr. J. Charles, located at Lincoln in 1875; Dr. J. Bach, located at Akron in 1879, and Dr. J. Kreider, located in 1883. Dr. I. Armstrong located at Hinkletown in 1874.

Ephrata National Bank was organized at a meet-

ing of the citizens interested in financial matters, held at the Mount Vernon Hotel, Feb. 4, 1881.

Mr. W. Z. Sener was chosen president of the meeting, and Samuel Nisly, Esq., appointed secretary. The amount of capital stock was fixed at seventy-five thousand dollars, and the following-named persons elected directors of the bank: W. Z. Sener, E. Konigsmacher, J. W. Landis, H. S. Eberly, John Y. Weidman, Samuel Royer, A. J. Ream, R. R. Bitzer, Levi Baird, J. B. Keller, Reuben Reidenbach, John Sel-doubridge, and R. W. Baird.

The board of directors then proceeded to the election of officers, as follows: President, W. Z. Sener; Secretary, E. Konigsmacher.

The banking-house was formally opened for the transaction of business April 18, 1881, having been located in a room formerly occupied by E. Konigsmacher as a drug-store.

Cocalico Lodge, No. 400, K. of P., was instituted in Ephrata village, June 19, 1878, with the following-named charter members, who were also the first officers: P. C., E. S. Royer; C. C., Israel Bushong; V. C., Samuel Slough; P., John Roland; K. of R. and S., John S. Nolde; M. of F., H. S. Kauffman; K. of E., Isaac Strohl; I. G., John B. Zwally; O. G., D. S. Retlew; Rep. to G. L., E. S. Royer.

The regular meetings of the lodge are held in the third story of Strohl's block on Friday evening of each week. Present membership, twenty-six.

The officers in August, 1883, were: P. C., George Kegereise; C. C., Daniel Munshower; V. C., J. E. Ressler; P., J. W. Leber; M. of F., David Munshower; M. of E., Isaac Strohl; K. of R. and S., H. B. Keller; M. at A., John Smith; I. G., Harvey Barringer; O. G., John Stuber.

The Northern Mutual Insurance Company, located at Ephrata village, was organized at a meeting of several of the prominent citizens of this vicinity, held at the house of Jacob Reddig, April 27, 1844.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JACOB WISLER LANDES.

The Landes family is of Swiss origin, and the ancestors of the family emigrated from that country to the United States at a very early day, and took up his settlement with the pioneers of Lancaster County. John, of the second generation, resided where Michael Keller now lives, in Ephrata township. He engaged in the arduous duties of pioneer agriculture, married a Miss Mohler, and had a patriarchal family of children. Among these were Abraham, who succeeded his father on the old homestead; David, who engaged in farming in West Cocalico township; Elizabeth, who married John Shurr, and resided where Jacob W. Landes' tenant-house now is, and Jacob, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The latter



J. W. Landis



W. Z. Limer

married Elizabeth Mellinger, and through that family derived his homestead farm, now occupied by Jacob W. Landes, who is the third generation to till the ancestral soil. Four of the children of Jacob Landes grew to years of maturity, namely, Maria, Elizabeth, Anna, and Jacob (2d). None of the children married, save Jacob, who passed his entire lifetime on the old homestead, now occupied by his son. He led a plain, industrious life, holding himself aloof from public affairs, and sustaining a reputation for integrity and uprightness in the community in which he dwelt. He married Magdalena, daughter of Jacob Wissler, of Ephrata township, and had three children, who attained adult years, viz., Elizabeth, who became the wife of Levi Landes, of Ephrata township, Jacob W., and Mary, widow of Simon P. A. Weidman, a deceased merchant of Clay township.

Jacob W. Landes was born on the farm where he now resides in Ephrata township, on Nov. 2, 1834. He enjoyed only a common-school education, and passed the earlier years of his life as an assistant to his father in his agricultural operations. His individual business life began in 1860, when he commenced working the home-tract on shares, and so continued until, by the death of his father on Aug. 30, 1876, he came into possession of the farm. He has continued to reside on the old place ever since, and is recognized as one of the successful representative farmers of his section. Besides his agricultural operations, Mr. Landes has engaged extensively in the purchase and sale of horses, and is prominently known in that trade. He has always been willing to contribute his part towards all objects of a progressive character, and is ranked with the public-spirited and enterprising men of his township. He has been a member of the board of directors of the Ephrata National Bank since the organization of that institution in 1881. He married Sarah, daughter of Curtis and Catharine (Shaffer) Fry, of Ephrata township, and has six children, viz., Alma, J. Harlan, Anna C., Jacob C., Emma, and Charles S. Landes.

WILLIAM ZAHM SENER.

The Sener family has been closely identified with the material and social history of Lancaster County for over a hundred years, the common ancestor having emigrated from Germany about the middle of the eighteenth century, and located at Lancaster. Gottlieb Sener, son of John Sener, and grandson of the first settler, was born at Lancaster, on April 23, 1800. He received only a limited education, and in February, 1816, went on foot to High Spire, Dauphin Co., where he apprenticed himself to the trade of cutlery manufacturer with his cousin, John Sener. In August, 1820, he returned to Lancaster, and a short time after, in company with Daniel Hoffman, removed to Frederick City, Md., where he engaged in the cutlery business. He subsequently pursued

the same business at Hagerstown, Md., Petersburg, Pa., and other points, meeting with varying success. In the spring of 1848 he purchased of his brothers, Jacob and Frederick Sener, the lumber business in Lancaster which they had established in 1832, it being the first enterprise of the kind along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Here he continued to engage in active and successful business until his retirement on Dec. 21, 1870. He was the founder of the well-known firm of G. Sener & Sons, of Lancaster, and an active, enterprising, and useful citizen. He served as a member of the City Council of Lancaster, but had neither taste nor ambition for public place. He married, Aug. 13, 1826, Rebecca, daughter of Godfried Zahm, of Lancaster, and had a family of four sons and three daughters. The former were J. Frederick Sener, Henry M., William Z., and Edward A. Sener (deceased), all of whom were successively admitted into partnership with their father, and the three remaining of whom compose the present firm of G. Sener & Sons. Gottlieb Sener died on Jan. 11, 1877.

William Z. Sener was born in Lancaster on Nov. 25, 1841. He completed his academic education at the Lancaster High School, in 1858, and subsequently engaged in school-teaching in Upper Leacock township, and Manheim, for two seasons, earning his first money in a calling that has claimed the earliest efforts of so many successful and prominent men in the world's history. In 1860 he entered the employ of his father, in Lancaster, and devoting himself to the study of book-keeping, took charge of the books of G. Sener & Sons for several years. In 1862, upon attaining his majority, he was admitted as a partner in the lumber and coal business of the firm. Soon after, it being considered desirable to extend the business of the concern, Ephrata was selected as the point at which a branch should be established, and in the fall of 1863 he proceeded to that place and organized the enterprise. The Ephrata branch of the business, under his management, has proven very successful, and is recognized as one of the well-established and growing enterprises of the section in which it is located. From a small hamlet, situated at the junction of the Lancaster and Reading and Harrisburg and Downingtown turnpikes, Ephrata has developed into a growing active business centre, and has taken a place among the live villages of the large and wealthy county of Lancaster. With the growth and development of the place and its institutions, it is not inaccurate to state that Mr. Sener has been intimately identified since his removal there in 1863, and many of the evidences of progress and advancement that can be seen in the village have been inspired by his enterprise, public spirit, and business tact and sagacity. He has acted as the freight-agent of the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company since 1863, and as express-agent for the same company from the time of the establishment of that branch of traffic. He

was one of the organizers of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity of Ephrata, assisted actively in the building of the church edifice now in use, and is an officer and regular attendant of the church at the present writing. He was also the main instigator of the Ephrata National Bank, which was organized in February, 1881, with a capital of seventy-five thousand dollars, and of which he has since been president. Three unsuccessful attempts had previously been made to organize a bank at that place. Mr. Sener enjoys the respect and confidence of the community in which he dwells, and lends a cheerful support to all worthy local enterprises, whether of a material or spiritual character. He married, in 1864, Sarah Light, daughter of Dr. Washington L. Atlee, of Philadelphia. Her death occurred in 1869. In June, 1874, he was united in marriage to Anna Y., daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Yeisley, of Baltimore, Md., who is his present wife. Two children have been born of the union, viz., Miriam and Master Willie Sener, who died in the fourth year of his age.

MARTIN S. FRY.

John Fry, the great-grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was of Swiss parentage, and resided in the township of Coaclico, where he was both farmer and miller. His six children were Jacob, Martin, Peter, John, Grace, and Mary. Peter, who was the grandfather of Martin S., was born on the homestead, where he succeeded his father in the cultivation of the farm. He married Sarah Houck, and had children,—Curtis, Jacob, Daniel, Samuel, George, Isaac, Peter, Mary (Mrs. Meily), and Eliza (Mrs. Bricker). Mr. Fry's death occurred in November, 1824, near Ephrata. His eldest son, Curtis, was born in October, 1808, at the family home. He married Catherine, daughter of Christian Sheaffer, and had children: Martin S., William H., Isaac N., S. Lemon, Lizzie (Mrs. Shirk), Sarah (Mrs. Landis), and Emma (Mrs. Weidman). Mr. Fry's life was spent in farming occupations in the township of Ephrata, where his death occurred in November, 1875. His widow still survives and resides in Ephrata.

Martin S., their son, was born in the same township May 1, 1833, when his youth was spent as a pupil at the neighboring public school, after which he engaged in farm labor. He was married in 1858 to Miss Catherine, daughter of Samuel Miller (deceased), of Ephrata. Their children are Horace M., A. Lincoln, S. Curtis, M. Elwood, John M., Emma May, and Mary Alice. Mr. Fry, in 1858, assumed charge of the paternal estate, which is still under his management.

He is in politics a Republican, and has been for years an active and influential representative of his party in the county.

In 1867-68 he was honored with the chairmanship

of the Republican County Committee, and in 1876 was appointed United States storekeeper and gauger for the Ninth District of Pennsylvania, which office he still holds. In integrity and enterprise Mr. Fry is regarded as one of the foremost citizens of his township. In religion he adheres to the faith of his ancestors, that of the Lutheran Church, of which both himself and wife are members.

CHAPTER LVI.

FULTON TOWNSHIP.

Geographical and Topographical.—This township was formed in the year 1844 by a division of Little Britain township; taking its name from Robert Fulton (the celebrated inventor of the steamboat), who was born within its territorial limits.

It is bounded on the east by Little Britain; on the south by Mason and Dixon's line, separating it from the State of Maryland; on the west by the Susquehanna River (including all the islands therein, the western bank being the legal boundary), and on the northwest by Drumore township.

Its extreme length from its northern point to the State line is between six and seven miles, and its width from the eastern bank of the river to the Little Britain line, about five miles.

The Susquehanna, as already seen, washes it on the west, the Octorara Creek forms a water front at its southeast angle for perhaps a mile and a half. The Conewago Creek enters it from Drumore almost at its northern extremity, and winds its way through a broad and fertile valley to the Maryland line on the south, traversing nearly the whole length of the territory, furnishing power for numerous mills along its course. The Little Conewago enters it from Little Britain, passes Thomas Smedley's mill, and enters the larger stream from the east. Peter's Creek comes in from Drumore, runs first a southerly course to Wicks' mill, then rather southwestwardly till it meets the Puddle Dock, which, rising near the middle of the township, runs in a winding westerly course, passing and giving power to George Hewes' edge-tool-factory, till it meets the former stream at Dorsey's mill, and thence together seek the river at the lower end of Peach Bottom. Many small rivulets enter these larger streams in all parts of their course, making this township an exceedingly well-watered tract of country.

Pioneer Settlers and Land Warrants.—This township appears to have derived its earliest settlers from Maryland, quite a large number of locations having been made within its limits by Maryland authority at a very early day.

¹ By John C. Lewis, Esq.



Martin S. Fay

Emanuel Grubb had three hundred acres patented to him Dec. 10, 1713, being two adjoining surveys, one for one hundred acres and the other for two hundred acres. To these he added afterwards one hundred and seventy-six acres and allowance, partly surrounding the above by patent from the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania dated Aug. 5, 1747. He also became possessed of a part of "Three Partners," hereafter mentioned, as well as other lands which, after his death, were divided among his sons. The farms of the late G. B. Wood, Roger H. Kirk, late Jeremiah B. Haines, and James Black, Esq., were carved out of his possessions.

"**Three Partners' Tract**" was the name given to a large tract of land lying north of Cornwall's addition, containing seven hundred and sixty-eight acres, surveyed on a warrant to Ephraim Hoffman, dated in 1715, and patented to Thomas Jacobs Sept. 16, 1720. The farms of the late Gilpin Stubbs, Amos Smith (lately sold), Joseph Blackburn, Layman C. Blackburn, late Lewis Haines, Franklin Tollinger, with parts of other properties, are parts of this survey.

"**Slate Hill Tract**" of two hundred and twenty-five acres was patented to Thomas Johnson Aug. 24, 1726; now James Eby, late heirs of James A. Caldwell and others. It was on the line of this land that Jeremiah Brown and James A. Caldwell had one of the heaviest law-suits ever tried in Lancaster County, costing, it is said, sixty thousand dollars; though this seems to be almost beyond the bounds of possibility.

William Teague two patents for one hundred acres each; one called "Teague's Endeavor," June 6, 1715; the other, "Teague's Forest," in the following year, 1716. These became the property of the Frazers, the former became the property of James Arbuckle, and was conveyed, with other land of his, to Robert Maxwell, Oct. 27, 1800, and now belongs to Gilbert Maxwell in part; the other tract lies partly in Maryland, being intersected by the State line, and belongs to the heirs of Jeremiah B. Haines (deceased), known as the "Frazer place."

Maryland Warrants.—Several other tracts are known to have been taken up by Maryland warrants and secured by Maryland patents, Mordecai Cloud, Nicholas Hiland, George Martin, and others being among those taking Maryland rights at this early day. It is well known that this territory was claimed by Lord Baltimore under his royal grant of 1632, and by William Penn and his heirs under his charter of 1681, and was long disputed between them.

An arrangement had been entered into between them that neither should grant lands in the disputed district till the title was settled; but while this arrangement was respected by the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, it is said to have been disregarded by those of Maryland, so far that lands were offered in this district at half the price they were sold at elsewhere.¹

Be this as it may, in 1732 a parallel of demarcation was finally agreed upon and partially run, so that each party now knew nearly their own limits. And now the list of Pennsylvania titles takes its commencement. It is more than probable that many settlements had been made by squatters previous to this, and a few titles were issued farther east at an earlier day, and nearer established centres of population.

Of such "settlements," it is probable that of James King was among the first. He had built a mill on Conowingo Creek (spelled Canarawango in all the earlier papers) some time before 1733, as in that year a road was laid out from King's mill to Octorara, thus proving by the record an older settlement both of himself and others, or the road would not have been needed. He was a Friend, or Quaker; his neighbors were perhaps of the same persuasion, and the direction of the road clearly points to the Nottingham settlement of Friends, and the place of meeting there as its objective point. King took out a warrant for his land Nov. 25, 1735, in which it is described as that "on which he has long been settled," thus adding proof of his early settlement. The survey contained five hundred acres, and long remained in the family, his son Michael having made three several additions thereto. Michael leaving no heirs, the whole property was divided between his two brothers, Thomas and Vincent, the former getting the southern part (including the "Cave Land," taken up by Michael), and Vincent the northern part. The original tract has all passed out of the family and name of King; but the "Cave Land," together with other land purchased by James King, a son of Thomas, still belongs to his descendants.

William Fulton took up three hundred and ninety-three and three-quarter acres on Conowingo Creek, which by warrant of Nov. 12, 1742, was resurveyed to James Gillespie (who had married his widow), and who added subsequently three other pieces to said tract, making a total of five hundred and forty-six and one-quarter acres. On this, in 1751, he built a mill, the second on Conowingo Creek, so far as known, became involved in debt, and in the latter part of 1764 the sheriff sold his property in two pieces,—the western, with the mill and one hundred and eighty-two acres, to George Ross and James Bickham, and the eastern, with three hundred and sixty-three acres, or thereabout, to Robert Fulton, the elder, who also involved himself by the purchase and suffered a like fate. It is surmised by some that as Gillespie had married the widow of William Fulton, the claims of the heirs of said William Fulton formed a part of the liabilities for which his land was sold, and that as Robert Fulton became the purchaser he was one of those heirs. If this were so, it would make William Fulton the grandfather of the inventor, while other accounts assign that honor to a certain Alexander Fulton, who was, or had been, a resident of the same township (Little Britain at that time). The mill

¹ Mombert's "Authentic History."

property was sold by Ross and Bickham (residents of Lancaster City) to Jacob Gryder, Aug. 6, 1774, who sold it to Martin Gryder, Aug. 18, 1792. Martin devised to Christian and Martin Gryder. The mill passed into the hands of Joel Smedley, who rebuilt the mill in 1833, and all the other buildings subsequently. It now belongs to Frank C. Pyle. The farm, after passing through several hands, is now owned by Elwood Smedley in part, and part by Montgomery R. Gryder, son of Christian Gryder aforesaid.

Walter Denny about the same time took up a large tract southwest of the above. This descended early to his son John, who, about 1756 or 1757, sold it to Joshua Brown, the ancestor of a large family of Browns, many of them still residents in the neighborhood, and some of them still on a part of the same property. John Denny went westward to the neighborhood of Pittsburg, where some of his descendants rose to distinction, Hon. Harner Denny, who represented that district in the United States Congress many years ago, being one of them.

Daniel Carmichael took up one hundred and seventy-seven and three-quarter acres, Feb. 22, 1742-43, to which he afterwards added one hundred and six and three-quarter acres, and left it to his son Thomas, who sold one hundred and ninety-one acres and ninety-six perches to Joshua Brown, Jr., and Joseph McCreary and Alexander Ewing, executors of Thomas Carmichael, to Abraham Medcalf, May 9, 1787. John Carmichael, another son of Daniel, had migrated to the western part of Pennsylvania, and "Carmichaels-town," near the Monongahela, in Greene County, owes its foundation to him and his descendants. The descendants of Joshua Brown still occupy most of the land thus purchased by him.

James Caldwell took up two hundred and twelve acres on Conowingo, east side, in 1751, including the "Rock Springs" (which have given their name to divers places in the vicinity), and about the same time, or before it, on Aug. 2, 1750, purchased from Ann Alexander, then its owner, a part of "Slate Hill," estimated at eighty-five acres. Some time after this he purchased eight and one-half acres on the west of this tract from Isaac Sanders, who, on Nov. 22, 1751, had taken out a warrant and had surveyed nineteen and one-quarter acres along the river-shore, and including the slate quarries at Peach Bottom, whose development afterwards led the way to the extensive law-suit already mentioned. The Caldwell family held this Slate Hill property till within a very few years, when it was sold to George Dawson Coleman. James A. Caldwell, a grandson of the above James, served a term in the State Senate, being elected thereto in 1842.

Samuel Scott was an early settler in the township. His location is dated Feb. 15, 1742, for two hundred and thirty-five acres, to which he afterwards added six or seven other pieces, some by purchase, some by

warrant, amounting in the whole to five hundred and forty-four acres and upwards, which descended to his children, and a part remains among his descendants to the present day. Samuel Wright (Little Britain), Marshall Wright, Amos K. Bradley, Andrew Hanna, and others are owners of the remaining part.

Joseph Adair also occupied a large tract in the southeastern section of the township, his survey being returned four hundred and twenty-two acres by warrant of Aug. 20, 1750. He sold two hundred and eighty-seven and three-quarter acres to Samuel Coulson, Oct. 29, 1764, the balance having been previously transferred to James Hanna. Coulson failed soon after, and the sheriff sold the above (with other land of his) to David Jenkins, Aug. 7, 1767. Jenkins lived, it appears, in Chester County, in the neighborhood of Waynesburg, where also he had large possessions. He placed his son Nathaniel on the above tract, where his grandchildren are still the possessors of the soil.

James Bradley had three hundred and eighty-six acres on Peter's Creek, which he sold to Daniel Stubbs, Sept. 10, 1767. (His three warrants of Feb. 25, 1743, and June 6, 1747, and Dec. 20, 1752, were included in one return.) A large part of this is still the property of Thomas Stubbs and Joseph C. Stubbs. Daniel Stubbs sold to Vincent Stubbs, 10th November, 1785, who bought other lands, including the grist-mill at the confluence of Puddle Dock and Peter's Creek, long known as Stubbs' mill, now Dorsey's.

James Porter deserves mention as one of the early settlers in the neighborhood of Peach Bottom. Not indeed an original one, but as early as many who were. He purchased fifteen acres of "Slate Hill," and took out four warrants for adjoining lands, which were located in 1753 and prior thereto. One of these was on the river-shore, adjoining "Slate Hill" and the slate quarries, and including the lower ferry at Peach Bottom. His son William succeeded him, built the house now owned by Kirk Brown, Esq., then one of the best in the whole neighborhood, and therein started the first store, or grocery, in that vicinity. He was the grandfather of the late S. W. P. Boyd, Esq., who was sheriff of the county from 1860 to 1863, and held other offices of trust and confidence, among them that of jury commissioner.

William Montgomery was also an early settler within the limits of the township. His location was May 12, 1743, and it remained in the family for over one hundred years, when it passed into other hands. It is now owned by John L. Patterson and Thomas R. Neel. John R. Montgomery, Esq., the distinguished attorney of Lancaster, who died some years ago, was a lineal descendant of his, as was also David Montgomery, Esq., a noted justice of the peace in Little Britain township, as it was then. Dr. Montgomery R. Gryder, now of Oxford, Chester Co., but formerly of Felton township, where he still owns a farm, was also a descendant of the same ancestor.

The original farm contained three hundred and thirteen and three-fourths acres and allowance, besides which he owned another farm in Fulton township, and also one in Little Britain, now owned by George J. Beckius.

Other Pioneers.—Most of the original settlers have now entirely disappeared from the neighborhood, leaving neither name nor family to represent them. The names are retained in ancient writings, but those who bore them have passed from the knowledge of the present generation. Many of them are forgotten, and their former existence altogether unknown even to those who now own and occupy the lands that were cleared and cultivated by them. How few at the present day who cultivate their well-tilled acres can look back and see who it was that felled the primeval forest and first broke the virgin soil.

Of those who first settled within the present limits of Fulton township, it is believed that only the Kings and the Scotts can now claim to be residents of the land upon which their ancestors originally located. Some few may possibly claim descent from the original settlers through the female line, but even these are believed to be few and far between. Most of them, either to better their fortunes or for some other reasons, have migrated to other sections,—some to the South, some to the West, and some perhaps become totally extinct. The larger part of the Maryland names disappeared at an early day, and those that are not altogether lost are almost exclusively found on the southern side of the State line. Perhaps they became dissatisfied with the idea of living in a province different from that in which they had supposed themselves located, and wherein they had intended to live and die, and when the line was definitely settled, leaving their lands in Pennsylvania, they may have sold their possessions, pulled up stakes, and in perfect disgust returned to their beloved Maryland. Some did not do this, but the vicissitudes and changes incident to human life have operated to produce the same effect.

Even the succeeding race that took the places of the first have, like them, largely disappeared; while some remain to the present day, others, like those who went before them, only stayed for a time, and in turn passed on to other climes. The McCrearys, the Plummers, the Sidwells, and many more that might be named, where are they now? and echo only answers, where!

But some have been more persistent. Joshua Brown, who purchased the Denny property, as we have seen, has left behind him a numerous progeny that for a century and a quarter have continued to occupy the land so bought, even to the fifth and the sixth generations. They added other land to the original purchase, and on Nov. 1, 1776, the ferry property at Peach Bottom, including the slate quarries there, passed into their hands. These remain, at least in part, in their hands to-day. The purchase of this

property and its subsequent development led to the heavy lawsuit already mentioned. Caldwell, who owned the adjoining land, anxious to share in the rich deposit, and finding that due allowance had not been made for variation of the needle between the date of the Maryland survey under which he claimed and held and the later survey of Brown's land, shifted his survey into its original position, lapping over on to Brown's survey on the west of him, and leaving a vacant strip between his land and Porter's survey on the east of him, for which he proceeded to obtain a warrant, and had a survey made to cover said vacancy. This shifting the line, and the consequent lapping over and interference, necessarily produced litigation, bitter and protracted, to settle the line and the rights of the parties. It was finally settled in favor of Caldwell, when Brown proceeded to develop what remained to him, and built up an industry profitable to himself and beneficial to the country. It was Jeremiah Brown, the elder, who owned these quarries, and whose heirs conducted them till a few years ago, when they were leased out, and, becoming unproductive, are now suffered to lie in idleness. This Jeremiah Brown was perhaps one of the most wealthy men in the lower end of Lancaster County in his day. He was a director of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and a very extensive landholder. He divided his large and valuable estate among his three sons and three daughters, leaving them all very well off as regards the affairs of this world. His son, Hon. Jeremiah Brown, was indeed honorable and honored. He was an active politician, and held many positions of honor and trust. In 1837 he was a member of the convention that revised the Constitution of the State, sitting with Judge H. G. Long, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, William M. Meredith, Esq., Joseph R. Chandler, Daniel Agnew, James Pollock, James M. Porter, George W. Woodward, and other shining lights of the commonwealth in that day. In 1840 and again in 1842 he was elected a member of Congress from Lancaster County, and in 1851 associate judge of the several courts of the county, holding the position for the constitutional period of five years. Another son, Slater Brown, was also honored with office by a vote of the people, being for some time an inspector of the county prison.

Robert Fulton, who, as we have seen, purchased a part of James Gillespie's farm, made but a short stay within the limits of the township, yet within that short stay an event transpired that not only gave a name to the township upon its separate organization, but wrought an important change in the affairs of the country and of the world. He took possession in 1765, and left in 1766, returning to the city of Lancaster, from which he originally came. But within that time a son was born unto him whose inventive genius has revolutionized the world and given him a name that will endure till time grows old. The exact time of his birth is wrapped in obscurity, save that it was in the year

1765. His enthusiastic and admiring biographer has learned no more, nor does he pretend to trace his ancestry beyond his immediate parents, his mother's family name being Smith. Another writer makes her the sister of John Smith, and states that she came over with him from the north of Ireland in 1720, and married an Alexander Fulton, who was the father of Robert Fulton the elder, and lived in Little Britain. Three Fultons make their appearance in what was then Little Britain township,—William, as we have seen, at the Fulton House, as the predecessor of James Gillespie, in 1734; James Fulton, on Octorara Creek, by purchase, in 1753; and Alexander Fulton, at Oak Hill, in Little Britain, about the same time. This may be the Alexander Fulton who is referred to as the father of Robert Fulton the elder by Mary Smith, and grandfather of the inventor. John, Hugh, and Andrew Fulton, sons of his, as is supposed, were residents of Little Britain in 1763. In 1769 they have disappeared, none but Robert (father of the inventor) being then taxed.

It is not claimed that Robert Fulton was the first discoverer of steam, nor yet the first that applied it to driving machinery. This, it is well known, was done before his time. Nor yet was he the first that conceived the idea of making it the means of propelling vessels on the water. Others had thought of this and tried to reduce it to practice, but failed. Poor John Fitch took his last long rest on the banks of the Ohio fully impressed with the belief that the music of the passing steamboat would sing his everlasting requiem. But it was reserved for the genius of Fulton to conquer all the difficulties that intervened and render the steamboat a success and a triumph.

Other inventions were also his,—submarine vessels, torpedoes, etc., some of which, in his estimation, were to exceed the steamboat in value and usefulness. It may well be doubted whether the judgment of the present day will agree with the anticipations of the sanguine inventor, or whether succeeding generations, with the added experience of years, would exchange the steamboat for any device whatever. Having laid the foundation for the vast benefits mankind were to derive from his successful experiments, and while still seeking further and greater improvements in its application, he was cut short in the midst of his usefulness, and died on the 24th day of February, 1815, in the fiftieth year of his age. Little could the world then see of the vast utility of his invention. The speed he attained, though exceeding his most ardent expectations, has since been more than doubled; time and space have been almost annihilated, and the waters of the world, the wide, illimitable ocean, the land-locked lakes, and the rivers, both small and large, are darkened by day with the great leviathans that move over their surface by the hidden power of steam, while at night the fires that generate their moving power illuminate the darkness and dispel the gloom.

The old Fulton homestead is still occupied by the Swift family, who in 1822 rebuilt the house on the same site, using the old foundations, a part of the wall, and as much of the old material as was suitable for the purpose. Most of the land is still in the hands of the heirs of Joseph Swift.

Other Land-Warrants issued prior to 1800.—Joseph Adaire, Aug. 20, 1750, 250 acres, next to Michael and Robert Smith; 422 acres surveyed, now in Fulton township, near the State line, now belongs to the Jenkinsons and others. Included in the above is 134½ acres patented to James Hanna, Nov. 7, 1763. Book AA, vol. iii, page 525, etc.

John Boggs, July 3, 1745, 100 acres on West Branch of Octorara Creek, perhaps in Colerain.

Mary Cooper, April 4, 1775, 10 acres, next to James Brown, John Evans, and John Johnston. This was a small lot in Little Britain, situate as above indicated, and near the West Branch of Octorara Creek, now belonging to Alexander K. Morrison.

Robert Crookshank, May 28, 1752, 50 acres, next to John Coppach; 58 acres surveyed on the east side of Conowingo Creek, now in Fulton township. Belongs to Joel J. Carter.

John Cross, Aug. 7, 1738, 200 acres.

Samuel Davison, Sept. 30, 1745, 200 acres.

Walter Denny, Sept. 1, 1737, 100 acres on Conowingo, assessed to J. Gillespie, Nov. 12, 1742, next to Gillespie. These two warrants, surveyed together on Conowingo Creek (I have no contents), were sold by John Denny (son of Walter) to Joshua Brown about 1757. Now owned by Slater F. Brown, J. P. Ambler, L. K. Brown, and others.

James and William Dixon, Aug. 24, 1744, 125 acres on Muddy Creek; May 5, 1752, 30 acres next to his other land. There was a James Dixon who held 240½ acres of land, in what is now Fulton township, by two warrants, one dated 1st mo. 10, 1742—43, the other 4th mo. 5, 1753. These adjoin Maryland surveys south and west, Henry Parsons on the north, and James Midkiff on the east. Perhaps the first warrant above, being on Muddy Creek, may be either in Drumore or Martie, said creek separating said two townships.

Joseph Frazier, Sept. 3, 1753. A survey was made for Joseph Frazier in 1741, containing 42 acres and allowances, to which other land was afterwards added, adjoining his Maryland patent and the river in Fulton township. Perhaps this warrant belonged to the late William Cook, of Cook's Landing.

James Gilcrease, Nov. 12, 1751, 20 acres next to Hugh Porter and Richard Dilworth. It may be part of the 223½ acres and allowances before described, and agrees with it in everything but location.

William Gilcrease, Jan. 5, 1742, 100 acres of William Scott, in Fulton township; May 10, 1750, 30 acres next to James Gilcrease. Returned 50½ acres and allowances, and now belongs to the heirs of Jeremiah G. Brown and to George Tollinger.

Joseph Glenn, June 1, 1752, 100 acres next to Robert Patterson and Hugh Patrick. Surveyed Jan. 26, 1803. Lies on the State line in Fulton township, and now belongs to Thomas Grubb and others. It seems to have been originally a part of the Maryland survey, cut off by the State line, and the above warrant laid on it. Contents returned, 47 acres, 57 perches, and allowances.

Thomas Grubb, May 28, 1759, 20 acres next to his other land. I believe it to be part of the above tract. Thomas Grubb held another tract of 68 acres, 37 perches, and allowances, by order, on application No. 2360, dated March 4, 1767, afterwards owned by Andrew Lowe. Surveyed Sept. 6, 1836, for Lowe.

George Gibson, March 12, 1743, 10 acres, between John Dilworth and Samuel Gibson, with Hugh Porter's survey on warrant of Nov. 27, 1750, in Fulton. See Hugh Porter hereinafter.

John Gibson, May 9, 1745, 50 acres.

James Gilcrease, Feb. 9 (19th by my notes), 1741, 20 acres, west side of John Gilcrease; 81½ acres surveyed on two warrants. Sold, with other land, to William Barclay. Patented to him March 4, 1808, and afterwards sold to Joseph Ballance, now the property of — Hershour and others. Nov. 8, 1748, 50 acres (100 acres), next to J. Grady, and two barren hills. On these two warrants, together with another for 20 acres in 1751, 223½ acres and allowances were surveyed and became the property of the Killoughs prior to 1768, as in that year Margaret and Thomas Killough conveyed to David Killough, to whom it was assessed the following year. Part of it now belongs to Robert Killough, a lineal descendant of the first proprietor of the name, and the remainder to Josiah Brown, Daniel Barker, and others. It is situated at New Texas (including the tavern stand, etc.) in Fulton township. May 10, 1750, 40 acres in addition to lands of 1741. Part of the 81½ acres above surveyed on warrant of Feb. 19, 1841, and this warrant. Transferred same as above stated.

Mary Grymes (widow), Dec. 2, 1747, 50 acres, next to her other land and Samuel Davis; also, May 9, 1745, 40 acres, in trust for her children, by John Grymes.

William Grymes, Aug. 21, 1752, 25 acres at north-west corner of his other tract. These three warrants seem to have been included in the Arbuckle lands, sold to Robert Maxwell about 1800, and patented to him, now owned by Gilbert Maxwell and others.

Peter Haastings, Aug. 16, 1738, 150 acres on Octorara Creek, situated in Colerain township.

Stephen Herd, March 23, 1749, 15 acres in addition to place he bought. Stephen Herd owned land in what is now Fulton township, and also land in Little Britain township entirely separate from the other. The former is perhaps the proper location, as I think he bought the Britain property at a later date.

William Husband, Nov. 9, 1750, 50 acres in company with Vincent King; 130 acres surveyed and

patented to them May 16, 1753, on Soapstone Hill, in Fulton township, near the Little Britain line, now owned by Jeremiah G. Brown's heirs, heirs of John Gibson Esq., and various others.

John Hutcheson, April 11, 1749, tract next to his other land.

Thomas Jacob, March 1, 1792, 100 acres on Conewago Creek, one mile from his other land; 96 acres, warrant March 1st; survey, March 1st; patent, Sept. 19, 1743 (as I have it from the patent to Thomas Jacob, enrolled in Patent Book A, vol. ii. page 22, etc.). Belonged to John Webster; now belongs to John Black, of Lancaster.

Janet Jamison, April 14, 1742 or 1743, 50 acres next to her farm; 109½ acres sold to William Jamison, May 17, 1745, who mortgaged to John Allison, July 28, 1755. Book E, page 36. Now James Wood, Howard Coates, and others.

William Jamison, Jan. 4, 1759, 25 acres next to Thomas Hill, James Montgomery, and Daniel McMichael. (Its location seems to show that it was previously appropriated under an older warrant to James Cowden.)

Robert King, Dec. 1, 1750, 130 acres next to James Siddals; 157½ acres and allowances surveyed, partly in Fulton and partly in Drumore townships. It lies near Peter's Creek, is immediately southeast of Fairfield, and now belongs to Mrs. Boyd and Miss McSparran and others.

Michael King, May 26, 1746, 100 acres next to James King's, on Conowingo Creek; 196½ acres and allowances surveyed (called "Cave Land"). Patented to Thomas King (his brother, to whom he had sold it), Aug. 7, 1770. Still held by the King family. On south of James King's tract. Jan. 13, 1752, 30 acres next to other land and Samuel Scott. Lies on the north of James King's tract, and contains 40 acres. Now owned by Neal Hambleton and William Shoemaker.

James King, Nov. 9, 1750, 50 acres in common with William Husband. See William Husband for this.

Michael King, April 23, 1747, 50 acres next to James King. Lies west of James King's tract, and south of Samuel Scott's warrant of Jan. 20, 1747, near Penn Hill. Now owned by divers persons.

Timothy Kirk, March 21, 1753, 50 acres next to his other land and S. Scott; 58½ acres now belongs to Jacob Moore. "His other land" was a tract of 111 acres lying north of this, east of Samuel Scott, and west of Anthony Dilworth, near the Little Britain line, in Fulton township, afterwards Barney Mooney.

John Kirkpatrick, May 24, 1753, 150 acres on Octorara; 172½ acres in Fulton township, on Little Britain line and Octorara Creek. Patented to John Reed, June 8, 1813, sold to Samuel Carter, 9th mo. 14, 1813. Book No. 8, page 178, etc. Part afterwards owned by John Brown, and after him by Samuel K. Ashton. Present owner not known.

Adam Laughlin, March 9, 1753, tract next to Patrick and Thomas Grubb; 61 acres, 133 perches, surveyed to heirs of Michael Helm, July 26, 1798. On Conowingo Creek and the Maryland line. Became the property of Levi Brown, and now belongs to a portion of his descendants, the heirs of Dr. G. B. Woods.

William Long, April 15, 1751, 20 acres; May 11, 1748, 150 acres in his improvement of 1739. On this warrant, with another, whose date I have, Oct. 24, 1750, there were 236½ acres surveyed. Patented to William Long (grandson of the original warrantee), Aug. 17, 1809. Partly in Drumore. Now owned by Calvin Alexander, John Will, John C. Wright, George W. Miller, and others.

James Long, Jan. 21, 1797, 20 acres near Samuel Scott's.

John Martin, Jan. 19, 1759, 100 acres; 166 acres and allowances surveyed. Patented to Samuel Neep (with other land) by the name of "Bennington," May 8, 1810. Now James K. Drennen; on Peter's Creek.

John Matthews, May 7, 1734, 200 acres on Octorara, in right of his father.

James McAfee, Jan. 26, 1743, 150 acres, improved in 1739; in Little Britain, immediately at Oak Hill, and south and west of it, 221 acres and allowances, now owned by Thomas Furniss, Wilson Hill, and others. The village of Oak Hill is mainly on this land. It was partly owned by Alexander Fulton at one time, and the Hills have long been settled on it. Feb. 7 (March 29), 1749, 50 acres in his improvement. This tract lies on Octorara Creek, in Little Britain township, contains 144 acres and allowances, was sold by McAfee to James Fulton, Jan. 24, 1753, and after passing through the hands respectively of Humphrey Atchison (who by application No. 2495 added 13 acres to it), Francis White, and John McBeath, the latter sold it, April 1, 1793, to William Pennell, whose grandson, John J. Pennell, now holds it.

Andrew McCleary, July 29, 1743, 150 acres, on new road to Lancaster.

James McDowell, March 23, 1752, 40 acres; Jan. 21 (27), 1747, 100 acres; 150 acres and allowances surveyed on these two warrants. Sold by Elizabeth McDowell and Thomas McDowell, administrators of James McDowell, to Thomas King, Dec. 24, 1785. (Book DD, p. 564, etc.) Fulton township, adjoining "Cave Land." Now Lindley King, Montilion Brown, and others.

Alexander McDowell, Aug. 23, 1765, 171 acres and allowances. Patented to Alexander McDowell, by name of "The Paradise," Sept. 6, 1766. (Book AA, vol. viii, p. 2.) Fulton township, immediately south of Texas. Now Alfred Wood and others.

Andrew McDowell, Feb. 1, 1743, 100 acres; 95 acres were surveyed to Andrew McDowell on Octorara Creek, afterward Benjamin Hough (which see).

Jonas Miles, Nov. 29, 1750. In Fulton township,

west of Conowingo Creek, including several other warrants (among them Andrew White's), sold off in pieces 204 acres, 34 perches, strict. Now Robert Warden, Jacob Herr, Joseph C. Stubbs, L. K. Brown, and others.

James Porter, June 2, 1746, 100 acres, next to State Hill. On Peter's Creek, in Fulton township, the above warrant and two others, dated May 28, 1752, and Feb. 7, 1753, 161 acres, including what was long known as Stubbs' mill, now Dorsey's. Now Samuel Dorsey and others.

Hugh Porter, Nov. 27, 1750, 180 acres, by James Kings. This warrant, with one to George Gibson, of March 12, 1743, together 339 acres. Patented to Joseph Smedley, Aug. 31, 1809, including Thomas Smedley's mill and bending-works. Belongs to the grandsons of Joseph Smedley. On Little Conestoga, in Fulton township.

John Reagh, May 18, 1749, on Peter's Creek, 205 acres, 20 perches, surveyed March 17, 1735, not having been returned before. Now Thomas Griest, Caroline Glackin, and others.

Robert McMin, Oct. 17, 1755, 40 acres. Part of "Bennington." Patented to Samuel Neep May 8, 1810, 69 acres, 110 perches. Now J. D. Wilson, and heirs of John Neep, deceased.

James Metcalf, March 21, 1753, also March 1, 1742-43, 265 acres and allowances, in Fulton township. Resurveyed for Abraham Metcalf, 5th mo. 21, 1774. Sold to Joseph Sidwell. Now E. K. Taylor, Thomas P. King, and others.

Hugh Rippy, May 23, 1744, 100 acres, improved in 1738. Now the property of Rudolph S. Herr and others, partly in Drumore.

Michael Robinson, Dec. 29, 1748, 60 acres. Part of it patented to Michael Robinson, by the name of "Robinson's barrens," May 19, 1767. Now belongs to Haines Brown, and lies north of New Texas, in Fulton township.

Samuel Scott, Nov. 7, 1750, 15 acres, next to his own land. Surveyed 27th of 5th mo., 1751, returned 17; acres and allowances, northwest of his other land. Now the property of Henry Hess. Fulton township, between Goshen and Penn Hill; Jan. 21, 1747 (1749), 100 acres, next to Mike King. With a change of date from 1749 to 1747, this appears to correspond with a survey of 134 acres, adjoining the above, and sold with it to George Warden. Patented to his executors March 28, 1816. Now held by Robert Warden and others. Fulton township; March 8, 1759, 20 acres, next to Stephen Hudder. This is another Samuel Scott, also in Fulton. The survey contains 23½ acres and allowances, and is one of seven different surveys conveyed to him by two patents, each dated March 14, 1768 (AA, 10), 337 and 338, respectively, containing together 518 acres, 12 perches, and allowances. Now held by Amos K. Bradley and others. Part of the two patents is still held by his descendants, part in Britain; Jan. 15, 1742, 200 acres,

including his improvement. Of this warrant I have no account, unless its date is Feb. 15 instead of Jan. 15, in which case it is one of the seven tracts above stated. (The mistake of date may be mine.) If so, it contains 235 acres and allowances.

Margaret Scott, May 2, 1749, 100 acres; in 1746, by William Montgomery, 170 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Fulton township, including the original site of the Little Britain Presbyterian Church. Patented to William Reed in 1836. It is now owned by John Reed, son of William Reed.

Isaac Sidwell, Feb. 10, 1756, 70 acres. No certain location of this tract. It may be a tract lying near Kirk's Bridge, in Little Britain township, divided by Hugh Sidwell between his two sons, Isaac and Nathan Sidwell, but of this I have no proof.

Robert Smith, May 30, 1750.

Richard Stedman, Aug. 16, 1749, 20 acres next to his other land; 72 acres in two pieces. "His other land" was 184 acres and allowances, surveyed 10th mo. 14, 1743, on a warrant to John Biggott, dated March 1, 1737, in all 256 acres and allowances. Patented to Jeremiah Brown, by name of "Goshen," March 7, 1808 (Book No. 63, page 33, etc.). Sold to Jeremiah Brown, Jr., 8th mo. 10, 1824 (Book C, vol. 5, page 72, etc.). Now the property of his daughter, Hannah Wood, and others.

Robert Stewart, Aug. 24, 1744, 100 acres at head of two springs that run into Little Britain.

Joseph Walker, Nov. 14, 1853, 148 acres 70 perches, surveyed May 26, 1818. Lies northwest of William Barkley's five warrants in Little Britain. Now belongs to Charles Hays, V. K. Alexander, and others. Is quite irregular, being a vacancy lying between other claims. Lies south of White Rock.

James Walker, Dec. 14, 1773, 20 acres. Is the same most likely referred to in Isaac Walker's, above. I have no reference to the date to determine it fully.

John Warnock, Dec. 16, 1772, 12 acres 22 perches, nearly east of Oak Hill, adjoining other land then held by John Warnock. Now David Christie.

William Waugh, May 18, 1752, 25 acres; May 30, 1752, 125 acres, next to James King's. These two warrants, with another to Thomas Berry of March 17, 1746, were patented to Robert Pennell, Aug. 31, 1809, including Wakefield store and tavern. Now owned by Andrew Charles, C. C. Cauffman, Abner Brown, and various others. In Fulton township.

William Waugh, Feb. 2, 1753, 100 acres; 149 acres 82 perches and allowances, southeast of the preceding. Now owned by Abner Brown and Christopher C. Cauffman.

Andrew White, Nov. 29, 1750, 25 acres. Included in Jonas Miles' (which see).

William Whiteside, Sept. 13, 1744, 300 acres; 236 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres and allowances; 104 acres and allowances. Patented to Abraham Whiteside, Dec. 13, 1787 (the northern part). The southern part patented to Cas-

par Sneider, Dec. 19, 1787, by name of "Happy Recovery" (Patent-book No. 11, pages 465 and 474 respectively). May 28, 1747, 30 acres near his other land.

"Whiteside's Addition," 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres and allowances. Patented to Abraham Whiteside with part of the above. William Whiteside, by will dated Sept. 26, 1748, devised to his two sons, Thomas and Abraham. On division, Abraham obtained the northern part, and devised to his son, John Whiteside, who sold to Robert Black, April 26, 1806. The southern part passed from Thomas Whiteside to Robert Roberts; sheriff sold to Abraham Whiteside; he to Caspar Sneider; he to Ulric Runner; became the property of Thomas Whiteside, after whose decease it was confirmed to Robert Black. The whole is now in the Black family, who are lineal descendants of the warrantee.

Isaac Williams, Feb. 23, 1748 (1758), 40 acres; 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres and allowances, on Puddle Dock Creek, in Fulton township, adjoining a tract of 191 acres and allowances, surveyed for Cornelius McCree by warrant of Aug. 23, 1750, then held by Williams. The whole patented to Thomas Plummer by two patents, June 10, 1774. Now owned by heirs of E. A. Towson, Elan Charles, C. H. Stubbs, and others. It lies along the Peach Bottom Railroad, above Westbrook Station.

TAXABLES IN 1790, IN WHAT IS NOW FULTON.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Arndt, Abraham	0	2	0	King, Thomas	1	5	0
Arbuckle, James and	0	0	0	King, Vincent	1	7	6
William	1	2	0	King, William	0	10	0
Armstrong, Francis	0	7	6	Long, John	0	12	6
Brown, Joseph	1	7	6	Longland, Widow of	0	0	0
Blackburn, Samuel	0	10	0	John	0	12	0
Brown, Eleazar	0	7	0	McCauley, Andrew	0	3	0
Brown, William	0	7	6	McCauley, William	1	0	0
Breeding & Living	1	0	0	McCreedy, James	0	15	0
Craig, David, Thomas	0	15	0	McClaff, Abraham	0	10	0
Copeck, Levi and Thos	0	13	0	McSparran, James	0	8	0
Cotton, Thomas	0	3	0	Miles, James	0	7	6
Cully, Thomas	0	3	0	McMinn, Widow	0	7	6
Cully, James	0	2	0	McMinn, Alexander	0	10	0
Calwell, James	0	3	0	McMinn, John	0	17	0
Davison, Robert	0	2	0	McMinn, Joseph	0	9	0
Davison, John	0	2	0	McMinn, Hannah	0	7	6
Ewing, Widow	0	0	0	McMinn, Robert	0	5	0
Fulton, Robert	1	0	0	McMinn, John	0	12	0
Fulton, Joseph	0	15	0	McMinn, James	0	13	0
Frazier, Joseph	0	15	0	McMinn, Elizabeth	0	12	6
Gardner, James	0	16	0	McMinn, William	0	7	6
Ge, David, William	0	11	6	Ragel, John	0	5	0
George, Thomas	0	0	0	Ragel, Michael	0	10	0
Goss, Robert	0	4	0	Ripley, Widow	0	4	0
Gould, James	0	2	0	Wilkins, Isaac	0	10	0
Grost, Edward	0	2	0	Webster, William	0	7	6
Jenkins, David	0	10	0				
Kilbough, David	0	2	0				
King, Michael	1	7	6				

FULTON.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
James Rankin	1	0	0	Robert Knox	1	0	0
Robert King	1	0	0	Robert Maxwell	1	0	0
George Warden	1	0	0	John Miles	1	0	0
Thomas Boyd	1	0	0	Daniel McMillan	1	0	0

JOHN W. SWIFT, OF FULTON HOUSE.—This most exemplary and highly-esteemed citizen of Fulton township, Lancaster Co., died at his residence at Fulton House, in his eighty-ninth year.

The deceased was one of the oldest residents of the township, and was well and favorably known by a wide circle of friends, an extensive relationship, and

was highly respected by the community at large. He had been, at the time of his death, a member of the Methodist Church for about seventy years, being one of the first of the persuasion in the lower end of the county, and was a zealous, active, and liberal supporter of the church. His conversion, with that of his brother George and sisters Ellen and Martha, took place in an old stone barn, still standing on the farm now belonging to James Collins, in Colerain township, to which place they rode on horseback from their home for that purpose. He was a member of Bethel Church, on Fulton Circuit, near his home, the first building of which he was largely instrumental in erecting in 1822. He was a deep Bible student, and was remarkably well versed in the Scriptures.

Mr. Swift died in the house in which he was born, a place known not only at home, but widely abroad as "Fulton House," the birthplace of Robert Fulton, the inventor. At the time the property was owned by the father of Robert Fulton, the great inventor, he fell into financial difficulty, and it was sold in 1772 by Sheriff Barr, then sheriff of Lancaster County, on a mortgage foreclosure, and purchased by Joseph Swift, of Philadelphia, grandfather of the late deceased, for eight hundred pounds. This purchaser sent his son Joseph to the place, then in Little Britain, now Fulton township. Joseph Swift was a sea captain and knew nothing about farming, and brought with him George Rutzler, a practical farmer, who worked the place. Joseph Swift occupied the old Fulton homestead, prospered, and raised a family of eight children,—four sons and four daughters. These were the brothers and sisters of the subject of our sketch, all of whom, except three sisters, are dead, having attained advanced ages. The surviving sisters are Mrs. Elizabeth Zell and Mrs. Margaret Ewing, of Little Britain, Lancaster Co., and Mrs. Martha Morrison, of Hightstown, N. J., all widows. The family were all persons of large and fine physique, with hale and vigorous constitutions, the late deceased having always enjoyed good health.

The Fulton tract was divided into four farms, the homestead falling to John W. Here he engaged in farming and also merchandising, building a store on the property in 1844, which he conducted successfully for twenty years. He brought the farm into a good state of cultivation and made farming pay, although until the construction of the Peach Bottom Railroad a few years ago, which runs through the place and close to the buildings, it was remote from such facilities. The farm, containing one hundred and thirty acres, was bought a year ago for one hundred dollars per acre by his sons Harvey and Joseph, who have now large grain and tobacco warehouses at Fulton House Station.

Taxables for 1763.—The following list of persons were on the tax-list of Little Britain for the year 1763, and were residents of that part of the township now embraced in Fulton township:

	Tax Levied. £ s d		Tax Levied. £ s d
Armstrong Francis	0 12 0	McDonel, James	0 14 0
Attkin, James	0 10 0	Mileap, Catharine	0 6 0
Attkin, Wm.	0 10 0	Moyle, William	0 4 0
Bishop, James	0 12 0	Miles, James	0 12 0
Brown, Nathan	0 9 0	McSparran, James	5 3 0
Bradley, James	0 12 0	McHenry, John	0 15 0
Brook, Joshua	1 5 0	McHenry, Joseph	0 5 0
Brown, William	0 7 6	McMinn, Wm.	0 3 0
Carruth, Thomas	0 14 0	McMichael, Richard	0 3 0
Coppog, John	0 11 0	McDonel, Alexander	0 7 6
Caldwell, James	0 10 0	Montgomery, William	1 15 0
Caldwell, Samuel	0 1 0	McMichael, David	0 1 0
Coppog, John, Jr.	0 4 0	McNee, Patten	0 6 6
Craig, John	0 5 0	Nash, John	1 6 0
Davison, Widow	0 12 0	Neaper, James	0 12 0
Ewing, Alexander	0 5 0	Patrick, Hugh	1 9 0
Fitzg, Joseph	1 0 0	Rhinson, Michael	0 8 0
Gilbey, James	1 5 0	Ray, John	0 2 6
Gilrest, James	1 9 0	Rippa, Widow	0 12 0
Grah, Thomas	1 0 0	Reah, John	0 5 0
Gilrest, William	0 15 0	Stephan, Richard	0 14 0
Glen, Wm.	0 7 0	Scott, Samuel	1 5 0
Glen, Joseph	0 4 0	St. James, St.	0 7 6
King, Thomas	1 0 0	Sargent, Jeremiah	0 12 0
King, Michael	1 0 0	Scott, James	0 7 0
King, William	0 10 0	Scott, John	0 12 0
King, William, Sr.	0 2 0	Stott, Thomas	0 12 0
King, Daniel	0 12 0	Stone, John	0 3 0
Kiloh, Widow	0 7 6	Stone, Andrew	0 3 0
Long, John	0 8 0	Sulwer, Richard, Jr.	0 10 0
Laughlin, Widow	0 6 0	Williams, Isaac	0 11 0

FREEMEN IN 1763 IN WHAT IS NOW FULTON TOWNSHIP.

John McCreary	Isabel Montgomery
Anthony Montgomery	John Ewing
James Robinson	Henry Stewart
Samuel Lutz	John Glen
David McCreary	Thomas Brown
William Nelson	William Dickson
John Patrick	

The total amount of the King's tax for this year was £18 6d.

Non-Associators, 1777.—The following named persons comprise the list, as far as can be ascertained, of the non-associators, or anti-arms-bearing, or peace men, or anti-war men, in 1777, of what is now Fulton township. For a copy of the warrant of the commissioners, Thomas Clark and Cas. Shaffner, to Collector Stephen Herd, in relation to collecting tax of non-associators, see same in Little Britain township history:

Names.	Tax Levied.	Names.	Tax Levied.
William Craig	3 10 0	Abraham Wickoff	3 10 0
Francis Stone	3 10 0	James D. Wall	3 10 0
Thomas Moxey	3 10 0	John Jondine	3 10 0
James Kline	3 10 0	Nathaniel Jendine	3 10 0
William Kline	3 10 0	Jeremiah Brower	3 10 0
Joseph Miles	3 10 0	Thomas Stubbs	3 10 0
Joseph Brown	3 10 0	Vincent Stubbs	3 10 0
James King	3 10 0	Thomas Cope	3 10 0
Isaac Webster	3 10 0	Isaac M. David	3 10 0
John Webster	3 10 0	James M. David	3 10 0

WIDOW MONTGOMERY'S PETITION AND REBATE OF TAX IN 1785.

"To the Honorable Court of Lancaster County,

"The humble petition of Mary Montgomery of Little Britain Township humbly sheweth

"That whereas I am left a Desolate widow by the Death of my Husband and whereas I possess a Part of his Land During my natural Life for my support and I am Destitute of any other Part of Labour my Land was under the Necessity of Employing a Copper and whereas whereas was a Necessity of Leaving heavy Taxes on me to pay on publick Debt I thought it my Duty to Labour and put in Crops as much as was my power in order to Defray my proportion of Taxes but after all my Labour and Coast my Crops I paid the Letter part of Last winter whereas I was Destitute by all my Negatives

"Gentle men as my part of the Taxes is high and I having nothing else to Depend on for Defraying my part thereof but my Crop I hope you will Consider my Case in granting me a Draw for what part of my

taxes your wisdom shall think meet and your petitioner as in Duty bound shall ever pray

"October the 27th 1785

"MARY MONTGOMERY"

On the reverse of the petition can be seen the following indorsement:

"To the Collectors of Little Britain for the year 1783. Take only five pounds hard money and three pounds State from the widow Montgomery and the Remainder shall be allow^d you at the Settlement of your Duilient Given under My hand Nov^r 3^d 1785

"DANIEL FRANCIS"

Educational.—The school system was introduced into Little Britain township (including Fulton) in 1837, having at that time ten school-houses, eight teachers, and three hundred pupils. It levied a tax of \$1945.27, drew a State appropriation of \$1187.69, and expended for buildings the sum of \$2676. At the division of the township in 1844 the number of school-houses was still ten, of which five fell to the share of Fulton. Of course the system was still continued, the intelligence of the people sanctioning it, and the choice of "school" or "no school" being about this time taken away by legislative enactment. Since that time three new houses have been added to the number, and some of these have been renewed, adding to their comfort and convenience, it being the boast of the township that their schools are the best,—the best managed and conducted, and the most effective in the lower end of the county.

Election and Duty of Supervisors.—By an act of the Legislature of March 16, 1868, the townships of Fulton and Salisbury were authorized to elect three supervisors,—one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years,—and every year after that one supervisor to serve three years; their duty being to divide the roads of the township into sections from one-fourth to three-fourths of a mile in length, to sell the repair of these sections every three years to the lowest bidder, having first specified the repairs to be made and given notice of the time and place of sale, and to have charge and oversight of the whole work so to be done. Under this method Fulton township claims to have the best roads in this section of country, and some travelers have recognized their entrance into the township from this fact alone. This method of mending roads by contract is now generally called "the Fulton system," and is universally approved in theory, while in practice it often fails, either from too much being expected of it at once, or more frequently from the election of unsuitable or incompetent officers to carry it into effect. No reason can be assigned why better roads cannot be had at less cost under this system than any other if properly managed and enforced. But, unfortunately, the thirst for gain influences a large portion of contractors to render as little service for their money as they can possibly get along with, and unless supervisors are watchful and energetic the system will fail of its best effects, and the roads will be neglected and subsequent expenses necessarily increased. On the other hand, if supervisors do their

duty and enforce on contractors a compliance with the terms of their contracts, they bring upon themselves the ill-will of the delinquents, and complaints of their exactions are loud and deep. Fulton township has been fortunate in having supervisors who, disregarding clamor, have gone on doing their duty and requiring contractors to do theirs. And yet it has been noticed that where a desire to avoid the censure of the covetous has produced a relaxation of strict authority, the consequence has been a retrogression of the roads, and consequently an unfavorable reflection upon the system itself.

Post-Offices.—Within the limits of Fulton township we find the following post-offices, viz.: Fulton House, taking its name, as does the township itself, from Robert Fulton, the inventor, at whose birthplace it was established about 1853, and still remains; Goshen, originally established at the store then belonging to Jeremiah Brown, but now of Samuel C. Wood, many years ago discontinued to make room for Fulton House and Wakefield about 1853, and since restored; Peter's Creek, first called Rock, at Peach Bottom; Pleasant Grove, at the village of that name; Lyle, at the village of New Texas; Wakefield, established about 1853 at the store then kept by the Wilkinson Brothers, but now by Smedley & Marsh, about one-half mile south of the Little Britain Friends' meeting-house; and Wrightsdales, on the line of Little Britain township, where the road from New Texas to Eastland crosses it, in the store now kept by Mr. Wright.

The Productions of the Township, like those of all other places removed from the great centres of trade and population, are chiefly agricultural, yet other productions are not wanting within its borders. Chrome has been taken out in considerable quantities on its southern border, along the Maryland line, and iron ore is found in some places. Magnesia also has been found and taken out in the "barrens," where chrome is found. The slate quarries at Peach Bottom were long famous, but are now not worked, York County furnishing as good an article at less cost. A few years ago a company leased the quarries and made preparations for doing an extensive business, but after very considerable expense incurred in putting up buildings and providing machinery the enterprise was abandoned, and has not since been resumed. Brick and pottery-ware are also made in the southeastern corner of the township.

Mills were established at a very early day. King's mill, on Conowingo, was in operation, as we have seen, at least as early as 1733, perhaps many years before that. Gillespie's mill, on the same stream, was built in 1751, long known as Joel Smedley's mill, and now owned by Frank C. Pyle. Joshua Brown built a mill on this creek at an early day, perhaps about 1760, and which only a few years ago passed out of the name. It now belongs to Joseph P. Ambler, and is believed to be the third in age within the territorial limits of the township. Jeremiah Brown's mill for

chopping feed and sawing lumber, also for cleaning clover-seed, till that employment was superseded by portable machines, is next below, and was established at an early day. It is now the property of Samuel C. Wood. The grist-mill of G. B. Wood, deceased, is the last on Conowingo within the State, and is of considerable antiquity. Stubb's mill, on Peter's Creek, at the mouth of Puddle Dock, was in operation as early as 1794, and perhaps many years before that. It now belongs to Samuel Dorsey. Kirk Brown has a saw-mill near the mouth of Peter's Creek long known as Boyd's saw-mill, while Edward Wicks has a grist-mill higher up on the same stream. It was formerly a fulling-mill, and was first built by Abraham Huffer. Thomas Smedley has a grist- and saw-mill, also a spoke- and bending-mill on Little Conowingo, partly run by steam. This property has been in the Smedley family for eighty years, but how long it has been improved as a mill is not certain. With these may be classed George H. Hewes' Edge-Tool Factory on Puddle Dock Creek.

Villages and Hamlets.—There are no towns of any size in the township, but several small villages. Of these Peach Bottom is the principal, containing two taverns, a store, two ferries over the river Susquehanna, and a considerable number of dwellings. It is not now, however, of the importance it was formerly, because of the decline in the slate business here. This may be partly made up by the railroad interest, being a station on the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad, and also the terminus of the Peach Bottom Railroad, East Division. This road is now establishing a steam ferry to connect it with its middle division in York County.

Pleasant Grove, toward the southern border, contains a store, a school-house, a Good Templars' Hall, and quite a number of dwellings.

New Texas has a hotel, a store (now vacant), and perhaps a dozen dwellings.

"Penn Hill" (including Wakefield, for it is indifferently called by the same name) is a scattered village lying along the road for half a mile or more, and contains a hotel, a store, a cabinet-shop, and a Friends' meeting-house called Little Britain, but more generally known as Penn Hill, with numerous dwellings. Bradley's mill, formerly King's, the oldest in the neighborhood, is in the near vicinity.

Military.—The early military history of this township is involved in obscurity, more on account of a lack of records than of actual service. It is incidentally mentioned that "Thomas Grubb was an ensign in Capt. Hugh Patrick's Company in the French and Indian war of 1756." John Scott, as we learn from his tombstone in Little Britain Presbyterian graveyard, was a major in the Revolutionary war, and did good service. No doubt there were many others who

deserve mention as well as these, as where there are officers there must also be men; but their names have generally passed into oblivion, or are only retained in the memory of friends and relatives, where it is inaccessible to the general inquirer, and where it will soon be entirely lost to posterity unless speedily made a matter of record. It is difficult to reach these private depositories, and much of their treasures must be inevitably lost, as much has already passed away beyond recovery.

As to the war of the Rebellion, while it might be invidious to specify individuals, it may be briefly stated that every call for troops was promptly filled so far as the quota of this township was concerned. Moneys were raised, liberal bounties paid, quotas filled, and the army recruited to the full extent demanded by the government. In this no pre-eminence is claimed, as to the general promptness in this respect is mainly due the successful termination of the conflict. The records of the War Department contain full details of these contributions and of the services rendered, and to these the curious inquirer is referred for all further particulars in this respect.

Ecclesiastical.—There are nine houses of worship in the limits of the township, but when we come to inquire particularly into their origin, especially the more ancient of them, the reply is too frequently received, "Unknown."

The Friends' Meeting-House at Penn Hill is undoubtedly the first of these in point of time. Friends here, coming originally from Nottingham, were for many years a part of Nottingham Monthly Meeting, and indeed, of that particular meeting. But on 6th mo. 14, 1749, the following appears on the records of Nottingham Monthly Meeting:

"Friends, dwellers in Lancaster county, near Canawingo, request that a meeting for worship be allowed and settled amongst those friends, both on first and week-days. In regard to their request, this meeting appoints John Smith, Joseph Pennick, John Cook, Aaron Musgrave to visit those friends and consider how far they may be capable, to the reputation of truth, of keeping up a meeting for worship amongst them, and make report at our next meeting."

9th mo. 13, 1749. "The friends appointed to visit the friends near Canawingo, and to consider how far those friends may be capable of, keeping a meeting for worship amongst them, report; 'it is their opinion that they be allowed to keep a meeting for worship on first and week-days.' After some consideration the same is allowed to the said friends till further order."

2d mo. 10, 1752. "This meeting some time since, at the request of friends living in and near Little Britain, with the concurrence of Nottingham Monthly Meeting, appointed a committee to view and settle a place to build a meeting-house on; but for some reasons the building of the house was delayed; and since the place whereon it was then proposed to build

¹ George H. Hewes is a grandson of Joseph Hewes, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.

appears somewhat discommodious, they now request that this meeting would condescend so far as to appoint some friends to view and review the place again, in order for an allowance to build a meeting-house on. This meeting, in regard to their request, do appoint John Smith, Joshua Johnson, Joshua Pusey, Thomas Carleton, Robert Lewis, and James Robinson to meet at James King's, and after they have viewed the place proposed, and do judge it proper and convenient to build a Meeting-House on, that then the friends there may proceed accordingly, and make report to our next meeting."

5th mo. 11, 1752. "The friends appointed by the last meeting to view the place proposed by the friends living in and near Little Britain, in order for allowance from this meeting to build a meeting-house on, report that they met and viewed the ground proposed by these friends, who appeared pretty well satisfied in the choice of the place, and are by this meeting left to their liberty to build a meeting-house thereon."

Accordingly they proceeded to build a house on land of Michael King, who, on March 17, 1758, executed a conveyance to Samuel Boyd, Joshua Brown, Isaac Williams, and Vincent King, trustees of Little Britain Friends' Meeting, for five acres of land, upon which the meeting-house was already built.

This house becoming old and inconvenient, a new brick house was erected a good many years ago, which still remains the meeting-place for this denomination in Fulton township. It still bears the official appellation of "Little Britain Meeting," though it is better known outside of the society as Penn Hill. Originally in Little Britain, from which it takes the name it still bears, on the division of that township and the erection of Fulton it fell into the latter.

Ballance's Meeting.—It is well known that about the year 1827 a division took place in the Society of Friends (commonly called Quakers), and that both branches claimed to be the original society, and that the other were schismatics or innovators. The more numerous party in any locality usually held the property previously acquired, while the weaker withdrew and provided separate accommodations for themselves. This was sometimes one party, sometimes the other, according as the one or the other secured the majority. In Little Britain, as it then was, the party designated as "Orthodox," consisting of a number of families and individuals, separated themselves from the Heterodox, and built for themselves a small, plain brick building near what is now the line between Fulton and Little Britain, on the border of Soapstone Hill, in Fulton township. This is known to many as "Ballance's Meeting," from one of their principal members, near whose residence it was situated. Here they have continued to meet according to the customs of the society till the present time. But time, death, and removals from the neighborhood have sadly reduced their numbers, and few are now left to conduct the meeting.

Little Britain Presbyterian Church.—The next in point of time is Little Britain Presbyterian Church. In the "Authentic History of Lancaster County," by Mombett, the organization of this church, as well as that of Chestnut Level and others, is set down as "unknown." The probabilities are that the two congregations were originally one, and afterward separated. The house occupied by them till a few years ago was built in 1763, and the lot conveyed in the following year with the building thereon. It is matter of tradition that a certain old graveyard, then on lands of Daniel Carnichael, now Thomas P. King, was the original site of the church; and while this *may be true*, there is room to suppose that it is merely one of those private burying-grounds of which there are many in different sections of the country. The same is true of Chestnut Level, several locations being pointed out by tradition, one of which is the old Carnichael location as already mentioned for the Little Britain Church.

Since 1763 the status of this church has been well defined. Its pastors for many years were the same with those of Chestnut Level, dividing his time between them. Rev. James Gamble appears to have served in this capacity twenty years or more. He died about 1795. Rev. James White took charge some time afterwards and continued till his death, about 1815. Rev. Mr. Patton and Rev. Francis A. Latta were pastors of this charge, and Rev. Lindley C. Rutter occupied the pulpit from about 1835 till 18—, when he retired from Little Britain and confined himself to Chestnut Level. From this time Little Britain employed the entire services of a minister, Rev. Robert Alexander being the first, followed successively by Rev. Solomon McNair, Rev. John Boyd, Rev. Alonzo Michael, and Joseph B. Turner, the present incumbent.

The above account is so fragmentary as to be almost worthless, but may serve as a sketch, to be filled up and completed by other and fuller accounts and more particular details.

Baptist Church.—Next to these comes the Baptist Church (Old School, called "Rock Springs," just above the Maryland line. It was organized in 1808, and has pursued the even tenor of its way since that time. The congregation is comparatively small, but earnest and devoted. In adherence to the principles they profess they exhibit as much firmness as those of the larger denominations, perhaps more.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Methodist Episcopal Church at Bethel, in the northern corner of the township, was originally built in 1822. No doubt the congregation was organized at an earlier date, as they had been for some time holding meetings at the house of Joseph Swift, on whose land the church was built. His whole family, consisting of himself, his wife, four sons, and five daughters, are all understood to have been members of the society. The first house built was an unpretentious stone

structure of rather small dimensions, but the power was there, and the membership increased till in 1851 a large brick church was erected in place of the old stone structure, and therein have they continued to worship till the present day, though with varying success and fluctuating numbers. Sometimes large accessions are obtained, and then again by death, removal, and other causes the membership is considerably reduced. At the time the present house was built it formed a part of Strasburg Circuit, and two preachers were placed upon it, Rev. Joseph S. Cook being in charge. Since then the circuit has been divided and altered, Bethel being now one of the appointments on Fulton Circuit, whereof Rev. F. M. Brady has the charge, and is the only preacher now itinerating the circuit.

African Churches.—There are within the township two colored Methodist Churches, each of them having been in existence for quite a number of years, one of them a short distance north of Penn Hill, on the Lancaster road, and the other now located at Arcadia Station, on the Peach Bottom Railroad. This last has been long known the country through as "Rigby," one of its prominent members at its organization, and who, with Elisha Armstrong, furnished the ground upon which it was originally built some forty years ago, and which was about one mile south of its present location. The old house becoming inconvenient, a new location was selected and a new frame building erected about four years ago, which they are now occupying. This church holds an annual meeting on the second Sunday in August of each year, to which great numbers congregate from considerable distances, white as well as colored, and the day of Rigby Meeting is looked forward to and prepared for as an event of quite considerable importance. It is, in fact, the occasion of the neighborhood, and never fails to attract an immense crowd.

Welsh Church.—It only remains to notice the Welsh Church near Peach Bottom, built to accommodate the men employed in the slate quarry, who were largely of that nationality, and many of whom became permanent settlers in the surrounding country, and who desired services in their own language, and who built a house for that purpose; and to close our list with what is called "The Tabernacle," a small frame building not far from the Conowingo Creek, erected to accommodate a small congregation of Methodists gathered about 1880, chiefly through the labors of Rev. Adam Black, a local preacher of the denomination, and under the charge of Fulton Circuit, F. M. Brady, preacher in charge, making them an occasional visit.

Justices of the Peace.—Before the division of Little Britain and the erection of Fulton township, Robert Maxwell had for many years served as a justice of the peace by gubernatorial appointment up to the time of his death within the limits of the latter, and so had John Webster. Under the Constitu-

tion of 1838, Webster had been elected for Little Britain. After the division of the township and the organization of Fulton the following have held the office by election of its citizens, to wit:

Isaac S. Webster, William Hutton, April 15, 1847, first election in the township.

James Cummings, Samuel Wicks, April 9, 1850, by a combination of temperance men and Democrats, over John Webster and L. S. Webster, regular nominees.

James Hanna, April 11, 1854; in place of James Cummings, removed.

Samuel Wicks, April 10, 1855, reelected.

Samuel Wicks, April 10, 1859, reelected.

James Hanna, April 9, 1861, reelected after one year's vacancy.

Robert Barnes, 1865, never took out commission.

James Hanna, 1866, reelected.

George W. Zook, 1867.

George W. Zook, 1869, had resigned.

James Hanna, 1871, reelected.

Samuel Wicks, 1874, in place of Zook.

J. D. Passmore, 1875, in place of Hanna, deceased.

Thomas Whittson, 1879, in place of Wicks.

C. B. Cutler, 1879, in place of J. D. Passmore, removed from township; never took out commission.

Wakeman Wesley, 1881, in place of Passmore and Cutler.

Kirk Brown, 1881, in place of Whittson, removed.

These last two are now in commission.

State and County Officers.—Fulton township has furnished the following county officers since her organization in 1844, viz.: Members of the Legislature, Jeremiah B. Stubbs, M.D., 1847-48; John C. Walton, 1851-52; Day Wood, 1864-65; Jeremiah Brown, associate judge, 1851; S. W. P. Boyd, sheriff, 1860; Slater Brown, prison inspector, date not at hand.

Jeremiah Brown was also elected to the Legislature in 1826, to the Constitutional Convention of 1837-38, and to Congress in 1842 and again in 1844. His father, Jeremiah Brown, Sr., had been a member of the Legislature from 1793 to 1800, inclusive, without intermission.

Henry Carter was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1871.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ROBERT FULTON.

Robert Fulton, a celebrated inventor and engineer, was born in Little Britain township, now Fulton, Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1765. About the age of seventeen he went to Philadelphia, and began to cultivate a talent for drawing and portrait-painting, which he practiced with skill and profit for three or four years. In 1786 he visited London, where he devoted several years to the same profession, under the tuition of Benjamin West, who received him as an inmate into his own house. He next resided for two years in Devonshire, and became acquainted with the Duke of Bridgewater and Lord Stanhope. About this time his mechanical genius impelled him to abandon painting, and to follow the profession of civil engi-

* Died before taking his seat in 1865.

neer. In 1793 he was engaged in a project to improve inland navigation, having already conceived the idea of using steam as a motive-power. He invented a machine for spinning flax, and another for making ropes, for which he obtained patents in England. In 1796 he published in London a "Treatise on Canal Navigation." From 1797 to 1804 he resided



ROBERT FULTON.

in Paris, in the family of Joel Barlow, where he displayed his characteristic enterprise and ingenuity in various projects and inventions, and in the study of the sciences and modern languages. He was the proprietor of the first panorama exhibited in Paris.

He invented a submarine or plunging boat, called a torpedo, designed to be used in naval warfare, and induced Bonaparte to appoint Volney, La Placé, and Monge as a commission to examine it. In 1801 he made an experiment in the harbor of Brest, when he succeeded in remaining under water for an hour, and in guiding the boat with ease. Other trials were made with partial success, at the expense of the French government, but as they at last declined to patronize the project, Fulton accepted, in 1801, an invitation from the English ministry, who also appointed a commission and made trials of his torpedo. It appears, however, that the English did not give him much encouragement, for in 1806 he returned to New York. Here, in co-operation with Robert Livingston, Esq., he succeeded, in 1807, in perfecting the great discovery of steam navigation.

Though others had previously conceived the idea of steam navigation, Fulton is admitted to have been the first who successfully realized it. In 1807 his boat, the "Clermont," was launched at New York,

and the trial was so successful that it excited great admiration, and steamboats were rapidly multiplied on the American rivers. The "Clermont" made regular passages between New York and Albany, at the rate of five miles an hour, but this rate was soon increased by improved machinery.

Several other larger boats were built under the direction of Fulton, who expended large sums of money in this way, though he received nothing for his patent. In 1806 he married Harriet, daughter of Walter Livingston, by whom he had four children. He possessed great personal dignity and agreeable manners, and many noble qualities of heart. In the midst of his triumph and in the height of prosperity he died in New York, in February, 1815.

JUDGE JEREMIAH BROWN.

Among the early and intelligent settlers in Little Britain, now Fulton township, were the Browns, generally known as "the Browns of Nottingham."

As early as the year 1680, James and William Brown, sons of William Brown, of England, members of the Society of Friends, emigrated to America, and settled near Marcus Hook, on the Delaware River. James married Honour Clayton. They had six children, four sons and two daughters. Their third son, Jeremiah, was the ancestor of the family we propose to follow.

In the year 1699 a colony of Friends took up eighteen hundred acres of land in Nottingham, Chester Co., forty miles from Marcus Hook, and at that time "deemed far back in the wilderness." William Penn donated them forty acres of land for a meeting-house, graveyard, etc.

Among those Friends were James and William Brown, before mentioned, and from these brothers have descended most of that name now residing in the southern ends of Chester and Lancaster Counties, Pa., and the northern end of Cecil County, in Maryland, numbered by hundreds, and extending to the eighth generation.

Jeremiah Brown, above mentioned, in the year 1710, married Mary Cole, of Nottingham. Their children were Patience, Jeremiah, Joshua, and Isaac.

Joshua was born 3d month 5, 1717. He married Hannah Gatchel, 10th month 15, 1736. Their offspring numbered eleven, ten of whom lived to manhood and womanhood.

In the year 1758, Joshua Brown purchased five hundred acres of land in Little Britain, now Fulton township, Lancaster Co., and removed thereto, his eldest son, Elisha, remaining on the farm in Nottingham. On this beautiful farm, situated in the Conowingo Valley, a substantial brick dwelling-house was erected, which has braved the storms of more than a century, and yet remains a sound building, occupied by his descendant, Slater F. Brown, of the fourth generation.

Joshua Brown was an eminent minister in the society of Friends, and traveled extensively in the love of the gospel to all the meetings of the society in the different colonies. During the time of the Revolutionary war he felt it his duty to visit Friends at Winchester, in Virginia, who had been banished from their homes in Philadelphia for no crime but for their faithful adherence to their well-known peace principles. While on that visit one of their number died. After attending his funeral, and encouraging Friends to faithfulness under their suffering, he, in company with Achilla Douglas, of Virginia, as a companion, proceeded to visit the meetings of Friends in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, and encourage Friends during that trying period to stand fast to their Christian testimony against all wars and fightings.

In the latter State they were arrested by the authorities as spies and cast into prison. J. Brown showed the officers his credentials of unity with his friends at home and the object of his mission among them. After a thorough investigation, the judge of the court admitted he believed them to be innocent men. Yet he said he "was under the disagreeable necessity of committing them to prison, as he could not dispense with the law." J. Brown replied, "It is hard to commit such to prison whom thou believest to be innocent." He nevertheless committed them to prison.

The jailer and his wife were kind to them, and soon they were allowed the privilege of the town, returning to the jail in the evening to lodge. They held religious meetings in the court-house frequently, which the citizens attended and expressed their satisfaction. The prisoners were offered their release on condition "they would leave the State, never to return." This they could not conscientiously consent to, and after a detention of about six months they were discharged. Notwithstanding this long and unexpected imprisonment, Joshua felt it a religious duty to visit the different meetings of Friends in the Carolinas and Virginia on his return home; and, as he wrote, "I reached my habitation on the 26th of twelfth month, 1778, with a peaceful mind, having been a prisoner six months, wanting two days." This valuable Friend and undaunted Christian died the 15th day of the Tenth month, 1798, in the eighty-second year of his age, a faithful minister of the gospel forty-eight years.

Of his children, four, viz., Mary (intermarried with Vincent King), Jeremiah, Isaiah, and Joshua Brown, settled and remained on the homestead or in the neighborhood. Vincent and Jeremiah King, sons of the former, were noted physicians, eminent in their profession. Jeremiah purchased of his father his grist- and saw-mill, which he enlarged, and it ultimately became the chief merchant mill in southern Lancaster County.

Isaiah was an humble blacksmith, who inherited

forty acres of land, a part of his father's farm. He died in the year 1805, leaving one son, who subsequently removed to Illinois.

Joshua, the youngest son, lived and died (in the year 1823) on the mansion farm, leaving no children.

Jeremiah, as has been stated, purchased his father's mills and a portion of his farm. He was a man possessed of great energy and perseverance, and was eminently successful in business. His supplies of grain at that time were chiefly drawn from the rich valleys of the Pequea and Conestoga, in Lancaster County, and the Codorus Valley, in York County, from whence it was carted in wagons to the mill, and the flour in turn carted thirty miles to Christiana Creek, Delaware, where it was shipped to Philadelphia, then the nearest and most expeditious route to a market.

About the year 1800 he purchased the extensive Slate Hill, at Peach Bottom, in Lancaster County, on the Susquehanna River, and commenced the manufacture of roofing-slates. From these quarries, the first opened in this section of the State, he furnished the slate which yet covers the State capitol at Harrisburg, the Friends' Asylum for the Insane at Frankford, numerous public buildings in Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria, and Fredericksburg, in Virginia. These quarries he continued to work successfully until the year 1827, when he relinquished them to his three sons, Levi, Jeremiah, and Slater Brown, who continued to work them until a recent period. He was several times chosen a member of the Legislature of his native State while its sessions were held in the borough of Lancaster, and during his term was instrumental in procuring the passage of several acts of vast benefit to his constituents.

In the year 1810 he, with others, established the Farmers' Bank, at Lancaster, an institution which has stood the test of all financial struggles with unblemished credit to the present time, and at the time of his decease, in 1831, was perhaps its largest stockholder, holding in his own name one thousand shares of its stock. Although active and energetic in business, he did not neglect his religious duties. During a long life he was diligent in his attendance of all the meetings of the Society of Friends when health permitted, and for many years was an esteemed elder in the church. Near the close of his life he built, at his own expense, the present commodious brick meeting-house at Penn Hill, which to all appearances may stand another century a monument of his liberality and devotion to the principles and testimonies of the society of which he was a lifelong and consistent member. He died the 7th day of the Seventh month, 1831, aged nearly eighty-two years.

His children—Sarah, Levi, Hannah, Deborah, Jeremiah, and Slater Brown—all married and settled near their native home; many of their descendants to the third and fourth generation reside in the township and vicinity. Sarah married Timothy Haines. Han-



Jeremiah Brown



Day, M. W.

nah married Isaac Stubbs, mother of Dr. J. B. Stubbs, who will be represented on another page.

Of his three sons, Levi was a retired man, a miller, and farmer, much esteemed, who deceased in 1846, aged about seventy years. Slater, the youngest son, inherited the paternal mansion, farm, and mills; was successful in business; also took an active part in political affairs. He was elected and for some years served as one of the prison inspectors of the county. His death occurred on the 5th of the Sixth month, 1855, aged sixty-eight years.

Jeremiah, the subject of this sketch, was born the 14th day of the Fourth month, 1785; he married, Fifth month 14, 1807, Ann, daughter of Roger and Rachel Kirk, of Nottingham. Enjoying a robust constitution, in early life he was placed in his father's mill to learn the trade, in which capacity much of the time it was necessary for him to continue half of the night season; at other times he drove one of the teams, hauling wheat to and flour from the mills. He was a man of good natural abilities and sound judgment, and in early life was frequently chosen to responsible positions in the neighborhood.

In the year 1826 he was elected a member of the State Legislature on the Federal ticket, and served during that session, which will be remembered as the one in which the State inaugurated "her great system of internal improvements" to the satisfaction of his constituents. The following year he was again nominated, but owing to the breaking up of the old political parties in that year, many Federalists, including the Hon. James Buchanan, joining in the Jackson excitement, he was defeated by Hon. George B. Porter, a leading Democrat, afterwards Governor of Michigan, by a very few votes. In the year 1836 he was placed at the head of the ticket and chosen a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State. The Convention met at Harrisburg the following spring, and, after several months' discussion, adjourned to meet in Philadelphia, where it concluded its labors the following winter.

In the year 1849 he was nominated and elected a member of Congress for Lancaster County, in connection with Hon. Francis James, of Chester, and Hon. John Edwards, of Delaware County, those three counties forming the congressional district. In 1842 he was again unanimously nominated, and with his colleagues re-elected to the Twenty-seventh Congress. Although not accustomed to public speaking, he was assiduous and diligent in his committee-rooms, where, after all, the effective work is accomplished. During his term of service the well-known "tariff of 1842" was enacted, in support of which he took a conspicuous part, and which, during its continuance, proved so beneficial to the extensive manufactures of his district.

Having completed his second term of Congress, he devoted himself to his private affairs until the year

1850, when he was nominated and elected an associate judge of the courts of Lancaster County for the term of five years, which position he filled to the entire satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. In the year 1855 he was solicited to be a candidate for re-election, but on account of enfeebled health and advancing years he declined the honor, and retired to private life. He was a man of decided character, kind and benevolent to the poor and the afflicted, firm in his convictions of the right, and of unserving integrity. His valuable life closed the 2d day of the Third month, 1858, in the seventy-third year of his age.

Judge Brown left seven children. Two sons, Kirk and Edwin, have since deceased. Hannah (wife of Samuel C. Wood) resides on the mansion farm; Rachel K. (widow) has removed with her children and their families to Kansas; Deborah H. (widow) resides with her son in the adjoining township of Little Britain; Alfred M. Brown resides on his farm, and Levi K., his eldest surviving son, a retired farmer and well-known business man, resides on his farm adjoining the paternal mansion.

William H. Brown, son of Levi K. Brown, and grandson of Judge Brown, is the chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and resides in Philadelphia.

DAY WOOD.

The subject of this sketch was born in Little Britain township, Aug. 7, 1812. His father was Jesse Wood, and his mother a daughter of Samuel Carter, a man widely known for his integrity and other noble traits of character.

Day Wood's parents were Friends, to which society he belonged, although he did not participate in their extreme views in all cases of non-resistance. The influence of this society wherever extended has been to promote benevolence, peace, and good will to men, and in these traits of character he was an admirable representative of their doctrines.

He received his education in the common schools, except a single term in a neighboring seminary, but being a persistent reader of books and papers, he acquired a vast amount of information in this way. When the question of the public school system was first agitated he espoused the cause, and shortly after it became established by law he was made a director, which position he held up to the time of his death. In this capacity he took an active interest in the schools of his district, and was often found in the school-room encouraging by words and his presence the teacher and pupils in the good work.

He married Eliza, daughter of Joel Jackson, a man remarkable for many peculiarities and intellectual endowments of a high order. They removed to a farm near Penn Hill, where he followed the business of farming and feeding cattle. He made several trips to Ohio for the purchase of them, generally bringing a large surplus which he disposed of among his neigh-

bors; there being no railroads, he was obliged to drive them the entire distance. He made the business of cattle-feeding a success, and was well known for his fine stock.

His political career was a model of unswerving consistency. Firm and unchanging in his sentiments, he was true to the principles which he thought right. Born and reared within a few miles of the line which formed the boundary between slavery and freedom, he was never captivated or allured by the fascinating influences of the system of human bondage, but from the earliest efforts of his life to the day of his death he was an uncompromising hater of that institution, and no event of his whole life afforded him more heartfelt gratification than the privilege of placing his name on the record, when a member of the State Legislature, in favor of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, forever abolishing slavery.

He was among the first in his neighborhood to advocate the principles of the Republican party, and when the war broke out, although his early teachings and convictions were against the evils of war, he saw it was the only course and accepted the issue, and did what he could for the preservation of the Union. He took a great interest in the soldiers, and especially those of his own neighborhood, and was frequently with them in the field. He gave generously of his means for the assistance of soldiers' aid societies, and for the support of their families at home. He was chosen a delegate to the national convention which met on the 8th of June, 1864, in Baltimore, and assisted in the renomination of the lamented Abraham Lincoln.

Day Wood was elected in the year 1864 a representative to the State Legislature, which position he filled with credit to himself and his constituency. During the entire session he was not absent even for a day from his post of duty, and the record shows his position upon every question upon which the decision of that body was recorded. He again received the nomination, and was elected a few days before his death, which occurred on the 19th day of October, 1865.

Day Wood was one of the most honored and highly-respected men in Lancaster County. His manners were unobtrusive, retiring, and gentle; no appearance, no act of his could be regarded as challenging attention. He moved among his fellow-men with manifestations of constant respect for their rights and their position. His widow, one daughter, and two sons survived him. The daughter, Rachel, married Judge J. T. Hoke, of West Virginia, and resides in that State. The eldest son, Edward, graduated at West Point Military Academy; married Miss Lizzy Wynn, of Chester County, Pa., and now is an officer in the regular army. The youngest son, Day, married Miss A. E. Wood, and resides on the old homestead, and follows the business of farming.

JOHN L. PATTERSON.

John L. Patterson, son of Thomas and Hannah W. Patterson, was born in August, 1823. He was reared a farmer, and received a common-school education. His mother died in the year 1848, and his father died ten years afterwards. When he was thirty years of age he began the world for himself. He never served an apprenticeship, but is a natural mechanical genius, to which fact his beautiful home and picturesque surroundings fully attest.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN L. PATTERSON.

In January, 1853, Mr. Patterson married Miss Ann Eliza, daughter of James and Margaret Black. Their children (seven in number) are Laura M., T. Howard, Ashmore P., Annie B., Lindley R., Leta May, and Bessie. Laura, the eldest daughter, married John L. Bockius; they have one child, Ada Bell. Howard married Miss Kate E. Hensel; their children are Grace A., Laura E., and an infant daughter. Ashmore P. married Miss Emma J. Grubb; they have one child, W. Chester.

Mr. Patterson is of Scotch-Irish descent. He is a man who enjoys an excellent reputation for integrity and good business qualities; has held a number of township offices, such as school director, etc.

EMMOR SMEDLEY.

Emmor Smedley, eldest son of Eli and Elizabeth Smedley, was born in Little Britain township, on the 27th of the Seventh month, 1817. His father, who was a farmer and manufacturer of sorghum molasses, was born at Willistown, Chester Co., Pa., on the 4th day of the Twelfth month, 1786. He came to Lancaster County in 1806. His mother, a minister in the Society of Friends, was born on the 14th day of the Fifth month, 1786. She was frequently engaged in visiting the meetings of the neighborhood, as well as throughout the State of Pennsylvania. Her last communication was at the funeral of an aged neighbor, on which occasion she addressed a large audience. She died on the 24th of the Third month, 1858. Her husband followed her seven years afterwards.

The subject of this sketch received a common-school education in his neighborhood. For a number of years he was engaged in the manufacture of mo-



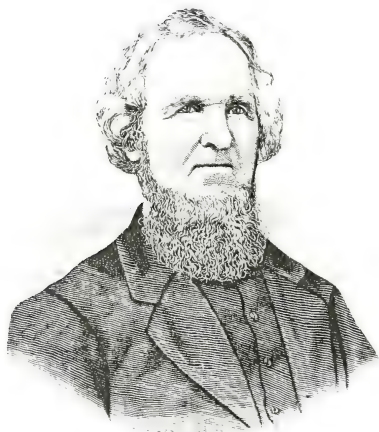
John L. Patterson



EMMOR SMEDLEY.



NEAL HAMBLETON.



Roger H. Mink

lasses in connection with farming. On the 11th day of the Second month, 1844, he married Elizabeth Adams. Their children are Mary, Edith, and Kircildia. They, however, buried two children, one an infant son, who was named Enoch B., died on the 21st of the Eleventh month, 1843, and a very promising young man, over twenty years of age, who died on the 11th of the Third month, 1843. His name was Abel K.

Mary E. married Enos W. Marsh; they have two children, namely, Clarence and Emmor E. Kircildia married Joseph S. Townsend; they have no children.

About the year 1868, Mr. Smedley began the study of electrical medication under George W. Freed, M.D., and for a number of years has been practicing his profession. He is a man of good sense and strict integrity, is modest and unassuming, has no desire for public places, though he has often been solicited to accept them. He was elected school director, however, in 1877, and served with credit until 1880, when he resigned, against the wishes of the people.

NEAL HAMBLETON.

Neal Hambleton was born in Morgan County, Ohio, March 22, 1838, his parents having emigrated from Fulton township, Lancaster Co., Pa., to the Buckeye State in 1830, the entire trip being made in the old-fashioned Conestoga wagons, with bows over the top and covered with canvas or cotton sheeting. Neal was the youngest of a family of eight boys and four girls, and was left at an early age to care for himself, his father having died in 1845, and his mother a few years later. His first experience in earning a living for himself was on a neighboring farm, where he worked a term of three years for the small sum of seventy dollars, and from this small sum was compelled to furnish his own clothing. When sixteen and a half years of age he entered the "Albany Manual Labor University," at Albany, Ohio, where he remained one and a half years, working for his board and tuition, and when at the age of eighteen he commenced teaching school, teaching winters and returning in the spring. Thus he continued until the spring of 1859, when, on account of ill health, and with a cash capital of only sixty-six dollars, he embarked on board a steamer at New York for California, where he arrived after a long and tedious passage. Here a new difficulty met him. He was far from home, and without money or friends, and no demand for the kind of labor he desired, although he was then in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. He finally obtained work in a saw-mill, where he remained two months, when at the urgent request of the directors of the school he had left in Warren County, Ohio, he returned to teaching again, much improved in health. He remained here a teacher until 1861, when he went to McLean County, Ill.; to assist his brother in the improvement of a prairie farm, where he remained

until the spring of 1863, when at the urgent request of his only surviving uncle, the late William Neal, of Philadelphia, he came to Pennsylvania, and finally went to Wilmington, Del., where he worked two and a half years in a machine-shop, finishing a trade at which he had worked with a brother in Ohio. From Wilmington he went to Philadelphia, and worked in Sellers' machine-shop till 1869, when he was appointed one of the assistant boiler inspectors, a position of much responsibility, the execution of the law meeting with opposition by owners of old and dangerous boilers which were ordered to be removed. After three years as boiler inspector, he spent one year as superintendent of a large ornamental iron foundry, after which he spent three years in traveling for the Rue Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, introducing among railroad officials a new and improved steam injector. While in their employ in 1875 he met with a serious and painful accident, having all of the front part of his right foot torn off while at work on an engine.

Mr. Hambleton was married in 1869 to a daughter of Jeremiah Brown, and granddaughter of Slater Brown, one of the pioneers of Fulton township. In 1876 he moved to his uncle William Neal's, to care for him in his declining years, Mrs. Neal having died in 1875.

In 1877, Mr. Neal was, at the request of relatives, declared a lunatic, and Mr. Hambleton was appointed by the proper authorities to continue the care of him. In the mean time Mr. Hambleton purchased the farm upon which he now resides (formerly owned by the great-grandfather of Mrs. Hambleton), upon which he has erected the most elegant and sightly buildings in Fulton township. At this place Mr. Neal made his home during the summer season; and at which place he died June 30, 1880, in his eighty-eighth year. In the settlement of Mr. Hambleton's accounts as committee of William Neal, he was forced into several years of litigation, which was finally decided in his favor in 1883, by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hambleton is one of the wide-awake, enterprising farmers of Fulton, as the general appearance and products of his farm will fully attest. He has three children,—Annie Estelle, William N., and Mary Elsie Hambleton.

ROGER H. KIRK.

Roger H. Kirk, son of Josiah and Phebe Passmore Kirk, was born on the 16th day of the Third month, 1815. His parents having died when he was very young, Roger was apprenticed to a miller. After finishing his trade he followed the business for a number of years. He married Deborah Brown, daughter of Levi and Hannah Brown, of Fulton township, Lancaster Co., and subsequently moved to that portion of Fulton township, Lancaster Co., known as "Pleasant Grove," appropriately named from its beauty, fertility, and picturesque surroundings, two

miles distant from the Susquehanna River. By industry and good taste he has acquired the beautiful farm which is his present home.

He took an active part in the erection of the Conowingo bridge, which spans the Susquehanna, connecting Cecil and Harford Counties, Md. He was instrumental in organizing a banking company at Oxford, Chester Co., Pa., soon after the completion of the Baltimore Central Railroad. He has taken an active part in many enterprises in this flourishing village, and has many personal interests in it. His children are Levi B., Lewis H., Mercy A., and Hattie B. H. Deborah, wife of Roger H. Kirk, died 28th of Seventh month, 1879.

CHAPTER LVII.

EAST HEMPFIELD TOWNSHIP.¹

Natural Features.—The township is well adapted for cultivation. "Chestnut Hill" suddenly terminates in the eastern section of the township. The land upon it has generally been divided into small farms, which produce per acre, perhaps, as much grain as is grown in the rich limestone valleys upon either side of it. The land in the valleys is gently rolling and easily cultivated. A number of small streams flow into Little Conestoga Creek, which forms the eastern boundary of the township, and they supply an abundance of water to every farm through which they pass. A portion of the township also borders upon Big Chikis Creek, in the northwestern section. The water-shed of at least three-fourths of its surface inclines to the Conestoga. Its area is fourteen thousand one hundred and forty-five acres.

Hempfield was one of the original townships, and was thus named from the large quantities of hemp grown.

Its boundaries were as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of Conestoga, thence up the Susquehanna to Chickasalonga; thence up the said Creek to Peter's Road by the Log Cabins; thence to Little Conestoga, and down the same to the 'Manor' line; and thence down the said line to Great Conestoga, and down the same to the place of beginning."

As described, it embraced the present territory of East and West Hempfield and Manor townships. Along its western boundary there were several Indian towns, a description of which will be found under the head of "Manor and Columbia."

The "Manor" was surveyed and laid out by J. Taylor in 1716, and contained seventeen thousand acres. None of this land was divided and sold to actual settlers for more than sixteen years after it was laid out into a manor, with the exception of five hundred acres surveyed for the Conestoga Indians, and

one thousand acres between that place and the Conestoga. A more extended description will be found under the head of "Manor township."

It was impossible for Mr. Taylor, the surveyor of Chester County, to keep up with the advancing tide of emigration. Many futile attempts were made by the loan commissioners and Penn's agents to prevent settlers from locating or squatting upon unsurveyed land. They complained that a number of Germans, upon their arrival in Philadelphia, hastened to the back parts of Chester County and took up land near their countrymen without first procuring a warrant of survey. As we advance further in our history we find that in many instances several generations had passed away before patents were issued and confirmation deeds made for land taken up by Germans, who neglected to take the oath of allegiance and comply with the conditions imposed by the loan commissioners.

These were, however, only exceptional cases. The only inconvenience which arose from this irregularity was the inability of such settlers or their descendants to convey a clear title to their land when they chose to dispose of the same.

John Funk and Christian Herr, two of the pioneers of the Swiss Mennonites, who were ever active in behalf of their friends and countrymen, were always on the alert to select and locate their friends upon desirable land, in communities of a dozen or more upon contiguous tracts. The following throws some light upon their manner of proceeding:

"PHILADELPHIA 7th 1717

"TO JED IS TAYLOR

"John Funk & Christian Herr applied yesterday on behalf of their Countrymen that have obtained several parcels of land near their settlements but before I could have the consent of the Commissioners the time is so far spent that I cannot get the Warrants ready being just taking horse for Duck Creek, however thy design of being upon surveying thereabouts in so little time as thou mentioned when here. Thou may lay out for the following persons the several parcels of land mentioned (viz)

for Peter Leman & Henry Funk.....	5 or	600 acres
Abraham Herr.....	5 or	400
Hans Pappeiter Brubaker.....	1 or	500
Hans Pappeiter, Jacob Esquard & Peter Swat.....	1	50
Christian Hedley.....	4 or	400
Hans Tisher.....	2 or	200
Wendel H. Hoeser.....	2 or	200
Hans Beyerleber.....	2 or	200
Michael Shank.....	2 or	200
Henry Peter.....	2 or	200

"The Warrant for these lands will be ready in the office, and it is again ordered by the Commissioners that no Return or Survey be made to any lands without then Bonds taken at the same time.

"J. Logan says his coming up will be very uncertain. So wishing thee health and success in the works when there,

"I remain thy loving friend

"JAMES STEEL

"Thou need not insist on these great bonds, because they are to pay down their money without delay."

The plan of the surveys of the land for these parties, hereto annexed, was made late in the fall of 1717, from which it will be seen that some additions were made to the names as set forth in Mr. Steel's letter. Melchior Erisman, Christian Stoneman, and Isaac Kauffman, whose names appear upon the lower part of the draft, evidently settled along the banks of

¹ By Samuel Evans, Esq.

Little Conestoga at the time the other parties came. Their close relationship and family ties, as developed hereafter, seem to indicate that they came from the same place and at the same time. Farther up Little Conestoga Creek, and upon the west side, a few years later the following-named persons settled: Hans Adam Lephart, John and Michael Niseley, John, Isaac, Martin, and Jacob Kauffman, and others.

A majority of those we have named settled upon land which lies in the township cut off and now known as East Hempfield. The township is bounded on the north by Big Chikis Creek and the line of the old Peter's road (which has been closed for many years), upon the east by Little Conestoga Creek, which forms the boundary line between it and Manheim and Lancaster townships, upon the south by the Lancaster and Columbia turnpike, as far west as the point where the run crosses the same, nearly a mile east of Mountville. This also forms the division line between it and Manor township. On the west it is bounded by West Hempfield township and Big Chikis Creek.

Early Settlers.—Hance Brubaker located near the west bank of Little Conestoga, and his land extended on both sides of the creek, and lay principally between the Lancaster and Harrisburg and Lancaster and Marietta turnpikes. He also owned one hundred and fifty-one acres where the Lancaster and Columbia turnpike crosses the same stream. Upon this tract he erected a grist and saw-mill, which was contemporaneous with the one erected by Dr. Neff five miles further east upon Big Conestoga.

On the 27th day of September, 1717, Hance Brubaker and Christian Hershey took out a warrant for one thousand acres, which they held as tenants in common. In the year 1718 they agreed to divide the above tract, the former to take the lower half, containing five hundred acres, and the latter the upper five hundred acres. On the 13th day of May, 1729, he sold the mill and the lower farm of one hundred and fifty acres to Christian Stoneman (at the time of his decease, however, he owned nearly eight hundred acres), Jacob, the son of Hance, having married Susannah, the sister of Stoneman.

Hans Brubaker died in 1748, and left a widow (his second wife), Anna. He married his first wife in Germany, where his children by her were born. They were John, Jacob, and Elizabeth. John married the first time Maria Newcomer, and the second Mary Doner, of Lancaster. His children by his first wife were John, 1752, married Anna Eby; Ann, 1753, married Hans Myers, of Ephrata; Maria, married Hans Baer, who lived at Hanover Creek; Jacob, 1758, settled on Hanover Creek, removed to Keller's mill, in Coaldeco township; Magdalena, married Henry Bruckhart, and removed to Virginia, but returned to this county; Elizabeth, 1764-1803, married Christian Martin; Fanny, 1766-1824 (Bomberger), who settled in Warwick township; Barbara, 1768-

1846, married Alexander Martin, who lived in Mount Joy township.

Jacob, son of Hance, married Susannah Stoneman. They had a son Jacob. Jacob, first spoken of, received one hundred and sixty-one acres of the lower part of his father's land, to which he added five other tracts of contiguous land by purchase, amounting to four hundred and forty acres. For convenience he exchanged seventy-four and one-fourth of an acre for sixty-two and three-fourths of an acre, with Benjamin Hershey, the son of Christian Hershey. Part of this land is now owned and occupied by his descendants.

Elizabeth Brubaker married Daniel Eshleman, and had two children, Daniel and Benjamin. Daniel Eshleman married the second time Magdalena—, by whom he had several children. He died in March, 1749.

Hance Brubaker, by his second wife, had a large family, to wit: Abraham, Peter, Daniel, who married the first time Feronica Tauner, second time the widow of Peter Eby. His children were John, remained in Warwick, and purchased fifty acres from his uncle John; Daniel removed to Heidelberg, Lebanon Co.; Ann married Michael Greybill. He settled along Hammer Creek, and in 1765 he purchased from his youngest brother, Christian, one hundred and fifty acres; a number of his descendants reside there. Henry; Joseph, who married Elizabeth, the widow of Jacob Downer, deceased in 1752, and the daughter of John Woolslagle; David; and Christian, the youngest son; who was a minor in 1760; and Ann, who married Abraham Buckwalter, and left a large family.

Hance Brubaker was a man of strong common sense. His wife, Anna ("Annally"), survived him. He must have been very much attached to her, and when he came near the end of his journey through life he gave particular directions to his children that they were not to drive his widow from her home if she chose to marry again, and she was free to do so. This was an unusual request, for it was then the custom to deprive the widow of the full enjoyment of the homestead if she married. He also directed that the oldest son should receive no more of his estate than his youngest son. It was then the custom for the oldest son to receive two shares. It did honor to the old man's head and heart, in his declining years, that he was willing to allow his widow to follow the pathway where love led him a second time, and accord her the same privilege after he had ended his pilgrimage upon earth. This plain and unostentatious old German was quick to perceive the injustice of the old law in making a discrimination in favor of the oldest son, and he was wise in following the dictates of his judgment.

His children carried out his wishes faithfully. As before stated, Hance Brubaker and Christian Hershey agreed to make an equitable division of their land, but before titles were executed Mr. Hershey died,

and some years later Mr. Hershey's eldest son died, before the actual division was made. From Hance Brubaker's sons, if the roll was called, would number many hundred descendants of the name.

Jacob Brubaker, the eldest brother of Hance, and their friend and countryman, Peter Swarr, had advanced and paid the purchase-money on one thousand acres to Hans, to whom the commissioners issued a warrant in his name. This was an inadvertent error. The land was occupied by the respective parties as tenants in common. The legal division of the property was made by their children after the principals had gone to their long home.

Those pioneer Mennonites, John Herr and Martin Kendig, in 1730 took up one hundred and twenty-four acres of land for Jacob Brubaker, about one mile due southwest from the present village of New Providence, near Big Beaver Creek. He also took up several hundred acres of land in Manor township in 1737, about two miles above the mouth of Little Conestoga. He left three sons, Peter, Jacob, and John.

John Brubaker was the first constable of Hempfield township. He rendered valuable aid to the sheriff and the proprietors in quelling the disturbances on the west side of the river, caused by Cresap and others. He was one of the first persons who gave information to John Wright and Samuel Blunston, Esq., of the overt acts of Cresap and his cousins, the Lowes, in killing the stock of James Patterson and others. This was in 1732, shortly after which he moved to Hammer Creek.

Christian Hershey came with the Brubakers. He was also a Mennonite. He was the head of a long line of descendants, who retain the name and are scattered over a number of States. When he came, in 1717, he was well advanced in years and his children were grown up. He died in 1729 and left a widow, "Oude," and three children, Benjamin, Andrew, and Ann, who married Herman Long.

Benjamin was a Mennonite preacher. He married Magdalena, a daughter of Ulrich Rhode. He resided upon the homestead farm. Their children were Benjamin, Elizabeth (Landes), Mary (Nell).

Andrew (1702-92), also a Mennonite preacher, took up five hundred acres of land east of Big Chikis Creek and south of the Lancaster and Harrisburg turnpike, in West Hempfield township. He married and had two sons, Christian, a preacher, who lived in Manor, and Andrew, who married Magdalena Bachman. In 1768, Christian Hershey, of Manor, bought two hundred acres of land from James Ewing, the son of Thomas Ewing, on the west side of Little Chikis Creek, and along the Marietta and Lancaster turnpike.

Ann Hershey, who married Herman Long, was the mother of eleven children, John, Christian, Herman, Abraham, Joseph, Jacob, Benjamin, Martin, Ann (Hoffman), Elizabeth (Landes), and Samuel. Ben-

jamin was a large landholder. The latter purchased fifteen or twenty acres from James Anderson and divided it into building lots along the northeastern boundary of Marietta. Upon the plan of the town it is marked "Long's Addition."

Christian Stoneman was one of the Mennonite pioneers who came to America with the Brubakers. In 1729, Hans Brubaker sold his mill and lower farm, upon which it was erected, containing one hundred and fifty acres, to Mr. Stoneman. This mill was erected along Little Conestoga Creek, at a point where a road leading from the Susquehanna River to Conestoga crossed. For the convenience of travelers and customers who carried their grist to his mill, Mr. Stoneman erected a bridge over the creek at his mill, which was completed in 1730. He continued to carry on milling at this place for more than twenty years. He was an exemplary member of the Society of Mennonites. On the 31st day of August, 1750, he conveyed one acre of land upon his farm to John Jacob Brubaker and Ulrich Roadt, elders and trustees for the Society of Mennonites, upon which they had already built a meeting-house, and for a burying-ground. It adjoined the lands of Melchior and John Miers, and stood near the Columbus turnpike, upon the Abbeville farm, in Lancaster township.

There is nothing to mark the spot where this meeting-house stood except a few neglected graves upon Mr. Hager's farm, near his barn, in Lancaster township. In the year 1791 the building was removed to the land of one of the Brubakers about a mile northeast of Rohrerstown, and in East Hempfield township. The present meeting-house succeeded the former one. Mr. Stoneman also purchased sixty-nine acres in "Andrew Hamilton Manor," which adjoined his other land upon the southwest. He left six children, namely: Elizabeth, Susannah, Maria, John, Christian, and Jacob. Elizabeth married John Newcomer, of Hempfield; Susannah married Jacob Brubaker; Maria married Christian Hershey.

On the 9th day of January, 1755, the three daughters above named sold the grist- and saw-mill and the one hundred and fifty acres to John Stoner, who died in 1760. His administrator conveyed the property to his son John, who erected a new grist-mill in 1767 of stone, and a large double stone dwelling-house. Some additions were made to the mill in 1755 by Jacob Kaulman. This John Stoner's wife's name was Barbara. Benjamin Bear, of Hempfield, and Henry Musser, of Lancaster borough, executors of the estate of the latter, on July 10, 1790, conveyed to Christian Stoner, "miller," of Manor township, the grist- and saw-mill and twenty acres of land belonging to the same, which lay upon the Manor side. John Stoner, a brother of Christian, got the residue of Stoneman's one hundred and fifty acres, which laid in Lancaster township. John left three children,—Christian, John, and Catharine.

John, Tobias, and Christian Stoneman probably

belonged to the same family. The former settled in Conestoga township about the same time that Christian settled on the Little Conestoga Creek. This name has entirely disappeared from the annual assessment-roll, although there are many descendants scattered throughout the county who are now known as Stayman, Stehman, Steyman, etc.

Peter Swarr was also a Swiss Mennonite, and came to America in 1717 with the Brubakers. His proportion of the one thousand acres of land taken up by Hans Brubaker lay at the extreme upper end, along Swarr's Run, and was known as Kauffman's Run a number of years ago, and thus named on Scott's map published more than sixty years ago. This land lay along the King's Highway, which led from the Paxtang Indian town (now Harrisburg) to the Conestoga (now Lancaster City). He erected a grist- and saw-mill upon Swarr's Run; his son John erected a brick-mill upon the same ground in the year 1778. He employed the Hessian prisoners at Lancaster borough to do the work. Skilled labor was very scarce at this time, and he employed these prisoners in the absence of other help. In the latter part of December, 1763, when the "Paxton Boys" destroyed the Conestoga Indian town, a number of the Indians were absent, several of whom on that fatal December morning were at Peter Swarr's. They had been for a few days in that neighborhood selling and bartering brooms and baskets with the farmers.

It seemed to have been a providential circumstance that they were absent from their village on that eventful night, but their span of life was only lengthened a few weeks.

They and several other scattering members of this tribe were taken to the work-house in Lancaster borough for protection, which only proved to be a trap and enabled their enemies more easily to accomplish their deadly work.

In 1718 warrants of survey were issued to Michael Kauffman for five hundred and thirty acres of land at Chikis Creek. The land was divided and patents issued to his children, and in 1734 a patent was issued to John Kauffman for two tracts of land containing several hundred acres. Henry Muschman and George Shellabarger owned the adjoining land. About a mile northeast of John Kauffman's tract Michael Kauffman had a farm of one hundred and thirty-eight acres, and Martin Kauffman adjoined on the south with two hundred and forty-two acres, and Isaac and Jacob Kauffman owned the land on the east side of Martin Kauffman. John and Michael Nisley owned farms on the south side of Martin's land.

These farms embraced the land along Kauffman's Run and the valley southeast of Landsville. They were all pioneer settlers, and located in the valley in 1718 and 1720. Some of their descendants reside upon and own some of the lands. A number have moved to the West, where they are in prosperous circumstances.

Michael Baughman was one of the most enterprising of the German land speculators in the county. His name first appears upon the records of the loan-office about the year 1730. On the 4th day of June, 1734, he took up one hundred and sixty acres on Middle Creek, and in 1738 four hundred and forty-nine acres more along the same creek at a Dutch settlement. And in the same year he took up thirty-one acres at his great spring in Mannheim township. He took up a number of other tracts of land in Lebanon township and also in Conestoga Manor.

The following letter throws some light upon the manner in which some of the land was disposed of by the proprietors:

"MAY 24, 1738

"FRD JOHN TAYLOR.

"I desire thee to survey to Michael Baughman the quantity of 100 acres & allowance as Justice County of Lancaster on the terms mentioned in the lately proposed *Letter*, & to make return thereof to me.

"BENJ^r EASTBURN "

In 1738, Baughman also took up four hundred acres along Chikis Creek, where Roody Boehme lived. The Hon. Benjamin Champneys married a Miss Bachman, a descendant of the family. There are few of the family who now retain the name and reside within the county.

Jacob Neff, Sr., was a son of Daniel Neff and a descendant of Francis Neff, brother of Dr. Hans Neff. He died in 1798, leaving a widow, Elizabeth, and eleven children, viz.: John, Jacob, who got farm adjoining Swarr's and Tobias Miller's; Barbara, married, first, to Abraham Meyer; Anna (Swarr), Elizabeth (Miller), Susanna (Ruth), Magdalena (Schner), Catharine (Cassel), Polly, and Henry.

John Huber, Esq., died in 1803, and left his wife, Ann, and Christian, Mary (Steman), Elizabeth (Bachman), and Anna (Steman.) John Huber built a grist-mill on Little Conestoga prior to the Revolutionary war, which was burned down in 1797. Christian rebuilt it in 1798. The mill is now owned by Mary and Barbara Hamaker. The stone mansion-house is one of the largest and most substantial buildings in the county. The Hubers built it in 1769. There were one hundred and seventy acres connected with the mill, which lay in East Hempfield and Manor townships.

Hans Peter Summy, Sr., a Palatinate Mennonite exile, arrived at Philadelphia in 1733, on the brigantine "Richard and Elizabeth," commanded by Capt. Christopher Clymer, with family, consisting of wife and sons, Hans Jacob, Hans Peter, Jr., Otto Fritz, Hans Michael, and Johannes. The two latter were minors. Two of the sons settled in the Catawba Valley, North Carolina, where descendants still live. The Rev. George Summy, of Covington, Ky., is a descendant of this branch. Johannes and Hans Jacob settled in Lancaster County. The descendants of the former are in Somerset and Westmoreland Counties, this State, and in Jo Daviess County, Ill. Hans Jacob

married Mrs. Barbara Bear (*née* Hiestand), and owned a large plantation in Earl township, Lancaster Co., where they lived, maintained his parents, and died. To them were born John, Henry, Jacob, Susanna, Peter, and Margaret. Henry, the second son, died in 1783 without issue. Jacob, the third son, married Margaret Merkley. To them were born three daughters and one son. The latter died in his youth. Peter, fourth son, married Mary —. To them were born John, Barbara, and Peter, mutes; and Jacob, Samuel, Daniel, Christian, and Henry. Jacob died, aged eighty-four years, in York County, Pa. His descendants are living in Indiana. Samuel died in Maryland without male issue, Daniel in Wyoming Valley, Christian in Virginia, aged ninety-seven years, and Henry in Lancaster County. The two latter have descendants in Philadelphia, Virginia, and Iowa. John, the first-born of Hans Jacob and Barbara, married Mary Scherck, of Earl township, in 1765. To them were born Peter, Elizabeth, and John. By a subsequent marriage to Anna Newcomer were born Christian, Jacob, David, Margaret, Anna, and Henry. Descendants are in York State, where Jacob and David emigrated in 1824, in Washington, D. C., in Illinois, and throughout this State.

Peter Summy, the first-born of John and Mary, was born in Earl township, Oct. 16, 1768, and was married to Barbara Long, of Rapho. They lived and died in East Hempfield township, Lancaster Co., Pa. To them were born Maria, married to David Eshleman; Elizabeth, married to Rudolph Kauffman; Barbara, married to Jacob Bruckhart; and John. John was born Jan. 15, 1796, and married Susanna Hostetter, born Jan. 15, 1797, on May 4, 1815. To them were born Jacob, John, Peter, Maria, Abraham, Aaron, and David Christian.

Herman Long settled on the land surveyed for Michael Kauffman in 1727. In 1737 he obtained a warrant for one hundred acres adjoining to the moiety of the five hundred acres surveyed to Kauffman's children. When he died he was possessed of several hundred acres of land which he divided between his five sons,—Herman, John, Christian, Abraham, and Joseph, each of whom received eighty-one acres of land.

John Light (Lichty) was one of the early settlers. He died in 1808, and left a wife, Barbara, and children,—Henry, John, Jacob, Ann (Eby), Barbara (Hernly), Elizabeth, Susanna, and Magdalena.

Hempfield Assessment-List for 1758.—The following list shows the names of all the taxables who were in the township in 1758:

Philip Albert.
Torts Alman.
Peter Acker.
Mary Almon (widow).
Anthony Arfort.
Carlo Albright.
Nicholas Bower.
Peter Bower.
Henry Bear.

Benjamin Bear.
Peter Bowman.
Ludwig Baker.
Andrew Barwick.
Samuel Beitel.
Jacob Beere.
Leonard Bowman.
Peter Burns.
Charles Brulman.

Richard Burk.
Matthias Buttnire.
John Brown.
Robert Barber.
Nathaniel Barber.
John Barber (shoemaker).
Conrad Boyer.
Conrad Bean.
Widow Brubaker.
Jacob Brubaker.
Peter Brubaker.
Jacob Brubaker.
Joseph Charles.
Jacob Clype.
Joseph Coughanour.
Joseph Coughanour.
Christian Coffman.
John Coffman.
John Coffman.
Michael Coffman.
Jacob Coffman.
Jacob Coffman.
Christian Carver.
Jacob Carver.
Jacob Bowenbark.
George Deyeman.
Thos. Davis (at John Wright's).
John Ferry.
Stephen Fry.
David Good.
Peter Goshall (Goshall).
Christian Good.
Jacob Grubb.
Valentine Gosh.
Peter Greider.
David Good.
Jacob Hertzler.
Martin Hoffman.
Widow Hershey.
Christian Hoover.
Frederick Hoffman.
Andrew Hines.
Martin Hoover.
Andrew Hershey, Jr.
Andrew Hershey.
Jacob Hiestand.
John Hoover.
Jacob Haines.
Jacob Hartman.
Henry Herman.
Michael Hoffman.
Thomas Hutcheson (shoemaker).
Widow Hertzler.
Andrew Holey.
Jacob Hiestand.
George Haiman.
Joseph Hershey.
Conrad Huts.
Philip Hartzler.
Samuel Henry.
Owen Keeth.
Michael Kilham.
John King.
Jacob Kitz (wagon-maker).
John Kitz.
Herman Long.
Leonard Lightner.
John Lutz.
Christian Lutz.
Stephen Lodge.
John Lephart.
Augustus Lephart.
David Mumma.
Michael Musselman.
George Mumma.

Vite Miller.
Peter Musselman.
Henry Musselman.
Christian Miller.
David Miller.
Widow Miller.
John Miller.
Frederick Mumma.
David Musselman.
Ephraim Moor.
Widow Mays.
Edward Marsdel.
Jacob Michael.
Peter Myers.
Samuel Miller.
Peter Musser.
Michael Moore (shoemaker).
James May (weaver).
Henry Miller.
Simon Munch.
Jonas Nult.
Michael Nisely.
Widow Nisely.
Martin Nisely.
Jacob Newcomer.
Christian Newschwanger.
Adami Ney.
Christian Oberholtzer.
Jacob Palzly.
Henry Peshlanger.
Hugh Patton.
Hugh Paden.
Matthew Patton.
John Plow.
Peter Peters (shoemaker).
Daniel Peoples.
George Russ.
John Reiff.
George Russ.
James Reiley.
Philip Rudyall.
Jacob Reiger.
Christian Stoner.
Michael Sohn.
Michael Seprist.
Henry Smith.
Henry Spout.
Widow Steppan.
Jacob Shellabarger.
Christian Swarr.
James Sampson.
Joseph Shirk, Jr.
Philip Snyder.
Andrew Straus.
Jacob Strickler.
Jacob Shellabarger.
Joseph Shirk.
George Smith.
Peter Smith.
Abraham Strickler.
Jacob Stultz.
Ludwig Schott.
Ulrich Shirk (weaver).
Jacob Strickler.
Robert Sperr.
Alexander Scott.
Josiah Scott.
Widow Shellabarger.
John Stoner.
Bernard Speck (shoemaker).
Valentine Stambretter.
George Tilt.
Nicholas Vaughan (carpenter).
Widow Welch.
Bastian Whitman.
Daniel Witty.
Jacob Walter.

Christian Whitmore.
Samuel Willis.
Michael Wagener.
James Wright.
Susannah Wright.

Nicholas Wolf.
George Weaver.
Philip Yehowine.
William Yaxly.

Residents.

Jacob Miley.
Samuel Rankin.
John Louden.
Jacob Sharp.
Frederick Peal.
Stephel Greider.
Michael Miller.
John Fehl.
Philip Gush.
Frederick Shaffner.
Christian Weldy.
Nicholas Young.
Casper Arker.
John Smith.

Alexander Johnson.
Matthias Frame.
Henry Stump.
Joseph Pries.
Peter Peters.
Adam West.
Daniel Murganstan.
Christian Waltz.
Frederick Hoffman.
John Newcomer.
Herman Leong.
Stephel Martin.
Abraham Nolt.

JOHN PUGH, Collector.

This list includes both the East and West townships, which then constituted but one.

Taverns.—In 1766, John Stoner, who then owned the mill property at Little Conestoga, where Christian Stoneman settled in 1729, erected a new mill and a large two-story stone tavern close by it. It is one of the most substantially built and largest of the old taverns in the county, and there were many very fine ones at that period. The tavern was built on the south side of the road which ran from Lancaster to Wright's Ferry. This tavern was more generally known fifty years ago as "Livergood's Tavern," which was owned by Henry Livergood.

It has been converted into a private residence, and there are few dwellings in the county outside of the city and boroughs which are finer.

The "Black Horse" tavern was built by Benjamin Bear, on the great road leading from Anderson's Ferry to Lancaster, in colonial times. It was situated about three miles and a half west from Lancaster. It was a noted hostelry in its time, and was always a desirable place for teams to rest on account of the abundance of fresh running water. It was sold to John Newcomer, who in 1782 sold it to John Brunner. After Hempfield grew to be a town this old tavern went down, and has been converted into a private residence.

Hornberger's tavern was built by Stephen Hornberger in 1770, on the north side of the "great road" which led from Wright's Ferry to Lancaster, at the intersection of a road which ran north and intersected with the Anderson's Ferry and Lancaster road. It was a two-story log house, and the oldest tavern on this road between Lancaster and Columbia. Twenty years ago Mr. Hess built a large brick hotel about one hundred yards farther east, when the old one was discontinued as a tavern, and several years ago it was torn down, and a large two-story brick dwelling-house was built in its place. Hornberger's tavern was a noted place during the Revolution, it being the only one on that road, along which there was a great deal of travel to Wright's Ferry.

The "White Horse" tavern was located on the Lancaster and Marietta turnpike, and was built after the turnpike was made. Amos Mouse kept it sixty years ago. It is about one mile and a half west of the "Black Horse" tavern. The property is now owned by J. B. Shenk, but it is no longer used as a tavern.

Mills.—Kneisley's mills were built by George Kneisley, at the head of Kauffman's Run, about half a mile north of the Paxton and Lancaster road, prior to the Revolution. They consisted of a grist-, hemp-, and saw-mill. The property is now owned by C. N. Nolt. The water which drives this mill comes from a spring a few hundred yards above, and is one of the finest in the county, but steam-power has been added.

Neff's mill was built by Jacob Neff in the year 1778 on Swarr's Run, on the north side of the Paxton and Conestoga road, about three miles west from Lancaster. Recently it has been known as Bassler's mill. It is a three-story brick building. The work upon it was done by Hessian prisoners, who were taken out from the barracks at Lancaster.

Peter Swarr built a grist- and corn-mill on Swarr's Run prior to 1750. It was rebuilt by John Swarr, son of the above, during the Revolution. It is but a short distance from Neff's mill, which was upon Swarr, the pioneer's land.

Kauffman's grist- and saw-mill were built by Christian Kauffman, Sr., at the close of the Revolutionary war, on a small stream known as Kauffman's Run, which empties into Swarr's Run. It is a two-story frame mill, and is located about half a mile southeast from Landisville. It is now known as Nissley's mill. Thirty years ago the Kauffmans moved to Ohio.

Zinc-Mines.—These were first worked as lead-mines by the Schenck Mining Company, but about 1870 they were purchased by Bamford Brothers, of Liverpool, England, who erected extensive machinery, and worked the mines during some five years. Their operations were not financially successful, by reason of their neglect to mine at a sufficient depth. In the spring of 1883 the works were leased by the Lehigh Zinc and Iron Company, and since that time experiments have been going on to test the question whether or not the mines can be worked with profit. It is believed that these experiments will demonstrate the practicability and profitableness of mining zinc here.

The place has been named Bamfordville, from the proprietors of the mines. The company has leased property two miles from this which gives promise of developing mines.

Fire-Sand.—In 1870, Jacob S. Trout discovered a bed of fire-sand on Chestnut Hill, in East Hempfield township, five miles west from Lancaster. Experiments with this sand demonstrate its great value in the construction of furnaces and the manufacture of steel and iron, and now Mr. Trout furnishes fifteen

hundred tons annually to different iron and steel manufacturers.

Landisville.—In 1808, Jacob Minnich built a large two-story hotel on the north side of the Lancaster and Mount Joy turnpike, about six miles west from Lancaster. In the following year his brother-in-law, Jacob Charles, purchased a piece of ground from him, upon which he erected a dwelling-house and a blacksmith-shop. In the same year Mr. Minnich also built a large distillery. Prior to the year 1825 two or three more dwellings were added to the two first mentioned. In that year John Landis, who owned the farm half a mile southwest from Minnich's tavern, purchased the dwelling-house built by Jacob Charles, and established a store in it. In a year or two a few more dwellings were added, when the place began to assume the dignity of a village. Mr. Landis applied for, and the Post-Office Department agreed to establish a post-office in the place, and he was accordingly appointed the postmaster. It then became a question as to the name of the post-office. Mr. Landis and the villagers went to Mr. Minnich and insisted upon naming the place "Minnichville," but that gentleman positively declined the honor of giving the place his name, and he in turn urged Mr. Landis to name the post-office "Landisville," which was done. The paternity of the village, therefore, is a divided one. To Mr. Minnich the credit is due for starting and naming it, while Mr. Landis carried off the honors when his name was given to the place.

Mr. Minnich died suddenly only a few years ago. He had five children, viz., John, Jacob, Simon, George, and Henry. The latter is the only one living, who now resides in the borough of Columbia.

Between the original town and the depots of the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroads, tasteful residences have been erected within the last decade. These are mostly residences of retired farmers, who thus avail themselves of this pleasant town for a residence, and of the excellent facilities which are afforded by two railroads for travel. This part of the town was a portion of the estate of Christian Hiestand, and after his death it was sold in lots for this purpose.

The estimated population of Landisville is five hundred. It has two hotels, one general store, one shoe-store, one confectionery-store, one shoe-shop, one tailor-shop, one wagon-shop, one agricultural warehouse, one coal- and lumber-yard, one tobacco warehouse, two blacksmith-shops, one tin-shop, one carpet-weaver, and one cigar manufactory.

Village Vigil.—In April, 1883, D. B. Landis established a job printing-office in Landisville, and in May of the same year he commenced the publication of a tri-monthly paper with the above title, devoted to home news, general intelligence, temperance, etc. The sheet is entirely non-political. It has reached a circulation of five hundred.

Minnich's Machine Shop.—In 1883 Simon B.

Minnich commenced the erection of a large brick building for the manufacture of hay elevators, tobacco presses, and manure hooks,—implements of his own invention,—as well as other agricultural machinery. This manufactory will be driven by an engine of twenty-five horse-power. The works are not yet completed.

Religious.—A church of the Old Mennonites was erected in Landisville in 1833, and it was remodeled internally a few years since. It is a brick structure, with a seating capacity of five hundred.

The New Mennonites erected a house of worship here about fifteen years since. It is of brick, and has two hundred and fifty sittings.

About 1840 the Church of God was organized at Landisville, and services were for a time held in private houses. Among the early members of the society were John Landis, Jacob R. Minnich, Jacob H. Hershey, George Dingler, Henry Eshleman, Jacob Smaling, and Samuel Druel Duchenebroad. In 1843 a house of worship was erected, and it is still in use, though it has been remodeled internally. It is a frame building, with a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty.

Landisville Camp-Meeting Association.—This was formed about 1870, and about twenty acres of land lying close to the town was purchased from Dr. Andrew Kauffman. This was inclosed and tastefully fitted up, and convenient buildings, cottages, etc., have been erected on it. Here people come annually to pass a portion of the hot season, and here annual camp-meetings are held, at which, by the payment of an admission fee, people can enjoy religious privileges.

Hempfield village was laid out by Christian Rohrer, of Lancaster borough, on the 9th of March, 1812, on the Lancaster and Waterford (or Apderson's Ferry) turnpike, about three miles from the former place. It consisted of eighty-nine building lots, which he disposed of by lottery. The turnpike formed the principal street, and was named Front Street. Another one on the south side, and running parallel to Front, was named Wood Street. In the centre of the town, a street running south of and at right angles with Front Street was named Elizabeth. Between the main streets alleys were laid out. The plan of the town was irregular in shape, and resembles in form the side of a sleigh-body. The plan covered the entire plot of land owned by Mr. Rohrer, and around its borders he laid out a lane which completed the circuit of the town. The villagers and neighbors soon abandoned the baptismal name and called it Rohrerstown, which most people persist in using. It is beautifully located, and as healthy and desirable a place to live on as can be found in the county. After the construction of the turnpike the place grew rapidly, and a bright future seemed to be in store for it. The travel along the turnpike was very great.

List of lot-owners in the town of Hempfield for 1814:

Samuel Bower.
Michael Berger.
Frederick Bomar.
John Bletz.
John Brubaker.
Christian Brunner.
David Brubaker.
Frederick A. Bulman.
Gehart Brenner.
Christ. Bun, man.
Henry Cassel.
John Conrad.
John Daefler.
James Duffly.
James Evans.
Kinsey Fisher.
Philip Ferree, Jr.
Fory A. Breneman.
Jacob FunderSmith.
Dr. Samuel Edmestock.
John Frantz.
Jacob Gamoer.
John Getz.
Henry Gall.
James Glenn.
Benjamin Grindler.
George Gander.
Jacob Hessney.
George Handbright.
Abraham Heir.
Mary Hatz.
Jacob Haverstick.
Isaac Henney, miller.
John Hatz.
Jacob Hiestand.
Christian Hietzler.
Henry Hufnagle.
Valentine Hoffman.
Hayt & M. Roy.

Christian Hiestand.
Benjamin Kauffman.
Jacob Kline.
Widow Kness.
Jacob Kling.
Christian Kauffman.
John Linforth.
James McAdley.
John T. Michael.
John Mehan, bookkeeper.
John Musselman.
George Murray.
David Myers.
John Miller.
Robert McDonald.
Christian Nell.
Henry Nell, miller.
Philip Neuhoff.
John Nell.
Jacob Opperman.
Oliver A. Kline.
James Phillips.
William Reed.
Philip Reizart.
Robert Reed, carpenter.
Henry Reizart.
John Ross.
George Roth.
Richard A. Kaufman.
Robert A. Riddle.
Robert, Book & Epley.
Christian Risher.
George Snyder.
Philip Snyder, Jr.
Henry Smith.
Scott & A. Heir, Jr.
Philip Snyder, Sr.
Michael Stucker.

number of others have also been built and are now going up.

It is not known who was the first postmaster in the place. The second was John Frank, who was succeeded by John Seascrist, who was appointed under President Pierce's administration. He still retains the position. Ringwalt & Davis do a large mercantile business, and deal in dry-goods, groceries, and a general assortment of merchandise usually sold in country stores. There is also another store in the place, kept by John Stucker, who divides the honors with the others.

Churches.—A frame meeting-house was erected in 1822 in the southwestern part of the village. Lutherans and members of the German Reformed Church worshiped in it on alternate Sabbaths. Rev. J. J. Strine, a Lutheran minister who resided in Lancaster, was their first pastor, and he gave them a portion of his time. The corner-stone was laid Aug. 14, 1831.

In the year 1870 the church was struck by lightning, and was torn down, and the present one of brick erected.

The present pastor of the Lutherans is Rev. Markley, and of the Reformed Church, Rev. Moore. Both congregations are German.

The followers of Rev. John Winebrenner worship in a frame meeting-house called "Bethel" Church.

The tract upon which the village is built was part of one hundred and fifty acres which Jacob Kauffman and his wife, Barbara, sold to John Rohrer.¹

Salunga is a thriving village located on the Lancaster and Mount Joy turnpike, eight miles west from the former place. About the year 1847, Col. Hostetter, who owned the land, laid it out into building lots. Christian Stoner also added a few lots to the first plan. The lots were all disposed of readily, and a number of comfortable dwellings erected. Its growth was checked by the opening of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, which crossed the turnpike a mile east of the place. The prosperity and rapid growth of Landisville, a mile and a half east of Salunga, checked the building operations in the village. The population is about three hundred. The place takes its name from Chiquasalunga Creek.

Petersburg was laid out on a public road leading from Columbia to Huber's mill, upon the Little Conestoga Creek, and about two miles west from the latter place, at the crossing of the road leading from Lancaster to Manheim borough. Before 1800, Daniel Wolfe kept a country dry-goods and grocery store and hotel. On Dec. 12, 1812, he laid out fourteen acres into seventy-nine building lots, which he disposed of by lottery, at the rate of one hundred and fifty dol-

These were the original lot-holders. By referring to the various tax-lists in Marietta, Columbia, and Lancaster it will be found that a number in those places purchased lots.

The only hotel in the place was in existence before the completion of the turnpike, and was known as the "Plow Tavern." The brick hotel at the western end of the place was built by Mr. Hiestand, and it was known as the "Cross-Keys." Jacob Bletz, who kept tavern for many years in Mountville, kept this hotel sixty years ago. The latter is now kept by Adam Dietrich. The Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, in 1834, passed across the western part of the town, through a deep cut, which marred the beauty of the place and injured the side of the lots. This great public improvement retarded for many years its progress and growth. The erection of a rolling-mill near the eastern line brought a number of skilled workers in iron, and while these works were in operation the town was quite lively, and the merchants and tavern-keepers reaped a rich harvest. Unfortunately, however, disaster has overtaken every one who has invested his means in this mill, and as a consequence the people of the community have also suffered, and a dead calm in business followed. Since the Hon. John M. Stehman has made it the place of his residence, more life has been infused into it, and he has not only erected a fine private residence, but a

¹ John Rohrer left two children, Abraham, who, dr. Lammor, John, who died a minor, Maria, who died a minor, Elizabeth, who married Peter Myers, of the family name of the Manheim townpeople (Harry Myers, who lives in the neighborhood, is a descendant), Christian Rohrer, to whom this part of the tract descended, was the youngest.

lars per lot. The town was laid out upon land that was almost a dead level. It is surrounded by rich limestone land. There was nothing in its surroundings which was calculated to build up and maintain a large population. The first decade of this century witnessed an era of macadamized roads, which was followed by a wild speculation in town lots. Mr. Wolfe, who married a Miss Minnich, a resident of the township, was an active and enterprising business man, and he thought he saw his opportunity, and embraced it. The principal streets were called South, North, East, and West Streets. The lots sold readily, and the village built up rapidly during the speculative period of the war of 1812. This was followed by a great depression in business, and for fifty years thereafter there was but little improvement made in the place. Fairs and the annual spring and fall elections were held in this village.

List of Lot-holders in 1814:

Robert Board, Sr.	Daniel Kneisley
Jacob Brawnsberger	George Kneisley
Michael Berger.	Jacob Knoch
Robert Berry, Jr.	Nicholas Lutz
Frederick Carpenter.	Abel Long
Conrad & Wolf (sold to Jacob Bostig).	John Long
George Darney.	John Lachty
Paul Dewost.	John Michael
Samuel Danner.	Henry Myers.
James Denham	Henry Miller
John Glasscheste.	John Mosser
Abraham Glass	Michael Metzgar.
Jacob Grall	Henry Myers, blacksmith.
Widow Good	Fred. Myers.
Daniel Grosh.	Christian Neff
David Gottshall.	John Oberholtzer.
Henry Good.	George Kifer
Peter Gontler.	Jacob Shueck.
Martin Hambricht	Christ Strong.
Jacob Heft	John Swart, miller
Anton Hall.	Ludwig Stoeckman
Philip Heitschue.	John Wolfe.
John Kauffman, miller.	Thos. Wentz.
John Kauffman, Jr.	Jacob Weldy.
Jacob Kauffman, Jr.	Jacob Young.
John Kauffman (John's son)	Valentine Yerbe.
George Kremer.	Jacob Ziegler

The building of the Lancaster branch of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, which passes near its southern limits, gave it new life. A number of dwellings have been erected, and the town has grown up to the railroad. This tract was part of twenty-five acres which John Wolfe sold to his brother, Daniel Wolfe, June 27, 1806.

When Wolfe laid out the town he gave it no name. Peter Gottshall, who owned several farms adjoining on the west, made some additions and laid several acres out in building lots. The place then assumed the name of "Petersburg;" whether christened by him or so named by those living in the neighborhood is not known. The northwestern section of the town was nicknamed "Heckel Stettle."

Hotels.—There are two hotels in the place, the oldest being the brick hotel erected by Daniel Wolfe before the town was laid out, at a point where a public

road crossed the road leading from Columbia to Huber's mill. The hotel is now owned by a Mr. Wolf, of Lancaster City. One square farther east is a frame hotel, built by Henry Inhoff about 1820.

Churches.—The Lutherans and members of the German Reformed Churches built a large brick meeting-house in the northwestern part of the town in 1847. They worship upon alternate Sabbaths.

The Dunkards have a meeting-house, and also the New Mennonites, services in both of which are largely attended by those living in the neighborhood. (See chapter on Mennonite Churches.)

The population of the place is estimated at four hundred and fifty.

Mechanicsville is situated on the road leading from Salungo, on the Lancaster and Harrisburg turnpike, to New Holland, on the Lancaster and Churchtown turnpike, about two miles west of Petersburg. The village contains a tavern, blacksmith-shop, and half a dozen houses. It has gone to decay, and is now a mere hamlet.

Midway is a village situated on the Columbia and Lancaster turnpike, midway between those places. It was started by John Doner, who owned the land and sold small tracts along the turnpike containing about an acre each. There are about a dozen two-story brick houses in the place. They are surrounded by large yards filled with fruit-trees and flowers. The dwellings not only indicate comfort and ease within, but the entire surroundings display great taste on the part of the owners. There is a school-house and tobacco warehouse in the village.

John Doner, the founder of the place, was born in East Lampeter, Jan. 8, 1818. His ancestors came with the Mennonite pioneers when the county was organized. He owns and resides upon the farm adjoining the village, it being the same land settled by the descendants of Francis Neff a hundred and fifty years ago. Mr. Doner was elected county commissioner in 1860, and served in that capacity during the most critical period of the war. He has held other honorable positions, notably as director of the Lancaster County Bank.

Locust Grove, a village situated on the Columbia and Lancaster turnpike and four miles west from the latter place. The first building in the place was erected by Dr. John Eberle's father, who built the tavern and a blacksmith-shop before the turnpike was built. Here Dr. Eberle first practiced medicine, being then a single man. Being the only son, he took the property at the appraisement, and after practicing medicine two or three years, sold the tavern to his brother-in-law, Gotlieb Sehner, who sold to Jacob Bletz, who sold to Mr. Hess, who kept the tavern for many years. Fifty years ago it was the scene of many a jollification.

The village is beautifully situated, and contains about a dozen houses. They are large and comfortable, with ample grounds surrounding them. There



Herman F. Graybill

is a blacksmith-shop in the place, but the tavern has been converted into a private residence.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

HERMAN W. GRAYBILL.

The great-grandfather of Herman W. emigrated from Germany at an early day, and settled in Lancaster County. Among his sons was Daniel, born in the above county, a large landed proprietor in East Hempfield township, where he devoted his time chiefly to agricultural employments. He married a Miss Hollinger, of Lancaster County, and had children: Daniel, Isaac, Joseph, Jacob, Benjamin, Martha, Barbara, and Elizabeth. Daniel was born in 1816 in Penn township, but during his childhood became a resident of East Hempfield, where the labors of a farmer engaged his energies until his recent removal to the village of Petersburg. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Herman Witmer, of Manor township, and had children: Martha (Mrs. Daniel Kreider), Herman W., Amos and Benjamin, residing in Kansas, and David.

Herman W. was born Sept. 15, 1842, and spent his early life at the home of his father. The village of Petersburg afforded him advantages of education, though of a limited character, after which his energies were devoted to the interests of the farm until his twenty-second year. Mr. Graybill then began an extended tour of Western travel, wisely deciding that no advantages of education would afford him superior opportunities for instruction and observation. On his return, at the expiration of the second year, he became ticket- and freight-agent for the Reading and Columbia Railroad at Petersburg, and also embarked in the coal and lumber business. He was married in 1867 to Martha, daughter of Henry S. Landis. Mrs. Graybill having died in 1868, he was a second time married to Mrs. Kate Minnich, daughter of Jacob Swarr, who died in 1870. Mr. Graybill was married in 1872 to Miss Frances Augusta, daughter of John Bassler, of Petersburg. They have a daughter, Nora, and a son, John.

The political creed of Mr. Graybill has always been that of the Republican party. He is not actively interested in public affairs, but has been for many years a member of the county committee, and also school director of his township. He has been largely identified with the growth and development of Petersburg, and especially prominent in the erection of dwellings within its limits. He is also interested in the cultivation of land owned by him in the immediate vicinity. The Graybill family formerly embraced the faith of the Dunkards, though the present generation are not followers of this belief.

CHAPTER LVIII.

WEST HEMPFIELD TOWNSHIP.¹

WEST HEMPFIELD is composed of the western half of the original township of Hempfield. "West" was only prefixed to the name when the township was divided. There was no necessity for this to distinguish it from East Hempfield, and it ought to have been stricken from the official records long ago.

The history of the settlement along the river is an eventful one, not because of the number, but because of the ability many of them displayed and their prominence in public affairs. The ferry which connected the great valley extending through the township and York County to the Maryland line was the great thoroughfare over which the tide of emigration passed for many years, which was only interrupted by "Cresap's war" in 1735-38. The pioneer settlers at the ferry were all Quakers, but they stood their ground manfully.

Hempfield is bounded on the northwest by Big Chikis Creek, on the northeast by East Hempfield, on the southeast by Manor township, and on the west by the Susquehanna River. It contains an area of thirteen thousand seven hundred acres, and is somewhat smaller than the eastern division of the township.

The rich limestone valley, extending from the river to its eastern boundary line, is one of the most fertile in the State. It is well watered, a stream flowing through nearly every farm. The land lying in the limestone valley upon the northeast side of Chestnut Hill is also very fertile and easily cultivated, but there are fewer streams of running water. In both of these valleys the dwelling-houses and barns are very large, which indicates prosperity and thrift.

Chikis Hill and Chestnut Hill are a continuous range of hills commencing at Chikis Rock at the mouth of Chikis Creek, and extending across the township in an eastern direction. This was surveyed and laid out for John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, and was named Hempfield Manor. It contained twenty-eight hundred and sixteen acres. It was no doubt intended for a game preserve. It was subdivided into about sixty tracts, and sold by the heirs of the Penns after the Revolutionary war. No. 1 commenced at Chikis Rock. No. 2, which joined below, was the largest tract, and contained two hundred and fifty acres. In it is now embraced the farm of S. S. Detweiler, Cunrod Swartz, Joshua Sourbeer, and the Kline heirs. The other tracts contained from three to fifty acres. The land in this manor was covered with a thick growth of chestnut and oak timber.

The Bethels, Barbers, Wrights, Sticklers, Garbers, Bachmans, and Kaufmans, who owned farms in the valley, purchased small tracts in this manor, which they did not inclose with fences, but retained for the

¹ By Samuel Evans, Esq.

timber, which they cut into fence-rails and used upon their cultivated farms. There were a number, however, of small farmers who purchased a few acres near a spring or rivulet, of which there were many, and cultivated an acre or two. They cared only to have a small patch for a garden, and land enough to raise a little grain to supply the family. Sometimes they had a cow, a few pigs and sheep, which roamed at will over the hills picking up what they could through the day and returning at night. Their dwellings were built of logs, and the shelter provided for the stock was of the rudest character, and often consisted of poles placed in forked sticks which stood upright. Chestnut poles were thrown across the top of these, resting in their forks, upon which there was "thatched" straw or leaves gathered from the surrounding forest. The head of the family was usually a tradesman or worked for the farmers in the valley. In the fall and winter they amused themselves by hunting for wild game, of which there was an abundance around them.

It was not an unusual circumstance to find a daughter or wife—whose father or husband was away working for others—in the woods cutting down chestnut trees and splitting them into fence-rails. In these unpretentious log cabins they lived contented and happy. Within the memory of the present generation these small farms have been cleared of timber, and the land brought to a high state of productivity, and now as much grain can be produced per acre upon this land as in the limestone valleys. Along the backbone of this manor now runs a road which affords one of the most delightful drives in the country. The population is so dense that it forms what seems to be a conglomeration of half a dozen villages, the most pretentious of which is "Ironville," which came into existence about thirty years ago. Levi K. Myers established a store in the place, and from one or two houses the place grew to be a hamlet, and gradually attained the proportions of a village. It was named by Myers "Ironville," which was suggested to his mind from the fact that there was a blast-furnace close by on the southwest, and upon the northeast side an immense bank of iron ore from which several million tons have been taken. The village itself was made up entirely of miners or employes at the furnace. Its prosperity ebbed and flowed with the fluctuations of the iron business. When the furnace was out of blast the place lost its vitality. The villagers were compelled by circumstances to give some attention to the cultivation of their lots, and they gradually began to grow tobacco, which brought them remunerative prices and afforded them a comfortable living from its proceeds.

There is one store in the place, and three taverns, one church, and a large brick school-house.

The village is scattered over a large space, and numbers about two hundred inhabitants.

Near the heart of this manor a deposit of hematite iron ore was found, which has produced millions of

tons of iron, and is not yet exhausted. The presence of this valuable mineral is not a recent discovery, although it has been utilized for a period of less than half a century.

So far as documentary evidence establishes the fact, Samuel Blunston, one of Penn's surveyors, who resided at Wright's Ferry, was the first person to mention the presence of iron here. In a letter written to his friend, John Taylor, in 1737, he makes the inquiry, "If there is any land surveyed and returned on the Iron Hill on this side of young Andrew Hershey's?" The latter lived southwest from Salungo. In surveying land in this manor, Mr. Blunston doubtless discovered that the accuracy of his compass was disturbed when in proximity to this ore, which came to the surface of the ground.

William Bennet was at one time part owner of Martie Furnace, which was built by Thomas and William Smith in 1752. He is said to have been a relative of the Grubbs, the great iron manufacturers.

After he was sold out by the sheriff, in 1769, he seems to have turned his attention to the discovery of iron ore, and he frequently leased ore property or purchased it. More than a hundred years ago he discovered the presence of iron ore upon the land of Col. Lowrey, near Marietta, and induced him and David Cook to go into the iron business. After Bennet had been digging for some time, Col. Lowrey and David Cook abandoned their idea of erecting a furnace, because they thought they could not get sufficient ore. The drift Mr. Bennet made was abandoned, and thus remained undeveloped for more than seventy years.

About 1850, John W. Clark, the then owner of this farm, more from curiosity than anything else, commenced to dig into the drift abandoned by Bennet. He came upon a deposit of iron ore, and mined from this one place more than thirty thousand dollars' worth, and thus the judgment of Bennet was vindicated long after his decease.

Bennet about the same time also purchased twenty acres of ore land upon Chestnut Hill and an island containing forty acres near the mouth of Codorus Creek, in York County, and ore lands near Codorus Creek.

He sold the ore bank on Chestnut Hill and his island to the Hon. John Wilkes Kittence, then a member of Congress from this county, who had but little experience in the iron business. He intended to erect a furnace at Codorus and carry on the manufacture of iron.

He became greatly embarrassed, and was compelled to sell his ore-bank on Chestnut Hill and his lands in York County, and after passing through the hands of two other parties in succession was purchased in a few years by the Grubbs, and for more than eighty years this family have owned this valuable ore-bank, from which they have realized many thousand dollars.

The largest and principal ore-bank on Chestnut

Hill was not discovered or developed until about the year 1835. (See Chesnut Hill Iron Ore Company.)

There is a tradition that more than a hundred years ago the precious metals were found in different places along Chestnut Hill and within the limits of Hempfield Manor.

In the month of August, 1883, when an artesian well was being sunk upon the old Lockard property, now owned by the Columbia Water Company, a vein of rich silver ore was found. No effort has yet been made to develop the ore. There is a gleam of hope that the tradition may become a reality.

Early Settlers.—The first settlement was made by Scotch-Irish—an overflow from Donegal—along Big Chikis, and by Meunonites who kept advancing up Little Conestoga and its western branches until they met the former, a few miles east of Chikis Creek. Robert Spear located on Big Chikis Creek, upon land now owned by Christian Hostetter and M. S. Musser. He was a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, and a member of Donegal Church. His grandson, Robert Spear, erected the large stone mansion upon the Musser farm. He became a large landholder. He was appointed a justice of the peace by Governor Thomas McKean about the year 1807, and was in commission more than forty years. He moved to Columbia in 1814 or 1815, and became a prominent citizen.

John Knisely settled on the north side of the Lancaster and Marietta turnpike, about a mile east of "Silver Spring," in 1718. He died in the year 1758, and left eleven children, viz.: Michael (who moved to Cocalico), Ann (Folwell), Mary (Mumma), Anthony, John, Abraham, Maria (Beaver), Beverly (Harnish), Christian, Peter, and Joseph.

Jamies Moore settled on Big Chikis in 1720. He was a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian. He died in 1736, and left a wife, Elizabeth, who was a sister of Samuel and Josiah Scott, and son, Ephraim, who bought a farm adjoining Donegal Church glebe land.

Richard Mays settled near the Moores. He died in 1742 and left a wife, Isabella, and sons, Joseph and Richard.

Christian Welty took out a patent for two hundred and sixty-seven acres in 1746. His land lay a mile northeast of the Lancaster and Marietta turnpike. He died in 1762, and left the following children: Daniel, Christian, Barbara, Lutzi, John, Jacob, and Henry.

John Forry settled upon land between Samuel Blunston's and the Garbers', along the southern base of Chestnut Hill. He came to America from Rotterdam, Oct. 16, 1727, in the same vessel which brought the Hiestands, Lipharts, Graybills, and other well-known Lancaster County settlers. He died in 1753, and left a wife, Mary, and six children, viz.: John, who inherited the old homestead, which is owned by some of his descendants; David; Daniel, who moved to Big Chikis, where he erected a grist- and saw-mill; Jacob, Abraham, and Henry.

At the time of Henry's decease his mother, who was then an aged person, was living with him. She was then the widow of Christian Myers, by whom she had two sons, Christian and Abraham.

The descendants of this family are numerous, and are scattered over this and the adjoining counties. Many of them are large landholders. The late John Forry, Jr., who inherited the old homestead farm, two miles east from Columbia, and for a number of years a member of the Legislature, was a direct descendant of the old pioneer settler.

Josiah Scott, one of the early settlers, died in 1765, aged fifty-eight years, and left a wife, Mary, and the following children: Robert, Alexander, Ann (wife of Col. Bertram Galbraith, of whom an extended notice is given in Conoy township), Esther, and Jean.

Scott owned the land on the east side of Chikis Creek, near the crossing of the Lancaster and Mount Joy turnpike. A short time previous to his death he completed a large stone dwelling and office. He owned a large tract of land above Frankstown (near Hollidaysburg). He also owned a farm in Upper Paxton, which he bought from Thomas McKee, the Indian trader. He was a surveyor, and was one of the most prominent citizens and largest land-owners in the county.

Alexander Scott, brother of Josiah and Samuel, died in 1787, aged seventy years, leaving a wife, Sarah, but no children. His sister, Grizel, married Hugh Pedan, to whom he gave one hundred and thirty acres in Rapho, upon which he directed a mill to be built. His sister, Ann, married — Patterson, by whom she had sons, Samuel, James, and Eleanor. He also had a sister who married James Moor, and another married to William Carr. Scott was a captain in the French and Indian war of 1755-60, and also in the Revolutionary war. He owned several hundred acres of land on the east side of Big Chikis Creek, where the Lancaster and Mount Joy turnpike crosses it.

George Snyder erected, soon after the completion of the Lancaster and Waterford turnpike, a very large brick hotel half a mile east of Chikis Creek, and also carried on a distillery. In both ventures, in the early period of the war of 1812, he succeeded and made money very rapidly. He was caught in the whirlwind of town lots speculation and wrecked. In 1816 he owned a great many lots in Marietta, Maytown, Mount Joy, Bainbridge, Netfville, Westphalia (Wrightsville), Manchester (on the island below Conewago Falls), Franklin, Gainsburg, New Lebanon, and a large interest in the Lancaster Land Company in Warren County, Pa.

In 1816 his brother, John Snyder, who lived in Pikeland township, Chester Co., purchased the farm, hotel, distillery, and town lots for twenty-one thousand dollars. Their descendants now reside in the State of Ohio.

Samuel Boyd purchased the hotel and farm. It

was a great resort for the many teams passing over the turnpike, and it maintained its prestige until the completion of the Pennsylvania Canal and Columbia and Philadelphia and Lancaster and Portsmouth Railroads, which stopped the transportation of through freight from Philadelphia over the turnpikes to western points. Turnpikes became unprofitable, and were not kept in good condition. A reaction came, and within twenty years their number has been largely increased, and they now yield handsome revenues.

Michael Brenneman married Kitty Snyder, a sister of George and daughter of Philip Snyder.

John Hantz also married Eliza, a daughter of Philip Snyder, and built the mill on Big Chikis Creek known as "Risser's mill." He had just completed an elegant mansion, when it was destroyed by fire. He built another and larger one of brick. The stone in the first one he used to build a wall along the road leading to Newtown. It is one of the largest and most substantially built houses in Rapho township.

Simon Snyder, brother of George, married a Miss Sharer, daughter of Henry Sharer, who built the stone mill at Chikis Creek, half a mile west from Snyder's tavern. Philip Snyder was the ancestor of this family in the township.

John Pedan, brother of Capt. Hugh Pedan, settled upon his father's farm, on the east side of Big Chikis Creek, which is now owned by H. N. Eby. He died in 1775, and left a widow, Martha, and a daughter, Isabella. He left in his will the sum of twenty pounds for the support of the minister of Donegal Church. John Pedan married Martha Wallace, who died in 1776. In her will she made a bequest to her brother, William Wallace, and to her cousins, Jane Ferguson and Esther Ferguson and Margaret Breden. She also gave seven pounds to Donegal meeting-house, and three pounds to the school-house belonging to the meeting-house.

George Mumma was one of the pioneer settlers. He died in 1786, and left a wife, Barbara, and the following family: Christian, Elizabeth (Charles), Henry, David, Jacob, Magdalena (Strickler), Juliana (Mellinger), Maria, Barbara, and George.

James Moor settled near Big Chikis Creek in 1718, where he died in 1736, leaving a widow, Elizabeth, who was a Scott, and who died in 1745. They left one son, Ephraim, who settled upon the land near Donegal Church.

James Rhoddy erected a grist- and saw-mill on Chikis Creek, about two miles and a half from the river, in 1720. He died in 1733, and left a wife, Mary, and the following children: William, James, to whom he gave his mill and homestead; Prudence, who married Joseph Work; and Alexander, to whom he gave a farm on Onewago Creek, where he directed a mill to be built for him.

Jacob Strickler was one of the pioneer settlers in

this township, and purchased the farm adjoining Robert Barber on the east about the year 1740. He discovered that he had one of the most valuable beds of limestone rock in the county, and he commenced the business of burning lime. He was a very energetic and enterprising citizen, and was an officer in the Revolutionary army.

His son Jacob carried on the business of lime-burning more extensively than his father. He leased the ferry of James Anderson, and kept the old ferry-house at Marietta before that place had an existence. He returned to the old mansion farm, where he erected a very large two-story stone dwelling eighty years ago, which is in excellent state of preservation. During the war of 1812 he raised a company of volunteers and marched to Kennet Square, Chester Co., and thence to the "Head of Elk." He was a member of the Legislature several terms. His son Jacob was a very shrewd and enterprising business man, and became one of the wealthiest in the county. He married the first time Miss Jeffries, and the second time Miss McClung, daughter of Charles McClung, of Leacock township.

He died about 1850, and left four daughters—Mrs. Ephraim Hershey, Mrs. Henry Brenneman, Mrs. C. S. Kauffman, and Mrs. Bartram Schaeffer—and three sons,—Cyrus, Jacob, and Matthew. Of these children Cyrus is the only one living.

Mary Ditcher, wife of John Ditcher, took out a warrant for one hundred acres of land in Hempfield township on Oct. 24, 1734, where they had been settled for several years. She seems to have been a very singular person, and after her husband's death she wandered around through the woods clad in a sheep-skin dress, with an old horse, which carried not only herself, but her entire outfit of clothing and cooking utensils. She carried her knitting with her, and was very industrious with her needle. She remained in one place long enough to obtain a squatter's right to the land. She marked its boundaries upon the trees with her hatchet, and erected the rudest shelter, which was a sufficient improvement to warrant the loan commissioners in granting her a warrant of survey, which she generally sold for a trifle. She seems to have had no fear of wild animals, and her only protector was a faithful dog, which accompanied her in her wanderings.

Dr. A. P. Garber was born upon his father's farm, two miles east from Columbia. He was sent to the common schools of the neighborhood, where he very early displayed a taste for botany, as his father and grandfather did before him. He was sent to the State Normal School at Millersville, where he graduated with high honors. He also studied medicine, and graduated in that profession with high honors. His tastes did not, however, incline in that direction, partly for the reason that he was in delicate health. He accepted a position as botanist in Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., and was also one of the most active mem-

bers of the Linnæan Society in Lancaster. At a meeting of the Botanical Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, held on the 10th day of November, 1879, at the suggestion of the celebrated botanist, Dr. Asa Gray, a new plant, or one very rare on the Western Continent, discovered by Dr. Garber, in the southern part of Florida, was named after him, *Garberia*. He died a few years ago in the prime of manhood.

Residents in 1819.—Hempfield township was divided in August, 1818. The following, which is the first assessment-roll made for this township in 1819, shows who were its residents in that year:

Freeholders.

George Allright. John Hoffman.
Michael Bachman, 49 acres and
grist-mill. John Hogentogler.
Christ. Bachman, Jr. Abraham Hershey.
John Barber's estate. Andrew Hershey.
Samuel Bethel. Jacob Hershey.
John Bruckhart. Yost Hemanan.
Benjamin Bruckhart. Jacob Hestand.
Thomas Boude. Joseph Hogentogler, weaver
(Isaac's son).
David Brubaker. Joseph Hogentogler (John's son).
John Bartle, blacksmith. John Huber.
Widow Conklin. Jacob Hogentogler (Isaac's son).
Joseph Cowen. John Kaufman.
John Copenhoffer. Michael Kaufman.
Frances Delbo. Henry Klein.
Patrick Dixon. Adam Kling.
Thomas Deery. Henry Killeffer.
Jacob Erford. Frederick Klar.
John Erford's estate. John Klair, weaver.
Charles Evan's estate. Barbara Kertz.
Casper Fritz. Jacob Klair.
John Forry, Sr. Jacob Loucks.
John Forry, Jr. Henry Lamb.
Adam Fisher, butcher. Elizabeth Lockard.
Matthias Fridy. James Long.
Jacob Fridy. John Lintner.
Andrew Gerber. John Musselman.
Christian Gerber. Christian Musser.
Martin Greider, Sr. Peter Musser.
George Getz, grist-mill. Michael Moor.
John Greider, two grist-mills, one
saw- and oil mill. John Musser.
Frederick Gramma. Peter Musser.
Martin Greider, Jr. John Moore.
Stephen Grüssinger. Christian Mays.
George Gerstung. David Musselman.
Daniel Greider. John Mummia, Jr.
Henry Geltmacher. John Muhlum.
Cornelius Gramma. Frederick Mummia.
Jacob Gamber. Philip Mummia.
David Gramma. Henry Musser.
Jacob Greider. Jacob Myers.
Samuel A. Gundacker. Tobias Miller.
John Hershey. John Mook.
Michael Harnish. Christian Nolt.
Andrew Hershey. John Newcomer.
Peter Hershey. John Nolt, weaver.
Jacob Hostetter. John Nissly.
Daniel Haas. Christian Newcomer's estate.
Nicholas Hogentogler, weaver. Joseph Newcomer.
Isaac Hogentogler. Widow Neil.
Daniel Homaker. Jacob Peters.
John Hertzler. John Ponsen.
Dr. John Haas. Casper Peters.
John Hogentogler, Sr. Daniel Ritzel.
John Hogentogler (son of John). David Kohrer.
Samuel Hogentogler (son of John). Martin Ragle.
Jacob Hogentogler (son of John). Christian Ragle.
David Ragle.

Joshua Ring.
Daniel Reigart.
Andrew Shellabarger.
John Seitz.
Casper Schaeffer.
Jacob Sherrick.
David Sherrick. *
Jacob Strickler's estate.
Jacob Strickler.
Robert Simpson.
Henry Sherrick.
Christian Sherrick.
Jacob Sherrick.

Michael Seagrist.
Christian Smith.
George Smayly, shoemaker.
Peter Sumay.
Jacob Stippen, blacksmith.
Henry Tauffer.
John Shank, miller.
John Weller.
Henry Wolf.
John Waller, Jr.
Lewis Wisler.
Christian Weldy.
Abraham Zook.

Inmates.

George Albert.
John Weaver.
George Bruner.
Jacob Brenner, gate-keeper.
Ephraim Eby.
David Esleman.
John Forney, innkeeper.
Jacob Fridy.
Jacob Geltmacher.
Rudolph Hunsacker, miller.
John Hinkle.
John Hinkle, Jr.
Nicholas Hogentogler (John's son).
John Hogentogler (Isaac's son).
Jacob Hoffman.
Jacob Heimanan.
Christian Hertzler.
Christian Kline.
Henry Knight, tanner.
Daniel Kline.
Henry Kline.

Abraham Keyser, miller.
Joshua Kehler, innkeeper.
Henry Landis, blacksmith.
George Lutz.
Samuel Loucks, innkeeper.
Frederick Metzgar.
Henry Musselman.
Moses Michael.
David Neff, blacksmith and wagon-
maker.
Jacob Peters.
Jacob Remig.
John Rohrer.
John Savier.
John Shertzer.
Henry Schneider, tailor.
Andrew Stippen, blacksmith.
Henry Weller, shoemaker.
George Weaver, blacksmith.
Joseph Willis.
Adam Yost, innkeeper.

Free-men.

Jacob Brown, cooper.
Samuel Conklin, carpenter.
Nicholas Conklin, carpenter.
Joseph Deulinger.
John Dunkel, weaver.
David Dunlap, teacher.
Abel English, weaver.
John Getz.
Jacob Huler, miller.

Jacob Hildebrand.
Abraham Hogentogler, weaver.
Jacob Kopenhoffer, miller.
Frederick Kline, carpenter.
Christian Mummia.
Peter Mummia.
Philip McCartney.
— Musselman, miller.

Mills.—Shellabarger's mill was built by Ulrich Shellabarger on "Barber's Run," commonly called "Strickler's Run," two miles above its mouth, about the year 1750. There was a saw-mill attached to the grist-mill. His son John inherited the mills and one hundred and sixty-six acres of land. He sold them, with forty acres of land, to Christian Bachman, of Manor township, who erected the three-story stone mill now standing. The property passed into possession of Christian Herr, of Manor, and from him to his son, Haldy Herr, of Columbia, who sold the property two years ago to Dr. Napoleon B. Wolfe, of Cincinnati, who gave it in trust to some of his nephews and nieces.

Musselman's mill was built by Henry Musselman, on Big Chikis Creek, about a mile south from Pedan's Tavern, prior to the Revolutionary war. It is a three-story, part stone and part frame building. It has been generally known as Bender's mill.

One of the first hemp-mills in the county was erected near the mouth of Chikis Creek, on the east side, upon land owned by Thomas Ewing, about 1740.

The property was purchased by John Haldeman ninety or more years ago, and was afterwards owned by his son Henry, who built a saw-mill on the western bank of the stream, and allowed the old hemp-mill to go to decay.

John Hamaker built a grist- and saw-mill on Shawanese Run, about two miles from the mouth of that stream. It was a two-story frame building about thirty feet square. It was purchased by George Getz in the year 1810. The stream was very weak, and it required a very large overshot-wheel of about twenty-five feet in diameter to get power enough. There was no dam to catch the water, but it was brought in ditches and troughs from a considerable distance above the mill, and had a large fall. Very often it required the weight of a person to start the water-wheel, and the proprietor of the mill did not hesitate sometimes to "tread" the wheel until a farmer's grist was ground. Thirty years ago the mill was torn down to make room for the Columbia and Chestnut Hill turnpike.

George Getz erected a grist-mill on Shawanese Run, about two miles above its mouth, in 1810. He also built a distillery at the same time. The stream was small, and the water was conducted through a wooden trough from the run some distance above the mill, which gave a fall of twenty or more feet. There was no pool or dam from which the water was drawn. When the water was very low Mr. Getz trod on the buckets of the wheel and helped it around.

Greider's mill was built by Hans Greider, near the head of Silver Spring Run, and one-fourth of a mile north of the village of Silver Spring, more than a hundred years ago. It is now owned by Jonas Garber. The mill is a three-story stone building. In colonial times it was an important mill, and was a great accommodation to those living in the neighborhood.

Christian Hertzler built a very large four-story brick grist-mill along Big Chikis Creek, about four miles north of Columbia, about 1808. There was a log grist-mill, which stood a few hundred yards above it, which was built before the county was organized. The property is now owned by Michael Moore, who has remodeled the mill, and put in the modern improvements, and it is now one of the best in the county.

Abraham Zook erected a grist-mill upon Barber's or Strickler's Run, about two miles above its mouth, in 1815. It is a two-story and a half frame building. After his death, fifteen or more years ago, it was purchased by Thomas Groom, who sold it four years ago to Henry Kehler, who sold it in 1889 to the Dambach brothers, who have made extensive improvements in it, and have also erected a large dwelling upon the farm attached to the mill property. There is but one road leading to this mill, from the north side, which has always been inconvenient, but in the near future it is hoped that an outlet will be made in a southern direction.

Taverns.—A few years after the completion of the Lancaster and Susquehanna turnpike, about the year 1810, John Forry, Jr., built a large two-story brick tavern on the south side of the turnpike, one mile and a half east of Columbia, upon land taken up by John Forry as early as 1730. The building was not quite completed when Isaac Vaughn moved into it. He came from Chester County, and belonged to an old and very respectable family. He remained there two years when he removed to Columbia, where he also kept tavern about two years, and then embarked in the lumber business and continued in it for forty years. Vaughn was succeeded by Joshua Kehler (who had been keeping the "Bear Tavern" on the river between Columbia and Washington), and he kept it for forty-five years. It was one of the largest and finest of the old taverns. Henry Kehler, son of Joshua, owns the place, which he has converted into one of the finest private residences in the county.

Riegle's tavern was built on the Columbia and Manheim road, two miles and a half from the former place. Christian Riegle kept the tavern eighty years ago, and it was probably built by him. The township and Columbia borough elections were held at this tavern for a number of years. He died a violent death fifty years ago.

The tavern was afterwards kept by Henry Conklin, who sold the property some years ago to the Kaufman Iron Company. It has been converted into a private dwelling.

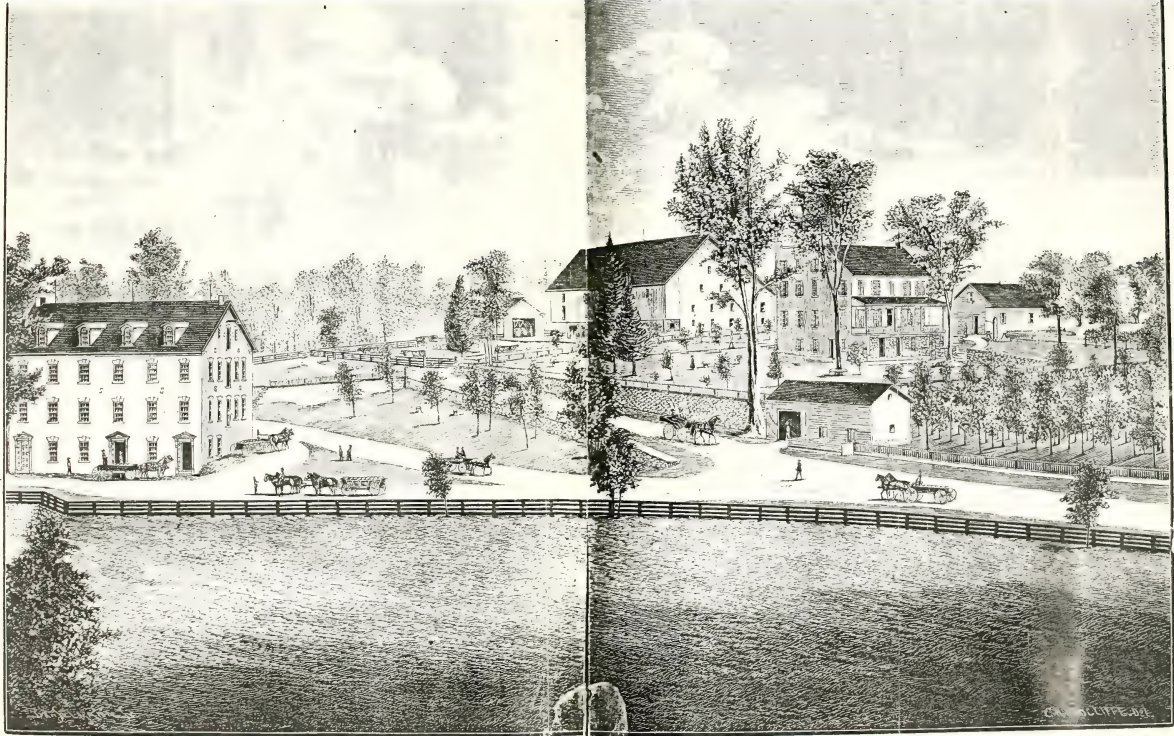
The "Fountain Inn" is located on the south side of the Marietta and Lancaster turnpike, about two miles east from Marietta. It was built by Philip Snyder in 1808, and is one of the largest of the old wagon taverns in the county. It is more generally known as "Boyd's Tavern," from the fact that it was owned and kept by the late Samuel Boyd for many years.

Gamber's tavern was built by Jacob Gamber, in 1810. It is located at Silver Spring, on the north side of the Marietta and Lancaster turnpike, five miles and a half east from Marietta. It is a large two-story stone building. Fifty years ago a very large business was done there. After the construction of the public improvements, like other rural taverns, it went down, and has never entirely recovered its former prosperity. The village of Silver Spring is growing rapidly, and the tavern will doubtless in the near future do a profitable business.

The "Black Bear" tavern was built about the time the Columbia and Lancaster turnpike was completed. It was a two-story log house, located on the south side of the turnpike, about four and a quarter miles east from Columbia. Jacob Klugh kept the tavern for fifty years. He erected a two-story brick addition at the east end. It was a great resort for sleighing parties, both from Columbia and Lancaster. Occasionally they met at the tavern about the same time, when an inevitable conflict ensued between them.

This ill-feeling between parties from these two places continued for many years. When one side came off the victors, the defeated party would rally in a day or two and bring with them some of their best fighters, and then the palm of victory rested with them. Mrs.

Isaac Rohrer erected the first building in the place, a house of entertainment, or hotel, into which he moved as soon as it was completed. It stood upon lot No. 2, at a point where the old road leading from Columbia to Christian Huber's mill diverged to the



RESIDENCE AND MILL PROPERTY OF
MR. M. S. GIGARE,
WEST HEMPFIELD TOWNSHIP, LANCASTER CO., PA.

This ill-feeling between parties from these two places continued for many years. When one side came off the victors, the defeated party would rally in a day or two and bring with them some of their best fighters, and then the palm of victory rested with them. Mrs. Klugh was a sister of Abraham Peters, and she was a most excellent landlady. The tavern is now kept by J. Gram.

The "Half-Way House" was built about the year 1820, on the river, midway between Columbia and Marietta. It was built to accommodate the rivermen, who followed a foot-path along the side of the hill fronting the river, on their return from Port Deposit or Columbia. The only road to the tavern ran up the ravine in the rear of the tavern to Chikis Hill. It was a secluded and wild looking place. Parties of gentlemen from Columbia and Marietta frequently went there to get a "catfish dinner." Dancing parties were not infrequent. The young men and girls often came down from Chestnut Hill to have a frolic there.

John Kelly was probably the first landlord there after the completion of the turnpike between Columbia and Marietta. A few years before the construction of the Pennsylvania Canal the drive along the river was the most attractive in the county. The road-bed was very nearly level, and there was a great deal of travel along it, which gave the tavern more importance than it deserved. The property was purchased by Peter Haldeman about 1835, and not long after converted into a private dwelling.

Mountville, the second town in population in the township (the first being Columbia), was laid out by Isaac Rohrer, of Lampeter township, who, on the 11th day of January, 1814, on the Lancaster and Susquehanna turnpike, four miles east from the river, into one hundred and thirty building lots, which he disposed of by lottery. He named the place Mount Pleasant, because of its situation, which is upon an elevation that commands a view of the surrounding country in every direction. There is no more healthy or desirable place to live than in this village, which has not grown as fast as it deserved to do.

There were two lots reserved for public use on a back street, in the western part of the town, upon which was built the first church, which was erected with money raised by lottery. The meeting-house was not the exclusive property of any particular denomination, but each could worship there if they saw fit. It was also used for school purposes, and during the era of lyceums lectures were held, and often debates followed for the entertainment and profit of the people. Public meetings were often held in it. More pretentious church buildings have been built along the main streets, since which time the little old frame meeting-house has been abandoned, and allowed to go to decay. Some years ago Isaac Rohrer, who was then living in the State of Ohio, conveyed the public ground upon which it stood to trustees, for the use of the inhabitants of the place.

Isaac Rohrer erected the first building in the place, a house of entertainment, or hotel, into which he moved as soon as it was completed. It stood upon lot No. 2, at a point where the old road leading from Columbia to Christian Huber's mill diverged to the northeast. It was a famous hotel in its day, and at one time did a very large business. It was kept also by Adam Baer and Cyrus Shaeffer, whose administrators sold it to Jacob Bletz in 1831, who sold it to John Yahn, whose son now owns, and in connection with the hotel, keeps a droveyard, and deals largely in cattle.

The "Swan" Hotel, which is situated near the centre of the place, was built by — Bender soon after the town was laid out. In the year 1835 it was purchased by Mr. Fridy, who kept it for thirty years. It is now owned by Jacob Witmer.

Physicians.—Dr. John Kaufman and Dr. Benjamin Kanflman, who came from Manor township, practiced successfully for some years. They removed to the State of Ohio.

Dr. Benjamin Green, a Quaker, who removed from Washington, in Manor township, about the year 1831, to this place, practiced medicine for a few years. He came very near losing his life by going down a well which was filled with foul air to rescue another person. He was brought to the surface in an insensible condition. It is supposed that he never entirely recovered from its effects, for he did not live long thereafter.

He was followed by Dr. A. K. Rohrer, who is still in full practice. (See medical chapter.)

Dr. T. M. Livingston has a large practice and is a successful physician. (See medical chapter.)

Schools.—There are two large brick school buildings and three schools. The schools are graded, and presided over by good teachers, who have won an honorable place in the front rank among the teachers in the county. The average attendance is one hundred and fifty scholars.

Churches.—The United Brethren have a large brick meeting-house which stands on the main street, and is presided over by Rev. M. J. Mumma. It is largely attended not only by persons living in the town, but from the neighborhood. The congregation is a flourishing one. There is also a Sunday-school attached to the church.

The Mennonites have erected a large brick meeting-house one square north of the main street. It is largely attended by members of that society who live in the neighborhood. (See chapter on Mennonite Churches.)

Prominent Settlers.—Daniel W. Witmer was elected to a seat in the General Assembly for the years 1848–49 upon the Anti-Masonic and Whig ticket, and has been a director of the Columbia National Bank for many years. He is one of the wealthiest citizens in the township.

John M. Greider is a descendant of Hans Greider,

who settled on the Conestoga in 1717. He was born in West Hempfield township, and was sent to the common schools of the neighborhood, and soon led all the boys in his class. He had scarcely attained his majority when he became a teacher, for which culting his talents fitted him. He studied surveying, to which he gave a great deal of his attention, and he was compelled to give up his school. He served several terms as justice of the peace. For a period of several years he had charge of the county treasury office, and subsequently was clerk for the county commissioners. He has settled up numerous estates, and in these positions of trust he has acquitted himself with honor.

Sam Matt Fridy is one of the most prominent and influential citizens in the village. He was born in the township about forty-five years ago, and received his education in the common schools of the neighborhood. He was a bright and apt scholar, and very early in his career displayed a wonderful talent for penmanship, excelled by few persons in the State. When he attained his majority he removed to Washington City, and commenced to make his own way in the world. At the close of the war he was given a position in the State department at Harrisburg as commission clerk, and remained there sixteen years. In 1881 he was elected prothonotary.

"**Crow Hill**," a hamlet of a dozen houses, is situated upon a hill on the road leading from Mountville to Petersburg, about one mile from the former place. It commands a fine view of the valley in a southeastern direction. The people are industrious and frugal in their habits. They cultivate small lots of from one-half to two and three acres of ground, upon which they raise small patches of tobacco and vegetables, and poultry for the market at Columbia and Lancaster. The hill back of the place, which is covered with a thick growth of chestnut timber, has been the resort for many years of vast numbers of crows, who wend their way as night approaches from a southeastern direction to roost in this forest: hence the name.

Silver Spring is a beautiful village which has come into existence on the Lancaster and Marietta turnpike, and is located about five miles and a half from the latter place. For many years it was a mere hamlet which grew around "Gamblers' Tavern," and consisted of a blacksmith-shop, wagon-maker's shop, a store, and two or three small tenement houses. After the completion of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, twenty years ago, which crossed the turnpike a fourth of a mile east from the tavern, the village gradually grew in that direction until the whole distance was taken up with comfortable homes, surrounded with fine gardens and yards. The population is about one hundred and fifty souls. There is a large tobacco warehouse, coal-yard, tavern, store, blacksmith and wagon-maker shops, and cabinet-maker shop in the village, and a large brick school-house.

The place takes its name from a beautiful stream of water, which has its source near the village.

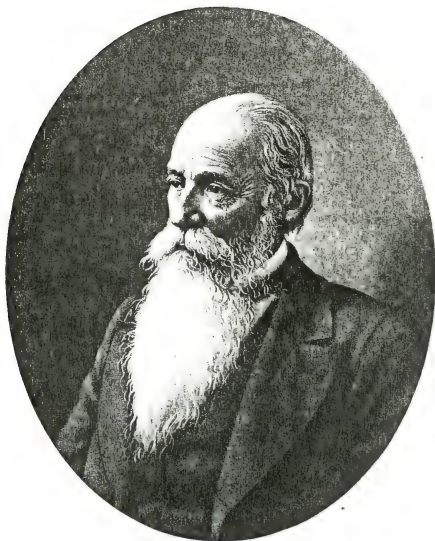
Kinderhook is a straggling village located on Chestnut Hill on the public road leading from Columbia to the Marietta and Lancaster turnpike. In the midst of the political campaign of 1840, Dr. George Kline, who was an ardent supporter of Martin Van Buren, the sage of Kinderhook, and the only Democrat in that neighborhood, named the hamlet in his honor, and the Whigs and Republicans have not been able to get the name changed, although there was an effort made some years ago to do so. The village contains two or three dozen houses, scattered over the hill. There is an elegant spring in the heart of the village which supplies its inhabitants with fresh water.

Hiestandville is situated on the southern slope of Chestnut Hill, four miles east of Columbia. On Nov. 2, 1791, David and Magdalena Forry, of Washington County, Md., and a descendant of John Forry, the pioneer settler, sold two hundred and fifty acres of land to Jacob Hiestand for eight hundred pounds, and on April 1, 1811, he purchased one hundred and eight acres of land from Frederick Gramm. Upon this land he laid out a town, which he named after himself in 1811. Each lot-holder was entitled to a half or an acre of ground. A number of lots were sold, and comfortable log or frame dwellings were erected upon them. The village has not improved much until recently, when several comfortable frame houses have been erected. There is a large brick school-house at its southern limits. It has been the resort for whippoorwills in the neighborhood for many years, and the village has been nicknamed "Whippoorwill-town," by which name it is more generally known than by the proper one. Its inhabitants are industrious and frugal. The few acres they own have been planted in tobacco or with vegetables cultivated for the Columbia and Lancaster markets. The population is about one hundred and fifty.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL STEHMAN HALDEMAN.

Samuel Stehman Haldeман was born Aug. 12, 1812, at Locust Grove, Lancaster Co., Pa., a family homestead beautifully situated on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna River, twenty miles below Harrisburg. He was the oldest of seven sons of Henry and Frances Stehman. His father, appreciating culture, endeavored to foster a love of learning in his children and to give them every educational advantage in his power. His house was well supplied with books on general literature, a pair of globes, and other evidences of refinement. Mr. Haldeман's mother was a lady of attainments, but dying when he was scarcely twelve years old had little influence



S. S. Haldeman

upon his after career, except that his great accuracy of ear in detecting and analyzing unusual sounds in language may have been inherited from her, who was an accomplished musician.

The boy's education began at the local schools. A small, square, log building at Conoy Creek, of which a Mr. Jeffries was master, had the honor of first receiving him. An incident which occurred there, related by Mr. Daniel Engle, son of a well-to-do farmer of the neighborhood, is typical: "He was my desk-mate. When we first met he could read English, and I, not to be outdone, told him I could spell in German. He asked me to teach him, which I did." The unknown had always great attractions for Mr. Haldeman, and his scholarly curiosity extended in every direction, causing a friend once to exclaim, "You have the greatest amount of *out-of-the-way knowledge* I ever knew any one to possess."

Though precocious at lessons, young Haldeman was a hearty, active lad, fond of out-door life, shooting, fishing, trapping, riding, and swimming with his brothers and companions, thereby securing a good constitution and founding habits of observation which were afterwards applied to the study of the sciences. At an early date he amused himself examining the objects of natural history about his home, and formed a small cabinet of rude anatomical preparations made from rabbits, possums, muskrats, and of birds, which a traveling Methodist preacher had taught him how to stuff. A letter to a friend, dated 1844, contains these words: "I collected shells on the banks of the Susquehanna long before I knew the meaning of genus and species." That he was an accurate observer two facts, then new to science and discovered by him, will show, viz., the peregrine falcon of this country nests in rocks as in Europe, and the eagle when unable to rob the fish-hawk, will himself dive for prey.

In the spring of 1826, when nearly fourteen years of age, Mr. Haldeman was sent to the classical academy of Dr. John Miller Keagy, of Harrisburg, Pa. His appreciation of this gentleman's ability was afterwards shown by several tributes to his memory preserved respectively in Monbert's "History of Lancaster County," 1869, Barnard's *Journal of Education*, 1871, and the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, 1875. Besides the classical languages, Dr. Keagy knew Hebrew, German, and French, and in the absence of text books on those subjects he taught the natural sciences orally in an excellent conversational style.

Mr. Haldeman remained under the care of Dr. Keagy two years, and then went to Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. But though he found a congenial friend in one of the faculty, Professor H. D. Rodgers, subsequently the distinguished geologist, the restraints of a college course were irksome to a mind eager to explore and to originate for itself. After two years, in 1830, he left Carlisle without waiting to obtain a degree, but in good standing, as a testimonial from the president shows.

Mr. Haldeman left college at the age of eighteen, and from that time forth directed his own studies. He continued his collections of natural history at the paternal mansion, adding thereto the beginning of a scientific and linguistic library. The winters of 1833 and 1834 he spent in Philadelphia, attending lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, especially those on Chemistry and Anatomy. Not caring to enter any of the learned professions then known (his father desired him to study law), and his real future having not developed itself, on returning from Philadelphia he assisted in conducting a saw-mill on a property newly acquired by his father, called at that time Chiquesalungo.

Though energetic and diligent in this undertaking, his love of dollars and cents was never strong enough to repay him for the time spent in their accumulation. He says of himself at this period, "I preferred rainy days and muddy roads, when purchasers were few, and I was left undisturbed in the perusal of my books, a supply of which I kept in a back office." The only business letter extant addressed to Mr. Haldeman is from a creditor, thanking him for an extension of time for the payment of a note then due. Another anecdote he used laughingly to relate of himself,—"I was elected and re-elected director of a bank on several occasions, and my evident popularity gave me much satisfaction, until I remembered I had never been present at a meeting."

Yet he showed quick perception and good judgment in affairs, was a rapid and accurate accountant, especially in mental calculation, and gave sound advice. He proposed building the mill without inclosing the saw in the cumbersome frame so long in vogue, but even then discarded in the West, offering to go out and get exact information on the subject. This was considered too much of an innovation to be permitted. He made practical suggestions regarding the amount of horse-power necessary for the engine, the position of the hot-ovens, etc., during the erection of the blast-furnace in which he was partner, and other methods failing, his were adopted. His papers on the "Smelting of Iron with Anthracite," and "On the Construction of Furnaces to Smelt Iron with Anthracite," published in *Silliman's Journal*, can also be mentioned in this connection.

He designed the residence built for him by his father at Chiquesalungo, and prepared the working plans for the builders. It was noticed by the "Pictorial Sketch-Book of Pennsylvania" as "the most stately edifice in this part of the country, eminently worthy of a gentleman of fortune and cultivation. . . . its situation unsurpassed for bold, romantic profile and delightful prospect." Mr. Haldeman also laid out the grounds, and most of the trees and shrubs, fine native specimens from the surrounding woods, or foreign varieties imported by Barton, of Philadelphia, were planted by his hands.

In 1835, Mr. Haldeman married Miss Mary A.

Hough, of Bainbridge, Pa., a descendant of John Hough, yeoman, of Hough, County Chester, England, and Hannah, his wife, who arrived in the river Delaware in the Ninth month, 1683. A lady possessing beauties of mind, heart, and person to an unusual degree, a wife devoted to her husband's interests, who was ready and able to take upon herself the direction of family affairs, for which his engrossing pursuits left him less leisure year by year, and a mother whose children can "stand up and call her blessed." She died in 1883.

The young people settled at Chiquesalungo, where later Mr. Haldeman entered the iron business as a silent partner with his brothers, Dr. Edwin Haldeman and Mr. Paris Haldeman, the latter being now the only survivor.

At the age of twenty-three, the year of his marriage, Mr. Haldeman made his first appearance in print, contributing to the *Lancaster Journal* a refutation of Locke's "Moon Hoax." Mr. Haldeman often quoted the French aphorism, "Style is the man." His grew naturally out of his manner of investigating a subject, and though so pronounced, was never cultivated. In presenting his idea he detested a word or sentence that could be avoided. "Spare your adjectives," was the advice he once gave a young author, and "Eloquence is fraud," is another of his apt sayings.

From this date onward, Mr. Haldeman's life was devoted to science. For forty-five years he spent most of the time in his library, where, during his vigorous manhood, he worked sixteen hours a day; for though he accepted several professorships, and delivered a number of courses of lectures, he preferred being master of his own movements in the quiet of home. Here books and cabinets accumulated under his laborious hands, only to be scattered again and give place to others, when his insatiable appetite for knowledge led him into new fields of investigation. He traveled, but it was only to gather material for further research. His work-room, at first in the upper story of the southern end of the house, was afterwards transferred to the same position in the northern end. Here all his later works were written. A large dormer-window overlooks the busy scene below. The Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad, thriving villages, six smoking furnaces, all rose within view after he first took up his pen. Troubles also came, years of financial difficulty, illness from overstudy, the death of two interesting children. These deeply affected his sympathetic nature, but neither change from within or without could turn him from the path he had chosen. It is a pleasure to know that Dr. Haldeman accomplished his task as few are able to do, and that he lived to enjoy the reputation he so nobly won.

In 1836, Professor Haldeman became assistant on the State geological survey of New Jersey, under Professor Rodgers, his old preceptor, and the following year he was transferred to a similar position in that of Penn-

sylvania. His field of operation was that part of the State lying between the Blue Mountain and South Mountain, from the Delaware to the Maryland line.

Professor Lesley, the present State geologist, speaks highly of his labors in this direction, the section gone over by him containing the most intricate geology in Pennsylvania. Professor Haldeman also did much by letters public and private, advice, etc., to promote the survey of other States, notably those of New York and New Jersey. While engaged in this occupation he discovered the *Scolithus linearis*, a new genus and species of fossil plant, and the most ancient organic remains found in Pennsylvania, upon which he published a monograph in 1840.

Geology, however, did not engross his whole attention. During this time he was also busy collecting and studying shells, the result of which was brought out in 1840 under the title of "A Monograph of the Fresh-Water Univalve Mollusca of the United States." The completed work containing nine parts was finished in 1845, and was illustrated with forty copperplate engravings, drawn and colored from the original shells and living animals. The *Revue Zoologique* of Paris commended it as "very well done in a scientific point of view, and perfectly executed in regard to the plates and typography." Dr. Gould, the eminent conchologist, of Boston, wrote of it in a private letter: "I looked at the beautiful pictures till my eyes were dazzled and then read the text. . . . This most splendid work. . . . Everything beautiful and elegant." Benjamin Silliman, of *Silliman's Journal*, wrote: "It is in advance of any similar work."

Dr. Haldeman's next publication on shells was entitled "Monographie du genre *Leptoxis*, Paris," 1847, with five plates folio, including one hundred and seventy colored figures, forming part of Chenu's magnificent "Illustrations Conchyliologiques," and written in French. Of this F. A. Conrad, an authority on these subjects, says: "I rejoice to find you employed for Chenu's book; it will add much to the value of any department of it you may undertake," 1845.¹

In the list of his publications ten are found devoted to shells; the last appeared in 1863, but it is impossible to assign periods to his studies. The one seems to have been carried on simultaneously with and often to be an outgrowth of the other. As ideas accumulated on a subject he took it up, investigated it to his satisfaction, and published the result, so that the dates of his various contributions frequently overlap each other. Thus, while engaged in geology, he was preparing his work on shells, and, when in the midst of his conchology (1844), he issued a communication on "Species and their Distribution" that opened a question which has recently developed into what is called Darwinism. Darwin mentions this as Mr.

¹ The original collection of shells for this work were presented to the Delessert Library, collection in Paris, and those of the former to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Haldeman's able paper in the preface of his "Origin of Species," p. vii. As this topic has received much attention, Mr. Haldeman's opinion is given in full:

"Although we may not be able, artificially, to produce a change beyond a given point, it would be a hasty inference to suppose that a physical agent, acting gradually for ages, could not carry the variation a step or two further, so that instead of the original one we will say four varieties, they might amount to six, the sixth being sufficiently unlike the earlier ones to induce a naturalist to consider it distinct."

Not satisfied with having mastered two important branches of science, he appeared, in 1843, with a "Catalogue of the Coleoptera of Southeastern Pennsylvania:" Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences, p. 235. The same year he writes a friend: "I have learned enough of entomology to know that a person may make a good conchologist, who would have made a very ordinary entomologist." The next year he writes: "I intend to devote myself almost exclusively to this branch of zoology hereafter, and am gradually acquiring a good entomological library." Again the same year: "I collected 2050 specimens last season in all the orders, but principally coleoptera, with about 300 hymenoptera;" and again, "So much of my time is occupied with insects, and so little with shells, that I have suffered your last to lay quite a long time unanswered."

About this time Mr. Haldeman, with Dr. Mel-sheimer, of York County, Pa., D. Zeigler, Esq., of York, and Dr. Morris, of Baltimore, formed the Entomological Society of Pennsylvania. These gentlemen met every two weeks at the residence of each other in turn, Mr. Haldeman driving to York County at all times of the year to be present when the meetings were held there. This society was the first for advancing the study of this branch of zoology in the States, where now entomologists can be counted by the hundred, and each member of it has put some good work on record. His principal entomological writings are "Materials toward a History of Coleopterous Longicornia of the United States," corrections and additions to this paper, "Descriptions of North American Coleoptera," and others, making twenty-three papers in all. Of these, Rev. Dr. Morris, of Baltimore, an eminent entomologist, has recorded, "They give evidence of patient analysis and sharp discrimination, and are profitably consulted by investigators of the present day."

Professor Haldeman's other work in natural history consists of two papers on arachnoids, five on crustaceae, six on annelides and worms, and seven on geology and chemistry. Of geology it was said of him that "he reads rocks like capital letters." He also wrote a small work on fishes, for which the specimens were collected and prepared and the diagrams drawn by his own hand. This was never published. A large work on unios was also crowded out, after being nearly ready for the press.

A proposition being made for him to edit a magazine devoted to natural history in 1843, he writes thus: "You may think the assertion a strange one, but I would not have time to conduct such a work. Between studying general zoology, collecting, dipping into German, and writing lectures, my time is pretty well occupied, and if I had more to spare I could, I think, employ it better in original research." He was now lecturing in public, having been chosen Professor of Zoology in the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia in 1842. These lectures, with the numerous illustrative drawings accompanying them, were lost later by fire.

And now, having reached a stand-point from which he could proceed without fear of the stumbling blocks in the way of first efforts, being looked upon as an authority on all the subjects he had treated, and after spending fifteen years in unremitting toil, one would suppose Professor Haldeman satisfied to rest on his laurels. Yet what he considered his greatest triumphs were won in quite a different field.

It is astonishing that one man could give attention to so many abstruse branches of learning and with so much success at the same time. Later he said, "I take up a new study in order to rest myself."

His private letters show that he conceived the idea of studying language in a philosophical manner at an early date. At one time he thought seriously of applying for an Indian agency, in order to be in contact with the natives for this purpose. When asked to accept a position on Capt. Lynch's expedition to the Dead Sea, he did so with the same intention in view; and though neither of these journeys was taken, he adhered to his design, the fruit of which appeared later. An extract from a letter of July 5, 1844, gives the following:

"As sounds cannot be conveyed except orally, I am convinced that a universal alphabet can only be prepared after a careful comparison of many living languages, and the place to effect this is at Rome, where one hundred different languages and dialects are taught in the missionary college, and at the last public exhibition addresses were delivered in forty-six languages or dialects. . . . The study of the modern languages in connection with Latin would have been of service to you as tending to break down the barriers with which the student in but one is surrounded."

In 1845 he wrote a system of phonography, to which he refers in these terms: "I wish to give philosophical principles for the guidance of others, not being anxious to found a system or to have the credit of one." Two other contributions on language have this date: "On the Natural Order of the Articulate Sounds of the Human Voice," and "On the Phonology of the Wyandots." At the same time a series of lectures was composed of which he writes: "My examples are not taken from books, which is an important consideration. They (the lectures) would be

pretty full (of sounds) from our Indian languages, eight of which I have heard spoken by the natives, and five by whites who have been amongst them. But so nice are the distinctions to be taken into account in the pronunciation of words not familiar to us that I place little value upon the latter."¹

But he did not immediately give up natural science. In 1849 he published a paper "On Some Points of Linguistic Ethnology," and at the annual scientific convention held at Cambridge that year, after speaking on language, he gave a description of two new insects. However, constant use of the microscope, incessant work, and late hours began to injure his eyesight, and forced him to abandon this line of investigation. The two subjects run parallel until 1852, the date of his last paper in the natural sciences, entitled "Zoology of the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, Insects, Utah, 1852."

An amusing anecdote is related in this connection. About 1871, when attending the annual meeting of phonologists at Hartford, a young entomologist, who had begun the study after Dr. Haldeman had left it, and who knew him only as a writer on language, commenced speaking at dinner of an insect he found in that locality. Professor Haldeman gently corrected the way he pronounced its name. The young man objected to the correction, and upheld his pronunciation in a long argument. The old naturalist, with a twinkle in his eye, let him proceed until finished, then answered quietly,—

"Well, I called it so when I named it."

"You! did you describe it?"

"If you refer to your books you will find I am credited with it, and you know a man objects to having his own children ill treated."

The necessity of having some definite alphabet in which to convey the unwritten sounds of the aboriginal languages he was studying led Dr. Haldeman to turn to Latin as most universally known. The result of this labor was given to the world in the "Elements of Latin Pronunciation," 1857. The work was noticed favorably by a few reviewers, but the general public remained unaware of its value. Twenty years after, when the world had traveled to the professor's level, praises of this work poured in upon him.

One enthusiastic gentleman, Professor Richardson, of Kentucky, who had been appointed by the State to gather data on the merits of the different pronunciations of Latin in the colleges of the United States, while thus occupied chanced upon Mr. Haldeman's little book in 1875, and writes, "In this orthoëpy matter you have the most enviable position of any man living on either side of the water. You set this ball in motion before any of them."

Professor March, of Boston, himself an eminent scholar, pens the following, 1875: "You ought to be

delighted to see how the pronunciation of Latin has changed since you took hold of it. I think the victory is substantially won for the Roman method, but our book-makers will need admonition for some time yet."

His next volume of importance was "The Trevelyan Prize Essay," 1858, published under the name of "Analytic Orthography: an Investigation of the Sounds of the Human Voice," in 1860. This was undertaken at the request of his wife, and gained a prize offered by Sir Walter Trevelyan, of England, over sixteen competitors, who were among the best European philologists. This work contains specimens of about seventy languages and dialects as heard from the lips of the natives themselves.

One of the judges of the committee to decide upon the papers sent in for competition, Alexander J. Ellis, of London, himself famous in these matters, wrote of it in the following terms: "I found it one of the greatest intellectual treats which I have had for a long time. I do not know at all what the opinions of the other judges may be, but as no conditions of secrecy were imposed on me, I may state that I have given my vote for it very strongly."

Five years later appeared "Affixes to English Words," which claims to be the key to the analysis of one hundred thousand words. This was thus noticed in the *Contemporary Review* of London, July, 1867: "Mr. Haldeman has compressed into an elegantly-printed volume . . . a collection more rational, complete, and exhaustive of the component parts of our language than we have had any good right to hope for within the present century; . . . a most practical, useful work . . . absolutely indispensable to systematic and thorough students of language."

Here is an extract from a private letter: "I consider your 'Analytical Orthography' what the Germans call 'Ein Epoche Machendes Buch,' and your 'Affixes' to the student of English what the saw is to the carpenter." —*W. H. and Brown, Esq., Baltimore, 1874.*

But it is impossible to notice all Dr. Haldeman's publications in detail; the complete list contains nearly one hundred and fifty separate titles. His "Pennsylvania Dutch" was prepared at the request of the Philological Society of London, and appeared in 1872; "Outlines of Etymology" was issued in 1877, "Word-Building" in 1881. His works on language amount to over thirty titles. He had also for many years contemplated writing an etymological dictionary, and had done much work towards this end, which he did not live to finish. He was in correspondence with Noah Webster, and that veteran credits him with many words and definitions in his dictionary. He was also engaged on the "National Dictionary," published by the University Publishing Company of New York; on Lippincott's late edition of " Worcester's Dictionary," Philadelphia; and was associate editor of "Johnson's Cyclopedia," New York, for which he wrote many articles.

¹These lectures were delivered before the Smithsonian Institution in 1849, at the request of Professor Henry.

He was one of the earliest in this country to agitate the necessity of a spelling reform. "He was a member in 1875," writes Professor F. A. March, of Lafayette College, "of the first committee raised by the American Philological Association to consider the reform of English spelling. He presided at the International Convention in behalf of the Amendment of English Orthography, held at Philadelphia in July, 1876, and took a leading part in shaping its proceedings. At this convention the Spelling Reform Association was organized, and Dr. Haldeman was one of the vice-presidents. He was also one of the committee on the alphabet and on new spelling. He was a regular attendant at all accessible meetings of the association, often presiding, always contributing papers, and making the discussions lively by constant timely comment, learned, trenchant, and mirth-provoking. He also contributed freely with pen and money to the advancement of the cause in every direction. His address to the American Philological Association at the close of his presidency of that association in 1877 was devoted mainly to this reform. He was strongly in favor of pushing for the thorough adoption of the Continental values of our letters."

In 1851, Dr. Haldeman was elected a member of the British and American Phonetic Council, which was concerned with phonography, pronunciation, and an improved orthography of English. Here, however, he stood alone in his views. "Believing that an alphabet should be cosmopolitan, he opposed all perversions, and would have everything reduced to the Latin standard, even to assigning the power of English W to V, and Y to J, saying, 'Any course but one proceeding upon some such broad principle of justice would tend to give a different alphabet to every language. Musicians have a notation which is uniform throughout the world, why should not the cultivators of literature have the same?'"

As early as 1850, Mr. Haldeman, impatient at the slow movement of the world in this direction, undertook a spelling reform in his own writings, sending in his contributions to Heck's "Iconographic Encyclopedia" clothed in the new guise. A friend, Spencer F. Baird, now of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, thus describes the effect it produced: "Garigue (a publisher of New York having the work in charge, is in raptures with your manuscript, but swears at the orthography, which took him eight hours to correct. . . . He has read every word with the greatest interest, and is more than satisfied." This same Garigue, in one of his letters, thanks Mr. Haldeman for the "love" with which he worked.

Archæology was the latest study which engaged Dr. Haldeman's attention. Having been ordered to take exercise for his health, he carried out a design long contemplated of digging for Indian relics in what is now known as the Chikis Rock Retreat. Here, in a shallow cave formed by the anticlinal axis of the rock, within the grounds of his own residence,

he found the interesting collection which he presented to the American Philosophical Society, and fully described in a paper read before that body June 21, 1878. This monograph, "On the Contents of a Rock Retreat in Southeastern Pennsylvania," has been published by the society since Dr. Haldeman's death, illustrated by fifteen large quarto plates. A first brief memoir on this discovery had been sent to the Congrès International des Americanistes, which met in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in 1877, and was published by them in their proceedings. Seven other papers were published by him on archæology during the short period of life which now remained to him.

Under the head of miscellaneous may be mentioned "Tours of a Chess Knight," 1864; "Rhymes of the Poets," 1868; "Modern Spiritism," *Penn Monthly*, 1877, "American Dictionaries," 1867; "Sketch of the Natural History of Lancaster County," 1844, Rupp's "History of Lancaster County," chapter xiii.; "Outline of the Zoology of Pennsylvania," in Trego's "Geography of the State," 1843, and about thirty others.

That he was received as an authority by authorities as well as by the public numerous private letters show. He was credited by Drs. Holbrook and Binney, in their respective works on "Reptiles" and "Land Mollusca," for specimens and notes furnished. The latter asks in a letter, "Could you not manage to run over my list and suggest any changes?" P. A. Brown, 1852, writes: "I wish you were within speaking distance, so that more time was allowed that I might submit it (his manuscript) to you before publishing." Agassiz, 1853: "I long to see your work on etymology. I have always been delighted with the originality with which you treat those subjects;" and again, speaking to Dr. Holbrook at the annual scientific meeting held at Troy, N. Y., that year, he said, "That man Haldeman has an idea behind every word he utters." Selick De Vere acknowledges his assistance in his "Americanisms," 1871: "More than once I have tried to sit down and thank you for your last and most valuable contribution to my collection of Americanisms."

Letters of inquiry from all parts of the country,—publishers asking opinions of books; writers begging information; teachers with a pronunciation to be settled or some knotty point to be unraveled; naturalists forwarding packages of shells, insects, or minerals for identification; farmers and others sending clays to be analyzed; learned societies submitting manuscripts to his examination; requests for lectures; requests for articles in his own "imitable style" on the most heterogeneous subjects; requests for data for "scientific popular newspaper articles; requests for reviews from editors, and more pathetic requests from struggling talent, all poured in upon him. And this not alone in the States; he had correspondents as far as the Cape of Good Hope, in Russia,

Sweden, Norway, France, Switzerland, Germany, and England.

He returned this confidence in his knowledge by an unbounded liberality in giving of it to all who asked. No letter remained unanswered, no request unfilled that it was possible for him to grant. A gentleman who met him casually when traveling in Mississippi, J. M. Preston, Esq., wrote in 1850: "I well remember your ability and your willingness to communicate information to the ignorant or only partially learned (if such can be called learned at all) out of the rich store-house of your mind, . . . and that you possess an immense amount of information in detail—the best kind of information—on almost all subjects." A scholar to whom he lent a rare book thanks him in these words: "It is almost my bread and butter, the light of my eyes, and the joy of my heart. I do not think I can procure another copy either for love or money." And not only books were lent; he offers one the illustrations to a set of lectures he was then delivering, and the manuscript of the lectures themselves, modestly adding, "If you think it proper to consult them."

He took great interest in education, and in his young days was always ready to lecture before lyceums, and later before teachers' institutes. At the meeting of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association in Washington after his death many of the members spoke feelingly of the assistance he had rendered them.

Yet Professor Haldeman was considered a severe critic, and so he was where falsehood and pretension were concerned; but he was as rigid with himself as with others. He spared no labor to acquire facts. Eminently truthful, he detested what he called "wild assertion." It was the habit of writing without sufficient preparation or with willful perversion that he condemned. It was the "quackery" in literature that he denounced, and there his interest in the subject forced him to be inflexible. But no one was more conscientious in giving others their due, or more ready to aid any one with or without credit. The number of learned societies to which he was elected is a noticeable proof of the standing which he enjoyed:

To the Entomological Society of Stettin, Prussia, 1839; Société Cuvierienne, Paris, 1842; Natural History Society of Nuremberg, 1849; Imperial Economic Society of St. Petersburg, Russia, 1857; Philological Society of London, England, 1872; Société des Américanistes, Belgium, 1876.

In this country he was elected member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, in 1837; to the Entomological Society of Pennsylvania of which he was one of the founders in 1842; to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1844; to the National Academy of Science, Washington, in 1876, and to some thirty more which want of space forbids mentioning, besides being an honorary

member of lyceums, literary societies, and college societies through all the States.

He was also chosen Professor of Zoology in the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in 1841; chemist and geologist to the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, 1852; occupied the chair of Natural History in the University of Pennsylvania from 1850 to 1853; the same position in Delaware College, Newark, 1855-58, and that of Comparative Philology in the University of Pennsylvania from 1876 to the time of his death, the same university conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

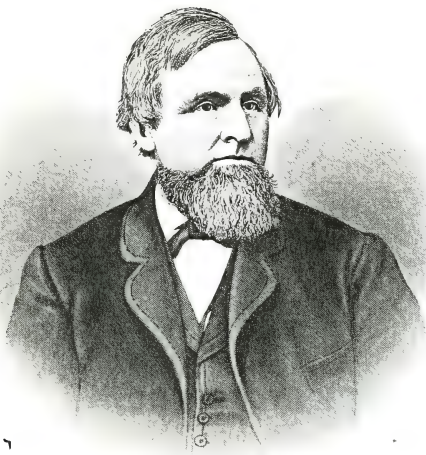
Professor Haldeman traveled abroad in 1859, '61, '62, '66, and '75, visiting England, Ireland, Wales, and the Continent. His time was spent in the library of the British Museum, London, the Magazine and Government Libraries in Paris, at the Propaganda in Rome, about old book stalls and shops, and in all kinds of out of the way places, studying languages, dialects, or pronunciations from the natives themselves, none of which escaped his sensitive ear, nor could not be reproduced by his flexible organs of speech. Thus he heard Hawaiian at Liverpool, and from Queen Emma of the Sandwich Islands, who was in London at the time of his visit there in 1866; Gudgeon from a Parsee in Paris, the languages of the Tonga Islands and Courdish from natives studying at the Propaganda College at Rome.

Though born of Protestant parents, Mr. Haldeman was a sincere and practical Catholic, having joined that faith after due consideration when about the age of thirty; but in all things he was liberal.

In person Mr. Haldeman was about five feet seven inches high, with small, well-formed hands and feet, a large and remarkably round head, giving great breadth across from ear to ear, high forehead, Roman nose, full lips, black eyes, and in youth a quantity of black hair, which at his death was of snowy whiteness. Long before it was usual in the States he wore a moustache and beard, not for adornment, but for convenience. His movements were rapid, his disposition cheerful, his general health excellent, his physiological temperament bilious, and his interest in his pursuits unflagging to the end of his life.

In politics Mr. Haldeman was a Democrat; his sympathy was always with order and liberty. In his youth he often spoke at political meetings, and was ready to do what he was able to advance the interests of the country. Once, on returning from Europe, being asked if he had been presented to any of the crowned heads, he replied, "Oh, no! I went to see people of endurance and learning."

Dr. Haldeman's death took place suddenly at seven o'clock, Friday evening, Sept. 10, 1880. On returning from the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Boston, August 25d, he complained of fatigue, but insisted on occupying his library as usual. A physician was in attendance, but apprehended no danger until the fatal



James H. Myers



H. H. Home

moment arrived. He was seated before his study table until a few hours before his death. Paralysis of the heart appeared to be the immediate cause. He left a wife, two sons, and two daughters to mourn his loss.

The following words, spoken of Professor Haldeman by Dr. Morris, at the next meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which took place at Cincinnati after his death, seem appropriate here:

"He was no ordinary man whom you might compliment with a passing respectful obituary notice,—in science and letters he was a great man."

Biographical notices of Dr. Haldeman will be found in "Men of the Time," London, 1865; "Allibone's Dictionary of Authors," 1858; "Appleton's Encyclopedia," "Johnson's Cyclopaedia," and a list of seventy-three of his works are given by Agassiz in his "Bibliographia Zoologica et Geologica," 1852.

HON. JAMES MYERS.

Isaac Myers (or Ismach Mier, as originally spelled), great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, emigrated from Prussia to America, and founded the town of Myerstown, in Lebanon County, Pa., in 1768. He built and lived at the old homestead, still standing, which at that early day was surrounded by forests, and at one period used as a fort, to which the settlers fled for protection from the Indians. He was the magistrate of his district, and having incurred the enmity of some malicious person, was fatally shot while sitting with his back to a window in a neighboring inn, to which he was summoned ostensibly on business, in the fortieth year of his age. Isaac Myers left five daughters—Mrs. William Heister, Mrs. Reilly, Mrs. Reigert, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Luther—and one son, John. The oldest son of the latter, who was also named John, was born Feb. 6, 1789, and died March 9, 1846. John Myers was married to Miss Catharine Maria Lyon, their third son being the subject of this sketch.

James Myers was born at Myerstown, Lebanon Co., Pa., Nov. 25, 1820. His early youth was spent upon the farm and as assistant in the transportation of grain, which his father was largely engaged in handling. In the year 1837, at the age of seventeen, he embarked in mercantile ventures on his own account. A few years later he was engaged in mining coal at Pine Grove, Schuylkill Co. In 1841 he removed to Columbia, Lancaster Co., and began the manufacture of pig-iron, being the pioneer in the use of anthracite coal as fuel on the Susquehanna River. Afterward, in connection with Dr. George N. Eckert, of Philadelphia, and Daniel Stine, of Myerstown, Mr. Myers erected the Donegal Furnace, near Marietta, which was successfully operated by him until his death. In October, 1842, he was married to a Miss Elizabeth W. Kunkel, a granddaughter of the well-known

Christian Kunkel, one of Harrisburg's earliest settlers, and representing one of the oldest and most respected families of that section. Their children are Hallie M., wife of Dr. J. F. Cottrel; Emily Eckert, wife of Clement M. Brown, of Philadelphia; Miss Clara G., and John A.

Mr. Myers was born and reared in the German Reformed Church, but later connected himself with the Presbyterian denomination, and for several years before his death filled the office of ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church of Columbia. In politics he was a Republican, and, as his business implies, a protectionist, who practically devoted himself to the dignifying of American industry and the protecting of American labor. Being a man of wealth and influence, he was often solicited to accept political office. These overtures he frequently declined, but was once induced to be a candidate for representative in the Legislature of his State, when he was triumphantly elected.

Mr. Myers was a man of imposing presence and a most genial nature. His business principles were as solid and reliable as the pig-iron of his furnace. During some of his business projects previous to the construction of the Donegal Furnace he became financially embarrassed, but speedily made settlement with his creditors in the most honorable manner, paying all his obligations, principal and interest, in full. In this connection his own words may be quoted: "If I knew of one dollar of an old debt, I would drive twenty miles to pay it." Mr. Myers died at his home, "Norwood," in the suburbs of Columbia, on the 22d day of October, 1872. In his life he was universally respected, and his death was greatly regretted. Among the foremost self-made men of Pennsylvania in her representative iron industry, there is no more honorable name than that of James Myers, of Donegal Furnace. In his death the State has lost one of her most upright business men and best of citizens.

MICHAEL B. MOORE.

The grandfather of Mr. Moore was Michael, born November, 1766, in Penn township, Lancaster Co., where the early years of his life were spent. He was married to Margaretta Gross, whose birth occurred March 22, 1766, in the same township. Their children were five, of whom Magdalena (Mrs. Hoffman), Michael, and Rebecca (Mrs. Stelman) survived. Mr. Moore died in August, 1843, in his seventy-seventh year, and his wife Oct. 25, 1857, in her ninety-second year.

Their son, Michael, was born March 18, 1794, in Penn township, and married Elizabeth Hertzler, of Rapho township. Their children were George, Michael H., Rebecca, Elizabeth, Susan, John H., Martin, Harriet, and three who died in infancy. In politics, Mr. Moore was an Old-Lane Whig and later a Republican. His religious creed was that of the Lutheran

Church, of which he was a member. His death occurred, after a life devoted to agriculture, on the 14th of February, 1866, in his seventy-second year. Michael Hertzler, his son, was born Jan. 19, 1819, in Penn township, where his youthful days were spent. His limited opportunities for education were afforded at the nearest school in Rapho township, which required a daily walk of two and a half miles. He devoted his energies to farm-labor until his twenty-third year, when a desire to lead a more independent career prompted him to make a Western tour, where he engaged in the purchase of cattle.

In 1846 he became purchaser of the mill-site of which he is the present owner. The business of milling has been conducted by him with signal success, his financial transactions having escaped the disasters involved in two serious panics. He is also largely engaged in other mercantile transactions.

Mr. Moore was married, Nov. 15, 1860, to Barbara S., daughter of Joseph Stoner, of Helen township, York Co. Their children are Ella S., Phares S., and Alice B. He is a director of the First National Bank of Lancaster and also of the Columbia and Chestnut Hill Turnpike Company. In politics he is a Republican, but not an aspirant for office. He was baptized in the Lutheran faith, but is now a supporter of the Church of the Mennonites.

JACOB B. GARBER.

Three Garber brothers, Swiss Mennonites in faith, came to America soon after the organization of the county. Two of these brothers settled in Virginia, while the third located in Hempfield, Lancaster Co., three miles east of Wright's Ferry. He had a son, Christian, who remained upon his father's farm, married, and had children,—Andrew (who removed to York County), Christian, John (who settled in Kansas), Abraham (who resided in York County), Ann who married Michael Segrist, and a daughter who married a Weidman, of Manor township.

Andrew, on the occasion of the battle of Brandywine, was returning home with his team, after drawing wheat to Newport, when he was surrounded by Federal soldiers, who crowded into the wagon, mounted the horses, and hung from every available spot, while they forced him to carry them beyond the reach of the victorious enemy.

Christian, of this number, married a Miss Segrist, and settled upon his father's farm. He had one son, Jacob B., the subject of this sketch, who was born, in the year 1809, on the farm now owned by him, on which his great-grandfather settled, the residence being the third in succession built upon the place. He was educated at the common school of the neighborhood, and before attaining his majority displayed a marked taste for the study of botany. In 1832 he erected a green-house, said to be the first established in the State west of Philadelphia. Here he has daily

until the present time devoted some hours to his favorite pursuit, and has from time to time gathered many rare exotics. Sixty years ago he contributed a series of valuable articles to the *American Farmer* on the "Cureulio," and was a much-esteemed writer in the columns of the *Germantown Telegraph*, whose editor, Mr. Freas, was a warm personal friend, and the *Farmers' Cabinet*, published in Philadelphia. He treated a subject with terseness and common sense, and at once reached the ears of his readers. Many of his practical suggestions were adopted by florists and nurserymen in Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities with success. To this plain and unpretentious farmer the present generation are largely indebted for many choice fruits and rare plants. In 1846, in connection with Eli Bowen, he established the *Lancaster County Farmer*, which was devoted, as the name implies, to the interests of the farming community. It had, however, but a brief existence, and proved financially unsuccessful. Mr. Garber is the principal stockholder in the Lancaster and Susquehanna Turnpike Company, and has for many years been one of its directors.

He was married to Miss Susan Stauffer, and has children as follows: Lemuel, who married Barbara Mellinger, and had a son and a daughter; Henry, who resides in Baltimore, Md., and has five children; John A., residing in Donegal, who married Miss Herr, and has seven children; Mary Ann; Abraham, who was a physician, and at an early age displayed a taste for botany and chemistry. He traveled extensively in Cuba and Florida, and gathered specimens for Dr. Grant and Lafayette College, and died of consumption in Cuba in 1882. Hiram, who manages the farm of his father, and is a successful raiser of blooded stock, making fine horses a specialty; and Fanny, married to William H. Grove. Mr. Garber takes pleasure in recalling the fact that not a foot of ground has been sold from the farm upon which he lives, other than for public improvements, since his great-grandfather first settled upon it.

CHAPTER LX.

EAST LANPETER TOWNSHIP.¹

EAST LANPETER, prior to 1841, formed, with West Lampeter, the original township of Lampeter, which was laid out in 1729. As originally laid out it was very large; the part now comprising East Lampeter was settled by Palatine Germans and English Friends, and the lower part, or West Lampeter, by Swiss Palatine Germans, and Scotch-Irish. The contrast of the township, and the diversity of opinion on many points of township government, caused the

¹ By Francis Gibbons.



JACOB GARBER.

separation of the township in 1811. East Lampeter at present has the form of a parallelogram, and lies diagonally across the county. It is bounded on the north and northeast by the townships of Upper Leacock and Leacock, east by Leacock, southeast and south by Paradise and Strasburg, southwest by West Lampeter, and west by Lancaster townships. This township lies wholly in three valleys,—the valley of Conestoga on the west, Mill Creek Valley in the centre, and Pequea in the eastern part. These valleys are divided by small ridges only, as there are not any hills worth calling such. The Conestoga is the only creek which has any affluents worth mentioning; these are Stauffer's Run and Bard's Run. The other creeks receive nothing but a few small springs in their course, and on account of this the township is not very well watered. The soil is a rich lime-stone loam, but is not able to withstand droughts or long series of dry summers. There are no longer any forests worth mentioning in this township, as the wonderful fertility of the soil, and the great profits arising from the culture of tobacco, have caused the unwise destruction of the forests. The total area of this township is about twenty-one square miles.

The water-courses have shown such great diminution within the last few years that the attention of scientists has been called to this fact, and all have attributed it to the destruction of the forests, as they asserted that this township was a wooded plain when the early settlers came. The oldest tree cut upon the tract of one of the early settlers was found to have been thirty years old at the landing of Penn, and James Smith (early settler) could see the deer from the present village of Smoketown to New Strasburg, showing that there was no heavy timber at that time. It was generally conceded that the Indians had burnt off the timber, for as soon as the land was taken up by settlers it became covered with forests.

From what place the township took its name was for some time a matter of doubt. Some historians asserted that it was named from a man named Peter, who was lame; but it takes its name from the town of Lampeter, in Wales, which is quite an important town, and the seat of St. David's College.

Early Settlers.—Within the limits of this township was one London tract of five thousand five hundred and fifty-three acres, and part on another tract of five thousand seven hundred acres. In 1699, William Penn granted to a number of London merchants the right to survey and hold for colonization sixty thousand acres of land. This land was surveyed in large tracts at different times, called London Company's Land, or London tracts. The following names are those of the actual settlers, as many who took out warrants did not get patents, and some who got patents never became settlers, but sold their rights to others.

Philip Ferree, Hans Graff, Peter Leman, James Smith, John Steer, William McNabb, Joseph Steer,

James Gibbons, William Evans, John Hendrickstone, Andreas Soldenrick, Jacob Landis, Joseph Buckwalter, Michael Danner, Felix Landis, Benjamin Witmer, John Hess, Joseph Dawner, John Musgrove, William Willis, Derrick Jansler, Peter Yorke, Martin Bare, John Graff, Hans Brand, Jacob Graff, Jacob Mayer, were pioneers.

With regard to these early settlers but little can now be told, as many of the Palatine families have not been strict in the registration of deeds, and very few churches keep good records. In giving sketches of these pioneers I shall begin at the eastern end of the township and proceed westward to Bridgeport on the Conestoga.

Philip Ferree, Abraham Duboise, of Ulster County, N. Y., was a Huguenot, and received a patent for a tract of one thousand acres, a small part of which is in East Lampeter township, and of that I shall speak. He left half of this land by will to his daughter Leah (who had married Philip Ferree) during her life only, and after her death to her children. The brothers and sisters of Leah Duboise Ferree released to her and her husband all their claims upon the property, and on July 2, 1752, Philip Ferree and Leah, his wife, gave to their youngest son, Joel Ferree, three hundred thirty-three and a half acres of land, and one hundred acres of this land were sold on March 30, 1789, to Jacob Souder. Seventy acres of this tract in East Lampeter township are still in possession of a descendant, Joel L. Leightner, Esq., who resides on the old Ferree homestead at Soudersburg, which was built in 1795.

Hans Graff. The land adjoining the Ferree tract was one of the numerous tracts taken up by Hans Graff. He was the founder of Graff or Grathal Dale, in Earl township.

Peter Leman received a patent for four hundred acres of land in 1723, came here and lived, and by will dated April 29, 1741, granted this land to his sons, Isaac and Daniel. This family of Lemans are correctly supposed to have been Huguenots; and entirely distinct from the family of Lehman. Peter Leman's descendants still reside in the county.

James Smith was an English Friend who settled in this county in 1723 on a patent granted by the London Company. He lived on this land until Dec. 24, 1761, when he died, and his family came into possession of the property. His family lived here for some years when they sold their property and moved to Chester County, where his descendants reside.

Joseph Steer, William McNabb, and John Steer were Friends who took patents in 1723 for the land lying west of James Smith and south of James Gibbons. Joseph Steer took out a patent for two hundred acres, and in 1749 sold some to the Friends' meeting-house at Bird-in-Hand, and finally in 1768 disposed of all their lands to Jacob Witmer and John Witmer, and moved to Virginia.

William McNabb received a patent for two hun-

dred acres, and in 1748 died, leaving it by will to his son, John McNabb, who in 1779 gave two acres to the Friends' meeting-house in Bird-in-Hand. John McNabb disposed of all his lands and removed from the county, very likely to Virginia, as there was quite a movement of Friends in that direction shortly before the Revolution.

Of John Steer no records remain with this exception, that John V. Bachel sold his grant of two hundred acres to William Hamilton in 1748, only having had possession for fourteen years. In looking over the old surveys it is almost impossible to tell where the lines between the McNabb and Steer properties lay. The house now occupied by Benjamin B. Groff, near Bushong's mill, lay on one of these tracts. The eastern part of that house is very old, but all dates and records of it have been lost.

James Gibbons bought from Elizabeth Whartnaby, of England, one thousand acres of land in 1723. James lived at Westtown township, Chester Co., and never came to this county, but his son, Joseph Gibbons, took this land from his father's estate, and with some more, surveyed from the London Company's land, had a patent issued to him in 1732. This land remained uncultivated until the marriage of James Gibbons, son of Joseph, and grandson of the original James, in 1756.

In that year James Gibbons and Deborah Hoopes Gibbons came to this county to live, and built a log cabin on the banks of Mill Creek, north of the present mill property of Amos Bushong. On Nov. 27, 1757, he laid the corner-stone of his house. He was an innkeeper before and during the Revolutionary war, was a surveyor and scrivener and justice of the peace, and was also an ardent patriot during the Revolution. He was very desirous of taking part in that great conflict, having been tendered the colonelcy of a regiment, but the overseers of Friends' Meeting and his family dissuaded him from his purpose. His descendants still occupy part of this tract of land.

William Evans. Col. John Evans, of London, was appointed Governor of the province, and came over in 1716. He received a patent for one thousand acres of land, and on March 5, 1716, sold it to John Moore, Esq., of Philadelphia. By deed bearing date Sept. 4, 1730, John Moore granted this tract to William Evans. Col. John Evans was a Calvinist, but William Evans, his relative, and the first settler of this land, was a Friend. At what time this family became Friends is not known, but the first William Evans was a quite prominent Friend, as were his family for several generations. The Evans family occupied this property for many years. In 1845 the last male descendant of William Evans living on this tract, Aaron S. Evans, died, and his family sold the property and moved West.

Rebecca Evans, sister of Aaron S., owned part of this original tract at the time of her death in 1878. Upon this tract there are three stone houses in a per-

fect state of preservation at present. The oldest, the old William Evans house, stands upon a road leading from the public school house at Smoketown to the old Philadelphia turnpike. The other two houses were built by the sons of William Evans, and both stand upon the turnpike.

The following settlers took lands in the London Company's tract, situated in the central, western, and southern parts of the township. This tract contained five thousand five hundred and fifty-three acres:

John Hendrickstone acquired a patent for one hundred and fifty acres immediately west of the Col. John Evans tract, but disposed of his land immediately to Benjamin Witmer, Jr., whose father, Benjamin Witmer, was the land agent in this tract for the London Company.

Andreas Solderich, or Andrews Seldomridge, as now spelled, received the land upon the old provincial road lying west of John Hendrickstone and east of the Landis tract, by patent dated March 14, 1722. This tract contained two hundred acres. Andreas Solderich held this for twenty-five years, when he sold to Louis Boughwalter, Feb. 6, 1747. Andreas Solderich moved into Leacock, and is very possibly the ancestor of the present family of Seldomridge.

Doris Boughwalter, widow of Louis, sold this land to Abraham Boughwalter, her son, Feb. 3, 1777. Whether any of this land belongs to the family of Buckwalter it is impossible to say, as the records of the Palatines are quite imperfect.

Jacob Landis. In Taylor's surveys of the old patent tracts, Jacob Landis is said to have taken out the patent for a tract, but in the records of the Landis family, which are very voluminous, the original patentee was Benjamin Landis, a Swiss Mennonite preacher. He came to this country and received a patent for this land in 1718. He had but one son, Benjamin Landis, Jr., who had four sons, one of whom was named Benjamin. In every generation since there has been a Benjamin, and the name of Jacob is less common. From all the records extant there is sufficient proof that the name on the old surveys was a mistake, and that Benjamin Landis received the patent from the London Company. A grandson of the original Benjamin moved into Landis Valley, in Manheim township, and is the common ancestor of the Landis family there. Part of this land remains in the possession of the Landis family at present, as Henry N. Landis, a descendant in the fifth generation, occupies the old Landis homestead. The original tract contained two hundred and twelve acres.

Benjamin Witmer. The Witmer family seem to have been persons of distinction in early times, as the subject of this sketch was agent for the London Land Company. Benjamin Witmer, as then spelt, received a patent for two hundred and sixty-five acres from the London Company in 1722. This land was situated on both sides of the provincial road, and the Horse-Shoe road was laid out through it. In

1746 it passed by will into the possession of his son, John Whitmore. As Benjamin Witmer was an alien, his son had his patent confirmed by the Hons. John and Richard Penn, under the Governorship of James Hamilton, in 1762. John Witmer died in 1790, and by will left this land to his sons, Henry and Abraham. There is a fine stone house, still used as a dwelling-house, on this property, built, as the tablet says, by H. W. & M. W. im jahr 1773. Henry Witmer moved to Lancaster, and sold his land to his brother Abraham, who also resided in Lancaster, by deed dated 15th day of April, 1806. Some historians assert that the Witmer family were Huguenots, but we find no evidence thereof in any of the old deeds or by the way they spell their name. The name with all its changes was written with the German character for almost half a century after their coming to this country.

Joseph Boughwaller, a Palatine, received a patent in 1723 for a tract of land lying on Mill Creek, south of the William Evans tract. A mill and a large log house were built on this land by Joseph Boughwaller and his son John. The mill, after having remained in the possession of the family for eighty years, was sold, but the old Buckwaller homestead property remains in the family. This old log house was torn down quite recently, but the large stone dwelling now standing was built about 1798 or 1800. The homestead is now occupied by George Buckwaller, a descendant. This old house was a hotel for many years, but now is used as a private dwelling. The name of this old hotel was "The Running Pump."

Felix Landis was an old patentee under the London Company, having acquired four hundred acres of land by patent in 1723. He granted part of this property to John Binckley, as then written, who appears to have been a relative. John Binckley died intestate in 1757, leaving three sons, Felix, Henry, and Johnson Binckley. At the division of the property Felix Binckley took the water-right and land adjoining, and in 1767 built the mill. Felix died in this county, and as there are many graves of Binckleys at Mellinger's graveyard, it is fair to suppose that he was buried there also, although no stone bearing his name can be found. After the death of Felix Binckley his immediate family moved to Dauphin County and bought a farm at the junction of the Swatara and Spring Run, where their descendants still reside. This property remained in a collateral branch of the family for some time after the movement of the family of Felix, the builder of the mill. There is a stone dwelling-house upon this mill property, supposed to have been built by Felix or John Binckley, but it has no authentic date, as all records have been lost. Of the descendants of Felix Landis there are no records, as the present large Landis family trace their descent from Benjamin Landis.

Martin Bare. The early survey of this land was made in the name of Hanse Snider, but in 1723

Martin Bare and Elizabeth, his wife, received a patent for this tract. Whether they acquired the original survey by purchase or not is not recorded. In 1757, Martin Bare sold this tract to his son, Christian Bare. Martin Mellinger married the daughter of Christian Bare, and acquired the property by will. Martin (born 1755, died 1844) seems to have been a man of great prominence in the Mennonite Church, as the meeting-house which was built upon land given by Christian Bare to the Mennonite congregation is named from Martin Mellinger. He married a widow, Elizabeth Denlinger, and having lost his only son, Martin Mellinger, in 1801, left this property by will to his step-son, Abraham Denlinger, whose son resides on the property at present. Martin Bare seems to have been a man of great foresight, and to have done everything which he undertook well. The old Bare homestead is used as a dwelling-house at present by Benjamin Denlinger, and is in a state of perfect preservation.

Jacob Graff. This tract was first surveyed for Peter Yorkee by order of the London Company. In 1722 Peter Yorkee sold all his rights to Jacob Graff, of New Strasburg. Whether Jacob Graff resided on this land is not known, but it is supposed he did not, as in the deed for this property which he gave to Theophilus Hartman in 1743 he was described as a resident of New Strasburg. This tract contained two hundred and twelve acres, and at the death of Theophilus Hartman, his son, Christian Hartman, took part of the tract and resided upon it until his death in 1825. The residue was sold by the administrators of Theophilus to Henry Yank, tanner, of Lancaster, and Frederick Shindle in 1769.

Henry Yank sold his land to Frederick Shindle, who disposed of his lands by deed of sale to his brother, George Shindle, about 1775. George Shindle died in 1820, and left it by will to his daughter, Mrs. Metzger, who left it by will to her son, the present owner, Michael S. Metzger.

After the death of Christian Hartman in 1825, his son-in-law, Jacob Rohrer, took one hundred acres at the settlement of the estate, and the residue was disposed of at public sale to persons out of the family. The son of Jacob Rohrer occupies this property at present.

On the property which belongs to M. S. Metzger there is a very old house, supposed to have been built by Theophilus Hartman, as when the Shindle family received the property they moved into it, and their descendants have had possession of it ever since.

The Graff tract was north of the provincial road, in the present village of Bridgeport.

With Jacob Graff ends all the records we have concerning the early settlers. The Musgroves gave their name to a road which led from the present village of West Enterprise to the vicinity of the village of Eden.

The Downers kept their property, as far as can be

learned, for some time, but we could not find any authentic records of them.

In writing of these early settlers we have called them Palatines, except in a few cases where they seem to have come directly from Switzerland. These Germans were all originally Swiss, but on account of religious troubles they had left their native land and taken refuge in the Palatinate. In all the old patents they are spoken of as Palatines. The Palatinate seems to have been the one spot dedicated to freedom of thought for many years. The Electors Palatine were noble and generous men, and for many years Protestants. The Elector Frederick, who befriended many Swiss, was son-in-law of George I. of England, and enjoyed the friendship and protection of the English people during the reigns of Anne and George I. After the death of Frederick the election fell into the hands of the Catholic princes of Germany, and the Protestants lost a good and faithful friend.

Friends and Palatines during the Revolutionary War.—Much has been said concerning the action of the Friends and Palatines with regard to the Revolutionary war. They have been stigmatized as Tories and secret emissaries of King George. The testimonies of Friends and Palatines with regard to the bearing of arms were identical, and in this my defense of these, my fellow-countrymen, I shall include both religious societies. These people have always held the doctrine that the duties they owe to God are far superior to those they owe kings or rulers. They also keep this belief sacredly and apply it to all the duties of life, and, as the meek and lowly Jesus said, "If thine enemy smite thee upon the right cheek, turn unto him the left also," their most prominent testimony has been that one against bearing arms, and no consistent member of these religious bodies ever went to war. The Mennonites have always paid their war taxes, but many Friends have not considered it consistent to help support a war or to fight in one. Holding such principles as these it was impossible for these people to take part in the Revolutionary struggle. They were non-associators, and took no part in the Revolution. We have not been able to ascertain whether any Palatines in this township became involved with the authorities on account of their anti-war spirit, but if any Mennonite minister had been arrested for treason merely on account of his conscientious scruples with regard to bearing arms, it would have been his religious duty to suffer the full penalty of the law. Of the Friends in this township, James Gibbons was quite a prominent Revolutionist, and on that account was not a very strict Friend; Abraham Gibbons, the brother of James, was a prominent minister among Friends, and took no part in public affairs, and was opposed to paying taxes to support the war. On account of these opinions, during the darkest hours of the war in 1777, Abraham Gibbons was arrested, taken to Chester County, and kept prisoner for some time by the

Provincial authorities. After some months he was brought back to Lancaster County and released about ten miles south of his home, near Bird-in-Hand Hotel. At this late day it is almost impossible to judge of the great straits in which the patriots were placed. No doubt they thought that all who were not in full sympathy with the war were Tories and in secret league with Great Britain. Abraham Gibbons loved not his country less but his God more, and on his death-bed his conscience approved his actions; what more can be asked? The Mennonites of the present day are not allowed to perform military duty, and one instance of this testimony was shown lately by the arrival at Philadelphia of a large number of Russian-German Mennonites, who had left their homes in Russia rather than serve in the armies and the hospitals of the Czar.

Thoroughfares.—There are only two roads in this township which were laid out through proprietary edicts,—the old road which was laid out from the Delaware to the Susquehanna, and the Horse-Shoe road, which ran from a point on the old road on the tract of Benjamin Witmer northeasterly to Leacock.

The width of the old road when first surveyed was sixty feet, but the increase of population and the great rise in the price of land has caused this ancient thoroughfare to be encroached upon to such an extent that in some places in this township it is not more than half its original width. The great turnpike between Philadelphia and Lancaster, finished in 1798, passes through this township, and has on it two toll-houses,—one at Witmer's Bridge, and the other at Greenland.

There are two short turnpikes in this township. The road running from Strasburg borough to Lancaster has been macadamized from Strasburg to its junction with the old turnpike, about two miles from the toll-house at Bridgeport, and the old road has been macadamized from the point where the Horse-Shoe road joins it to Bridgeport, where the turnpike and old road join. So effectually have corporations succeeded in getting possession of all the thoroughfares leading to Lancaster, that unless people would ford the Conestoga at a point opposite Reonk's mill, in Lancaster township, no one can reach Lancaster without being heavily taxed.

The old road crosses Mill Creek on a good wooden, covered bridge, built by the county commissioners. The only defect there is in the construction of this bridge is its width, it not being wide enough for two carriages to pass.

The old Philadelphia turnpike crosses Mill Creek at the village of Greenland on a fine stone bridge, built by the county commissioners, but after these two thoroughfares join they pass over the Conestoga Creek on one of the finest bridges in the State. This bridge is so old, and the circumstances concerning it of so much interest, that we subjoin a sketch of its history.

On the second day of September, 1787, the Legislature of the State, under the Governorship of Thomas Mifflin, passed an act for establishing and building a bridge across Conestoga Creek in Lancaster County, on the great road leading from the city of Philadelphia to the then borough of Lancaster, and by the first section of this act Abraham Witmer was authorized to erect this bridge, and when it was erected, he and his heirs and assigns were authorized to demand and receive toll.

The second section provides that the toll levied shall be as follows: "For every Coach, Landau, Chariot, Phaeton, Wagon, or other four wheeled Carriage, the sum of one Shilling and sixpence; For every Chaise, riding Chair, Cart, or other two wheeled Carriage Nine Pence; For every Sled, one Shilling; For every single horse and rider, four Pence; Foot Passengers, two pence; and one penny for every head of horned Cattle, Sheep or Swine crossing the same."

Section 3 provides that a passage twenty feet wide, in a direct and straight line, on the north side and at both ends of said bridge, be left free, open, and clear of every incumbrance or interruption whatsoever. A supplement to the above was passed by the Legislature on the 4th of April, 1798, making it obligatory on Abraham Witmer to remove the old wooden bridge which had crossed the creek at this point prior to the building of the stone bridge, and leave a passage-way twenty feet wide at both sides of the bridge, so that all persons not wishing to pass over the new bridge could be free to pass and repass the creek without crossing the bridge. The bridge was finished in 1800, and the following advertisement was inserted by Abraham Witmer in the *Journal*, Nov. 8, 1800:

"CONESTOGA BRIDGE."

"It is with great pleasure that Abraham Witmer informs the Public that his new Bridge will be completed on Thursday next

"On which day at 1 o'clock the Inscription Stone will be fixed in the centre of the North End of said Bridge."

The friends of Witmer and all others interested met at his hotel at Bridgeport and had a good time generally. At this time it became the diversion of the young people to cross over the bridge at full pace and not paying toll. There is a story still told among the people of Lampeter that the young Quakers would go to Lancaster, and after having a good time return, going over the bridge at full gallop, and when the bridge-keeper would try to stop them, they would say, "I don't think thee can do it, my friend." The consequence would be that the fathers of the young men would go up next day and pay the toll.

On the 2d day of April, 1811, the Legislature passed an act decreeing that as there was due to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania from the estate of William Henry, deceased, formerly treasurer of Lancaster County, \$12,018.34, being part of taxes due the commonwealth from the county, the commonwealth relinquished this claim to the county, on account of

accommodations which the county had furnished the commonwealth for legislative purposes for some time past. The Legislature further enacted that as soon as the county should have paid unto John Joseph Henry the sum of sixteen hundred dollars, then the claim for \$12,018.34 shall be relinquished to the commissioners of Lancaster County, for the purpose of purchasing and making free the bridge built by Abraham Witmer over the Conestoga. On the 27th of March, 1812, the Legislature passed an act that commissioners should be appointed by the county to meet those appointed by Abraham Witmer, to decide for what sum A. Witmer would sell the bridge to the county, and if the sum decided upon was more than the said \$12,018.34, the residue was to be made up by tolls collected by passage over the bridge, the county commissioners to exhibit annually to the Court of Quarter Sessions an account of the receipts and expenditures of the bridge. When the whole amount agreed to by the commissioners should have been paid by said county, the bridge should be declared free. In 1818 the county had not yet bought the bridge, and Abraham Witmer, being the lawful owner, made his last will and testament, nominating his brother, David Witmer, his brother-in-law, Christian Herr, of Lampeter township, and John Neff, of Strasburg, to be executors of his will, and to have full power to sell the bridge to any commissioners the county might appoint for that purpose. Abraham Witmer died in 1818, and Christian Herr and John Neff refusing to be executors, David alone remained executor, and took entire charge of his brother's estate. It was soon found that if the bridge was to be paid for by the tolls collected on it, it might never be declared free, so a number of public-spirited men undertook to raise the amount by public subscription. Finally, in 1827, the full amount had been collected, and David Witmer, for the sum of twenty-six thousand dollars, relinquished unto Abraham Gibbons, Samuel Keller, and Emanuel Reigart, commissioners of the county, all rights and privileges of the bridge forever. When the bridge was declared free, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the county was held on the grounds adjoining it, and the late Henry Maxwell, proprietor of the *Lancaster Journal*, addressed the meeting.

In the centre of the bridge was placed the stone with this inscription:

"Erected by Abraham Witmer,
1799-1800
A Law of an Enlightened
Commonwealth, passed
Apr. 4, 1798, sanctioned
Thomas Mifflin, Governor,
this Monument of the Public
Spirit of an
Independent."

The great foresight of Abraham Witmer is shown by the substantial manner in which the bridge was built, and his public spirit and self-denial by being willing

to expend so much time and money without hope of immediate reward. In these virtues Abraham Witmer has few imitators to-day. This bridge is still in use just as it was finished by the builder eighty-three years ago, and it seems likely to be standing as now for one hundred years to come.

Friends' Meeting-House at Bird-in-Hand.—Friends were pre-eminently a pioneer people, and seem to have pushed into the Pequea and Mill Creek Valleys very early in the eighteenth century. The Indians always had great faith in the peace and good will principles of Friends, as promulgated by that great apostle of peace, William Penn, therefore Friends felt more secure than many other settlers; but even they were rather cautious not to move too close to the frontier line. The meetings in and about Philadelphia, from which many of these Friends came, were very anxious about their spiritual welfare, as seen by the following copied from the minutes of Concord Quarterly Meeting:

"At Quarterly Meeting, 6th mo. 13, 1722. It being thought necessary by this meeting to visit those few Friends that are removed to Conestoga, in order to deal with and advise some who want assistance," etc. "In order thereto this meeting appoints Thomas Vernon, Aaron James, William Lewis, and Joseph Gilpin, and desires them to give an account of their visit to our next meeting." 9th mo. 12, 1722. According to the minutes, Friends' Meetings were held in Lampeter from this date on at private houses until 1732, when the following appears on the Quarterly Meeting records:

"New Garden Monthly Meeting requests to have a meeting settled at or near Hattil Varman's on every first and sixth days of the week, which this meeting allows of until further order."

Hattil Varman, whose name is mentioned in these records, was born in Ireland, and was a very important man there in both meeting and secular matters. He came to this country and settled in Leacock in 1728. It was upon his place that the first Friends' meeting-house was built in 1732. This house was built of logs, and remained there until 1749. Until 1737 this meeting, called Leacock Particular Meeting, and the meeting at Sadsbury belonged to New Garden Monthly Meeting in Chester County. At date 9th mo. 14, 1737, the following appears upon the records of Concord Quarterly Meeting:

"Sadsbury and Leacock Particular Meetings, with the consent and approbation of New Garden Monthly Meeting, request liberty of having a Monthly Meeting for discipline settled among themselves distinct from New Garden Monthly Meeting." "After consideration thereof this meeting does allow the Friend members of Sadsbury and Leacock Particular Meetings liberty of holding a Monthly Meeting for discipline on the first second day of the week in every month till further ordered, and that it be called by the name of Sadsbury Monthly Meeting."

In 1749, Friends having increased so much in Lampeter that this house was not only too small to hold their meetings, but in too inconvenient a spot, it being situated on a corner of Varman's property, on a road now leading from the haullet of Shelf Level to Groff's mill. The Monthly Meeting held at Sadsbury appointed a committee to confer with Leacock Friends with regard to a judicious choice of land for a meeting-house and burial-ground, Friends at Leacock having expressed a wish to move their meeting property to a more suitable place. This committee consisted of Joshua Pusey, Nathaniel Pennock, Thomas Carleton, John Churchman, Jeremiah Brown, Joseph Brinton, Caleb Pierce, and William Harvey, Jr. These Friends conferred with Friends at Leacock, and in 1749 they decided to place the meeting-house on a lot convenient to the great provincial road in Lampeter township.

There are three deeds in the possession of Friends at Lampeter for the land acquired there for meeting and graveyard purposes. All this land formerly belonged to William McNabb, by virtue of proprietary letter, but the western part was in 1749 bought of Joseph and Grace Steer, who had bought it of John McNabb, son of the proprietary, William McNabb.

John McNabb also gave one-half acre of meadowland, situated east of this land, but not exactly adjoining it, but gave a twenty-foot wide alley with it to connect it with the larger tracts.

After the above deeds were executed and settled satisfactorily, the Friends at Lampeter removed the log meeting-house from the land of Hattil Varman to the newly-acquired lands in Lampeter township, and erected a meeting-house there. The land on the Varman tract lapsed to his heirs, as there had been no transfer of property, and therefore no deeds.

The same logs were used in the meeting-house at Lampeter with an eye to economy and expedition, as there were not yet any saw-mills in the township.

This log house served as a meeting-house until 1790, when, the meetings having become very large and the house very old, Friends concluded to build a large brick meeting-house, divided into two parts, suitable for holding monthly meetings, for, according to the old usages of the society, the men and women transact the business of the meeting separately.

In pursuance of this resolution Friends built, during the year 1790, the brick meeting-house which is still standing. This house was built around and over the old log building, and, after the new one was erected, the old one was taken log by log out the door of the new one. This was done because Friends wished to occupy the same site, but did not wish to disturb the weekly meetings. The meeting at Lampeter continued prosperous until the schism of 1829, when it divided; but so large a majority remained as Friends, and so few split off with the orthodox, that the meeting still held its own. The great rise in the value of the land in this township, and the movement

of many toward the great West, thinned out the members of this meeting so much that in 1854 the monthly meeting was taken to Sadsbury. The Particular Meeting has been held here ever since, but there are so few members now that it is only an indulged meeting. This, which is now so small, may be rightly called the parent of the most flourishing Yearly Meetings on the continent, the Illinois Yearly Meeting.

The early Friends held peculiar views with regard to tombstones, considering them marks of vanity and pride, and they forbade their members to place them upon the graves of the dead. At the time the meeting-house was moved from Hattil Varman's land to the present site there was a graveyard on the Varman property from which the bodies were not removed. As there were no tombstones, in time it was plowed over, but so great was the reverence for the dead that the site was not destroyed for nearly eighty years, and there were a few landmarks remaining within the memory of the writer of this article.

The graveyard connected with the present meeting-house is not older than 1749, and there are very few tombstones standing in it, but a record of it has been kept, every grave marked with the number and name of the body lying there; so with a little perseverance one can find any grave he wishes, and there is sufficient property belonging to this meeting-house to keep the graveyard in order forever, as the property cannot be used for any other purpose.

Soudersburg Methodist Episcopal Church.—The lot upon which this church was built was part of the tract of Philip and Leah Ferree, and was sold by Joel Ferree to John Souders in 1789. In 1802 it was conveyed by Benjamin Souders to trustees, Jacob Souders, David Huss, John Keenege, Jacob Beam, Joseph Buckwalter, John Miller, and Benjamin Souders, for thirty-two pounds eighteen shillings, Pennsylvania money.

The Soudersburg Church is among the earliest settlements in Methodism. Boehm, in his "Reminiscences," states that Methodism was introduced here in 1791. The church was built in 1802. Bishops Asbury and Whatecoat visited it in 1803 and officiated there. In 1804 the Philadelphia Conference met in a private room at the house of Benjamin Souders, reserving the church for preaching, which three times a day was used for that purpose. Bishop Asbury preached twice during the session. The number of ministers present was one hundred and twenty. Bishop McKendree preached in the church in April, 1811.

In 1872 this church was rebuilt, and in 1873 an additional lot was bought from Joel Lightner, Esq., for the purpose of an extension to the graveyard.

Bird-in-Hand Methodist Episcopal Church, formerly called Enterprise Methodist Episcopal Church, was founded in 1849. Services were held previous to that time in private houses in the neighborhood. The

site for the church, consisting of forty perches, was bought from Sarah Griffith, and another section of land was purchased from Benjamin B. Groff in 1856. The trustees were Joseph Cooper, John Binkley, William Hoar, Isaac Conrad, and William Given. A frame church was built in 1849, and this gave way to the present structure in 1872. From the beginning it has been included in the same circuit with Soudersburg. The clergymen have been as follows:

1779, Joseph Cromwell; 1780, John Cooper, George Hair; 1781, William Glendenning, Samuel Rome; 1782, William Pairtridge, T. Haskins; 1783, Reuben Ellis, John Hagerty; 1784, Lee Raybole, James Cromwell, I. Lambert; 1785, Ira Ellis, James Thomas; 1786, Henry Ogburn, Peter M. Moriarty; 1787, Samuel Dudley, William Thomas; 1788, Robert Cann, John Hilbourn; 1789, William Dougherty, James Campbell; 1790, Sylvester Hutchinson, John Cooper; 1791, J. McCluskey, J. Robinson, S. Miller; 1792, James Lovell, James Wainwright; 1793, Robert Cloud, William Hasler; 1794, Isaac Robinson, Elisha Pelham; 1795, John Jarrell, Thomas Sargent, J. Robinson; 1796, Ephraim Chambers, James Stokes; 1797, William Culbert, William P. Chandler; 1798, William P. Chandler, Daniel Higby; 1799, William Colbert, J. Heart, E. Larkins, R. Braham; 1800, Stephen Timmons, R. Sneath, J. Thomas; 1801, William Hunter, S. Timmons, Robert McCoy; 1802, William Hunter, John Bethell; 1803, A. Owen, William Brandon; 1804, Henry Boehm; 1805, James Osburn, James Stephens; 1806, William Hunter, Dan Ireland; 1807, Thomas Buck, W. Hoyer, G. Harner; 1808, Thomas Buck, John Miller; 1809, James Smith, Thomas Buck; 1810, James Bateman, John Walker; 1811, T. Walker, H. Ross, R. Sparks; 1812, J. Sanders, J. Mitchell, William Torbert; 1813, R. Sneath, William Torbert, Thomas Everard; 1814, Asa Smith, J. Mitchell, J. Samson; 1815, Thomas Miller, Phineas Rice; 1816, David Best, Thomas Miller; 1817, Robert Burch, John Woolston; 1818, Robert Burch, P. Price, W. Haster; 1819, William Leonard, John Talley; 1820, William Hunter, J. Woolston, William Ross; 1821, John Woolston, Henry G. King; 1822, Henry Boehm, James Holdrich; 1823, Henry Boehm, Wesley W. Wallace; 1826, Henry Boehm, W. W. Wallace; 1827, Henry Boehm, Daniel Parrish; 1828, George Woolly, John Nicholson; 1829, George Woolly, T. Catroll; 1830, David Best, N. Chew; 1831, Thomas Miller, Eliphalet Reed, R. W. Thomas; 1832, Thomas Miller, Eliphalet Reed, John Edwards; 1833, T. Miller, William Ryder; 1834, John Leednum, R. E. Morrison; 1835, John Leednum, J. Edwards; 1836, John Edwards; 1837, Robert Anderson, Dallas D. Love; 1838, Enos R. Williams; 1839, Enos R. Williams, D. Best (supply); 1840, Samuel Grace, T. S. Johnson, D. Best; 1841, Samuel Grace, J. D. Long; 1842, Gasway Oram, J. C. Owens; 1843, Gasway Oram, G. D. Carrow; 1844, William R. Goentner, David Titus; 1845, William R. Goentner, Henry

Sanderson; 1846, Allen John, J. A. Whittaker; 1847, Allen John; 1848, James Harner, Allen John; 1849, Jonas Bissey; 1850, John D. Curtis, James Colder; 1851, Charles Karsner, W. C. Robinson; 1852, Charles Karsner, J. N. King; 1853, Valentine Gray, J. B. Dennison; 1854, Valentine Gray, A. Howard; 1855, Henry Sutton, Mark Bailey; 1856, George W. Leybrand, J. Dyson; 1857, George W. Leybrand, George Cummins; 1858, W. Rink; 1859, W. Rink, J. B. Steward, H. Sutton; 1860, J. Carroll; 1861-62, J. N. Magee; 1863-64, W. W. McMichael; 1865, W. W. McMichael, R. W. Jones, W. Hammond; 1866-67, B. T. String, J. C. Wood; 1868, A. M. Wiggins, John Wesley Wright; 1869-70, H. B. Manger, — Howland; 1871-73, Joseph Gregg, N. Turner; 1874-76, Samuel Horwell, J. T. Gray; 1877-78, R. C. Wood; 1879, S. B. Best; 1880, William Rink; 1881-83, John R. Bailey.

Mellinger's Meeting-House.—This church was built upon the land of Martin Bare, patent proprietor, but not, as far as can be learned, during his lifetime. The land was given to the meeting by his son, Christian Bare, and there are no deeds for the property. The present meeting-house was built in 1767. This church takes its name from Martin Mellinger, who married the daughter of Christian Bare, and was a prominent man in the church and neighborhood for over half a century.

The church remains just the same as when first built, and seems to be able to stand the storms of centuries to come. The graveyard attached to this church is the oldest in the township, as it was surveyed and reserved by Martin Bare for the burial of the Palatines long before the church was built. In this quiet, beautiful spot lie the remains of the Andreas or Andrews, the Bares, the Binkleys or Binckles, as then written, the Danners and Downers, the Boughwalters and Graffs, the early Witmers, Martin Mellinger, and all the immediate descendants of the early Palatines.

Bird-in-Hand Hotel.—This is the only hotel in the township which has preserved its original name to the present. This property formed part of the William McNabb claim, which, at the time of his death, in 1748, he granted by will to his son, John McNabb. Joseph Steer and Grace, his wife, bought this land from John McNabb and Isabel, his wife, on the 1st day of May, 1755. From Joseph Steer the property passed into the hands of John Witmer in 1768. At his death it passed by decree of Orphans' Court into the hands of John Witmer, Jr., who sold it to George Bressler in 1775. From George Bressler and Freney, his wife, it passed into the possession of John Bender, Sr., on the 16th day of April, 1802. John Bender, Sr., died intestate, and on the 27th day of April, 1808, John Bender, Jr., took the property at the appraisement of his father's estate, and sold it to Samuel Rinzer, lumber merchant, of Columbia, in 1827. In 1811 the estate of Samuel Rinzer passed into the

hands of A. E. Roberts, Esq., assignee, who sold the hotel property to Benjamin Graff. Benjamin Graff died in 1853, and his executors sold this to John Gyger, Esq. On the 1st day of April, 1865, it passed into the hands of Levi R. Rhoads, the present proprietor.

This was an old inn from the earliest remembered times, and was headquarters of the first surveyors of the old road in 1734. Four buildings have been erected successively upon the same site and the same cellar walls.

There is a legend extant that William Penn stopped at this hotel on his journey to the Indian village at Wright's Ferry, but this is a mistake, for he did not pass this way, as there was no road here at that time, and he came by a road which had been laid out through the lower part of the county. The present hotel was built in 1852 by Benjamin Graff, the former building having been burned.

Railroad House at Bird-in-Hand.—This hotel was built by contract for Abraham Bruner, lumber merchant, of Columbia, in 1835. The land upon which it was built is part of the old William McNabb tract, and after John McNabb, son of William, sold the property, through many changes it came into the hands of Abraham Bruner. The hotel was built and used for the special accommodation of the men engaged in the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which was constructed at this time.

This hotel was leased to Henry Trout, Jacob Harsh, and Wendell Hall, successively, until 1866, when it passed by deed of sale into the possession of Mr. Peter Boffenmyer, the present owner.

Bridgeport Hotel Property.—The original patentee of this property is not known, nor do any of the old deeds mention any owner previous to Roger Hunt and wife; nevertheless they were not the first owners, as these persons are not among any of the old settlers who were granted patents under the Penns. Roger Hunt and Esther, his wife, sold this property to Henry Bostler on the 14th day of August, 1749. Henry Bostler and wife granted it by deed to James Webb on the 5th day of March, 1744. James Webb, by deed, on the 14th day of October, 1758, sold it to Jacob Shoemaker, subject to certain ground-rents. In none of these deeds is the property spoken of as hotel property, except in the deed which John Barr, Esq., sheriff, gave to Christopher Francisus on 9th day of May, 1766, who bought it at the sheriff's sale of Jacob Shoemaker. According to the foregoing sales and deeds the hotel must have been built by Jacob Shoemaker between the years 1758 and 1766. The property was sold by Christopher Francisus and Rosina, his wife, in 1772, to John Witmer and wife.

In 1783, John Witmer and wife, who appear to have moved into Radnor township, Chester Co., transferred this property to Henry Lougher, tanner, of Bridgeport, ancestor of the present Locher family

of Lancaster. Henry Lougher and wife sold it to George Shindel, tailor, of Bridgeport, in 1809. Here is a vacancy with regard to deeds. The deed which David Witmer received was a sheriff's deed, but whether the sheriff sold it as Shindel's or not cannot be known. In 1821 this hotel passed from the possession of David Witmer and wife to that of Lemuel Sappington, from the assignees of Sappington to Rudolph Kauffman in 1841, and from him to Cyrus Miller in 1847, and in 1852 it passed from the administrators of Miller to the possession of Michael Metzger, the present proprietor.

This was an old stand for Pittsburgh wagons, and in 1819 its proprietor expected it to be the centre of a flourishing town, as in that year a man named Marks Graff, having bought the land around the hotel from the former proprietor, Wallace, laid it out in town lots and disposed of the lots by lottery; but these great hopes were blasted, and it has remained a suburban hotel to the present time.

Early Innkeepers in Lampeter.—1765, August term of Quarter Sessions Court, the following persons were licensed by the king (George III.) to keep inns in Lampeter: Frederick Larger, Robert Eachus, George Aston, George Diehl, William Christie; 1766, Christopher Franciscus, James Gibbons; 1774, Timothy McCormick; 1775, John Witmer, Jr., Willis Davis, Hannah Hains; 1778, James Kerry, John Willson, William Hains; 1779, William Hains, George Michael Brecht; 1780, Henry Shute, William Hains; 1781, George Bressler, Henry Shute, Salome Hains, John Moore; 1798, Jacob Hartman kept the "Bird-in-Hand;" Gaynor Pierce, the "Seven Stars;" Arthur Travers, the "Lamb;" Henry Kendrick, hotel, name unknown; Jacob Duchman, "The Fountain Inn;" and Adam Pickel, "The Blue Ball."

Eshleman's Mill Property.—In 1719, Joseph Boughwalter, a Palatine, received a patent from the proprietaries, the sons of Penn, for one hundred and fifty acres of land lying on a branch of the Conestoga, in the county of Chester, province of Pennsylvania. This land lay upon what is now Mill Creek, township of East Lampeter. The deed for this tract seems originally to have been taken by Isaac Hendrich, who, we suppose, resigned his claim to Joseph Boughwalter. Joseph evidently built the mill, as in the deed granted by him and Barbara, his wife, to their son, Abraham Buckwalter, the mill property and water right are mentioned. Abraham carried on the mill till 1798, when he and his wife, Mary, gave a deed for the property to their son Benjamin, the deed bearing date 10th day of December, 1798. With the next transfer this mill passed out of the Buckwalter family, having been in their possession for eighty years. It also passed from being a grist- and merchant-mill to a fulling-mill. Benjamin Buckwalter transferred this property to William Hamil-

ton for the sum of £4350, currency of Pennsylvania, equal to \$10,800, on the 1st day of April, 1799.

William Hamilton was a manufacturer of cloth, and conducted the business on Pequea Creek quite successfully, and when he bought this property he associated with himself James Porter as a partner. Mr. Hamilton carried on the business until his death in 1831. James Porter, son of the partner, and son-in-law of Hamilton, took the mill at the appraisalment of the property, and carried it on until 1842, when he sold it to Benjamin Eshleman. Whether the same mill which was built by Boughwalter stood until this time we cannot tell, but the mill at this time was very old, and in 1850 it was burned. In the same year, Benjamin Eshleman built the fine mill now standing. This property is now in the hands of the heirs of Benjamin Eshleman, he having died quite recently, and as his only surviving son, B. F. Eshleman, is a member of the Lancaster bar, the business is carried on by a tenant, Aaron Hartman, of East Lampeter.

Bushong's Mill.—The land upon which this mill stands is part of the London tract, for which James Gibbons received a title from the proprietaries in 1723. In 1732 his son, Joseph Gibbons, had the tract surveyed, and received a patent therefor.

This mill was built in 1760 by James Gibbons, grandson of the original James. From the old records it appears that he was two years in building and preparing this mill for grinding and bolting flour. The inscription on the mill reads, "Built by James Gibbons and Deborah G., 1770;" and in the Quarter Session records the following appears, May 25, 1772: "This day James Gibbons, miller and boulter of Flour in Lampeter Township, produced his brand-mark as follows: J. Gibbons; which he requested might be entered with the Clerk of Quarter Sessions Court according to law." James Gibbons carried on this mill until his death, in 1810, when by his will the property passed out of the Gibbons name, he leaving it to his daughter, Rachel Gibbons, who had married William Daniel, of Bart, in 1804. William Daniel carried on business here very successfully for nineteen years, during which time he added a story to the structure, making it the fine three-story mill as it stands to-day.

In 1829, William Daniel dying intestate and leaving a young family, this mill passed entirely out of the Gibbons family, Henry Espenshade buying it from Mark P. Cooper, Sr., the administrator of the estate of William Daniel. Henry Espenshade sold the property to the present owner, Amos Bushong, a descendant from the proprietary Huguenot family of that name, in whose hands it remains at present. This is the only mill now standing in the township which was built prior to the Revolutionary war. What a history could be written could those old walls speak!

Graff's Mill.—Felix Landis, in 1719, received a

¹ From 1778 to 1781 licensed by the commonwealth.

patent from the sons of Penn, proprietors of the province, for four hundred acres of land situated on a branch of Conestoga, county of Chester, province of Pennsylvania. This land was on Mill Creek, farther south than the tract of Boughwalter, and separated from it by the tract of Michael Danner. In 1731 he transferred part of this tract to John Binkley, also a Palatine, who died intestate in 1760, and his son, Felix Binkley, took one hundred and thirteen acres and ninety-six perches at the settlement of the estate, and in 1767 built the mill at Millport, on Mill Creek. This mill remained, as far as can be learned, in the hands of the Binkley family, but not the immediate descendants of Felix, Sr., until about the year 1820, when John Binkley sold it to Jacob Charles. It remained in the Charles family until the first day of April, 1839, when the administrators of Jacob Charles sold it to Jacob Fritz. From him it passed into the hands of Daniel Potts, May 23, 1839. In 1857, Samuel Curtis, Esq., bought it from Daniel Potts, and sold it to D. B. Landis in 1877; D. B. Landis sold it to Isaac Graff in 1882. The old mill, as built by Felix Binkley, stood until 1882; when it was torn down, and a fine new brick mill erected in its place. The old corner-stone was preserved, and placed in the corner of the new engine-house.

Public Schools.—To the Friends belongs the honor of building the first school-house of any importance in this township. We do not mean to intimate that Friends only were educated, but we are speaking of those who were the chief promoters of education. By referring to the draft of Friends' property at Lampeter (East) it will be seen that a portion of the ground is marked as set aside for school purposes. This land, in common with all the other land owned by Friends, belonged to the William McNabb tract under a patent, but when Friends acquired it the land had passed from William McNabb to his son John, from him to Joseph Steer and Grace, his wife, and from them to Jacob Hartman, who by indenture made the 1st day of January, 1793, sold to William Brinton, William Gibbons, John Smith, and Benjamin Owen a certain lot, piece, or parcel of land. This tract was deeded to the said trustees, to their survivors as joint tenants, for the sole use and benefit of the people called Quakers on or about Mill Creek, for the convenience of a school-house and house suitable to accommodate a master and family, to be erected thereon as they (Friends) or a majority of them in a collective capacity may see fit.

This property having been thus deeded in an improper manner, on the 14th day of September, 1815, for and in consideration of one dollar it was granted to the trustees appointed by the meeting in a collective capacity.

The school-house and a house for the master were built at this time, all under one roof, with the usual eye to economy. This is the large stone house still

standing just north of Friends' meeting-house in East Lampeter. For nearly fifty years it was used as a school-house, and nearly all the middle-aged persons living in the neighborhood received their preliminary education there. At the present time it is not used for school purposes, and the Orthodox Friends, to whom it belongs, have leased it for the term of ninety-nine years for a private dwelling.

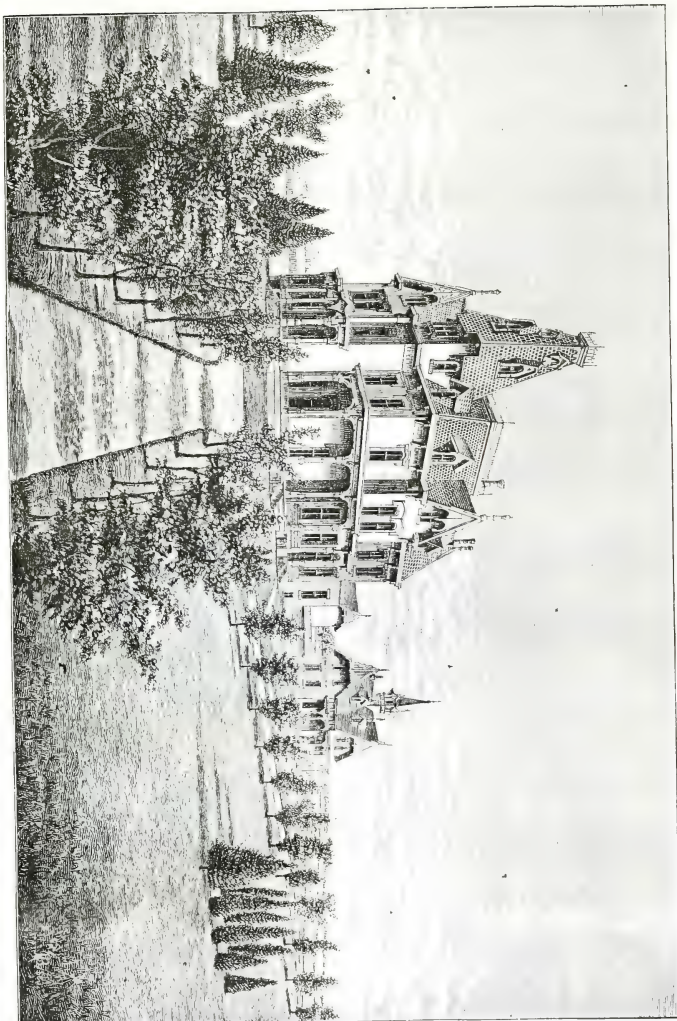
East Lampeter accepted the common school law in 1836. In 1837 there were eleven school districts, eleven school-houses, three hundred and sixty-three pupils, and a tax levy of \$1453, a State appropriation of \$1705.75. Total receipts that year were \$2656.28; total expenditures were \$2624.66; and of this amount eight hundred and fifty-five dollars were expended for new school-houses.

In 1855 East Lampeter had ten districts, ten houses, and five hundred and thirty-seven scholars. Total receipts, \$1472.32; expenditures, \$1797.14. In 1882, there were eleven districts, eleven houses, five hundred and eighty-six pupils. Total receipts, \$4855.31; total expenditures, \$4063.41.

The system of graded schools has been adopted in this township, and the school system has been very much improved within the last twenty years through the influence of the normal schools, one of which is situated in this county.

Bird-in-Hand.—Bird-in-Hand is one of the oldest villages in the township, and is also an important one, as it is the only regular station on the Pennsylvania Railroad in the township, the most important post-office, and the centre of several mail-routes. The oldest buildings now standing are the Friends' meeting-house, built in 1790, and the residence of James Murphy, the exact date of the erection of which is not known. The Bird-in-Hand Hotel is on the oldest building-site, but there have been four buildings erected there from the earliest times to the present. Although this is an important railroad and express station and post-office, there is very little other business. There is a general store, a cigar-store and manufactory, a boot- and shoe-shop, two hotels, a large lumber- and coal-yard, a wagonmaking-shop, and a large public-school, not graded. This village is all laid out upon the lands of William McNabb, patentee under the London Company.

West Enterprise.—This village is situated on a road leading from the old road at Smoketown to the Horse-Shoe road, one and a half miles northwest of Bird-in-Hand. The railroad station and post-office is Witmer's. This village is of recent origin, having all been built since the building of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in 1836. It is quite a thriving place, contains two large general stores, a fine cabinet- and undertaker-shop, blacksmith-shop, wagon-maker, and tin-shop. There is considerable business done here. At Witmer's Station are situated large coal- and lumber yards. Previous to 1873 there was no passenger station here, only a warehouse; but the



RESIDENCE OF COL. L. J. BUCH,
BIRD-IN-HAND, LANCASTER CO., PA.



Col. L. L. Bush

wonderful increase of business in West Enterprise caused a passenger station to be established.

Smoketown is situated upon the old road just west of the place where it crosses Mill Creek. This village is built entirely upon the Gibbons tract. The first house built upon this tract stood upon Mill Creek, one-quarter of a mile north of this village. It was burned in 1842, and the stone which has been preserved reads as follows: "James Gibbons ejus manus scripsit, hoc 5 mo. 27, 1757." The next building which was erected was the mill property, which is still standing, and another house which stood immediately south of it. The house was James Gibbons' dwelling-house, after he built the mill, and was an inn during the Revolutionary war. This house was burned in 1837. There are several houses now standing in Smoketown which antedate the century, but their exact date is unknown. The oldest house of authentic date now standing was built by Abraham Conard in 1817. This village has been of very slow growth, and now contains a general store, a large tin- and hardware-store and manufactory, the only two nurseries in the township, a resident physician, a large graded school, and a merchant- and grist-mill, but no hotel. The post-office is Bird-in-Hand.

Soudersburg.—In May, 1717, Abraham Duboise, of Ulster County, N. Y., received a patent from the Penns for one thousand acres of land on Pequena Creek, in this county. In his will, dated Oct. 1, 1731, he gave to his daughter, Leah, and her husband, Philip Ferree, a life estate in one-half of the one thousand acres, and the property after her death to her children. Three hundred and thirty-three and one-third acres of this became the property of their youngest son, Joel Ferree, and on March 30, 1789, he and Mary, his wife, sold to Jacob Souders one hundred acres. Upon this land Soudersburg was built.

Jacob, David, and Benjamin Souders owned all Soudersburg, but as only one hundred acres were bought from Philip Ferree, some of this land must have belonged to the estate of Hans Graff, as he received a patent for land immediately adjoining Abraham Duboise, in Lampeter. The first house built in Soudersburg was erected by Hattil Varman, who bought land in Soudersburg in 1727, and as Friends' meetings were held here until 1732, it is to be supposed that the house was built soon after the property was purchased. The next building of authentic date is the Methodist Church, which was built in 1802. Whether or not there was an old hotel in this village cannot be ascertained, but, as the turnpike was only finished in 1798, it is not likely that the house of Hattil Varman was an inn in early times. In Soudersburg was one of the earliest toll-gates on the old turnpike, and from that dates the building of this village. It now contains a post-office, a general store, two resident physicians, two blacksmith-shops, shoemakers, plasterers, and carpenter-shops. There were formerly two hotels here, but now there are none.

Justices of the Peace.—Lampeter, James Black, 1840; Michael Good, 1840. East Lampeter, William Bull, 1842; David F. Witmer, 1842; Aaron S. Evans, 1844; John Quigley, 1845; Christian B. Hartman, 1847; John Quigley, 1850; L. C. Lyte, 1851; Andrew M. Frantz, 1854; William Hough, 1855; John Quigley, 1856-61; Louis C. Lyte, 1862; Peter Johns, Jacob Rohrer, 1864; Peter Johns, 1865; Calvin Cooper, 1866; Peter Johns, 1870; Calvin Cooper, 1871; Peter Johns, 1875; Calvin Cooper, 1876; S. B. Patterson, 1880; Laban Ranck, 1881.

In the war of 1812 there was not, as far as can be learned, one citizen of this township in active service.

There were very few, if any, men from this township in the Mexican war, which was exceedingly unpopular here, and the saying went that "no decent man would go to Mexico." In the late civil war the general feeling was very patriotic, even among the descendants of the Mennonites and Friends. Although these did not enlist, they cheerfully paid their war taxes, and sent many boxes of provisions and other necessities to the front. So great had been the increase of population, and so patriotic the influence of Methodism that East Lampeter furnished her full quota of men for the front, and brave men they were. Many are enrolled high in the temple of fame for their cheerful endurance of hardship and suffering in the defense of their country.

A full account of these volunteers is given elsewhere.

East Lampeter is one of the most populous and wealthy townships in the county. It has not great beauty of landscape, as have many of the townships on the Susquehanna River, but for richness of soil and general good character of its people it is unsurpassed by any other township in the county. There are no manufactures of importance, as the great source of income is agriculture, and chiefly the culture of tobacco.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

COL. L. L. BUSH.

The Bush family are of Holland Dutch descent, the colonel's grandfather, John Bush, having emigrated to America in 1800, and settled in the southern portion of Berks County, Pa. His maternal grandfather, John Willaur, was of French parentage, and, having made the United States his home in 1812, located in the northern part of Chester County, Pa. John Bush, the father of the colonel, was born in the southern part of Berks County, his wife, Rebecca, having been a native of the northern part of Chester County.

Mr. and Mrs. Bush had ten children, four sons and six daughters. L. L. Bush, the subject of this biographical sketch and the third child in order of birth, was born in the southern portion of Berks

County, May 2, 1836. He began his active career as a water boy in 1841 in connection with the widening of the Schuylkill Canal, and received for his services the sum of thirteen cents per day. In November, 1845, he left home resolved upon a career of independence.

In 1846 he was employed by Israel Miller to assist in farm-labor for the sum of one dollar per month, and the following year resided with Solomon Stewart, with whom he remained six years, after which he acquired the trade of a mason and stone-cutter. In 1858 he began the business of railroad contracting, his exceptional capacity and thorough mastery of the details of the business having made him one of the most successful representatives in this branch of industry. He served with distinction as an officer during the late Rebellion, having attained the rank of colonel before leaving the service. Col. Bush has been twice married. By the first union were born two sons and four daughters, and by the second, two sons and two daughters.

CHAPTER LX.

WEST LAMPETER TOWNSHIP.¹

If the sobriquet of "Garden Spot" so often given to Lancaster County is truly won, then West Lampeter township can be fairly set down as "Queen of the Garden." Look on her hills and valleys and you behold a picture of unbroken beauty. Gaze on her winding streams flowing with scarce a ripple onward to the sea, laden with the romance of the past, whose banks abound in inviting nooks and dells in which the Indians of the long-gone past played hide-go-seek, and the heart becomes enraptured, while the eye delights to lose itself amid associations so rare. Her forests, oh! how grand they look with their dark blue tops pointing silently upward kissing the clouds!

Geography.—The township is bounded on the north and west by Lancaster, east by East Lampeter, southeast by Strasburg, south by Providence, and southwest by Pequea township. The Pequea Creek is the southeast boundary, and the Conestoga Creek the northwest, receiving at the western extremity of the township Mill Creek, which crosses the northern section of West Lampeter. The surface is rolling, and the soil naturally fertile and abounding in rich veins of limestone, and is well cultivated, and gives to the husbandman abundant harvests in return for his labor.

Roads.—Thirteen common roads and three turnpikes course their way through the township, the three last being the Strasburg turnpike, running from Strasburg, and intersecting with the old Phila-

delphia pike north of Millport; the Beaver Valley, running from Green Tree, in Strasburg township, and intersecting with the Lancaster and Willow Street pike; and the latter running between the last-named places.

Derivation of Name.—Close examination settles it that the township name was derived from Peter Yeordy, one of the early settlers, because of his being lame, and the name in the first place was spelled *Lamepeter*, until modern art added her touch by blotting out the first *e*, spelling the word *Lampeter*.

Organization of the Township.—The township was formerly a part of East Lampeter, but was divided from the latter in 1837, and organized the same year into a separate subdivision of Lancaster County.

Early Settlements.—No papers bearing the stamp of reliable authority, on which we can place our hands, give any information as to when the first visit was paid to this section of the county by those who afterwards settled in it. Papers in the possession of reliable citizens of the township say that the Mennonites broke ground for a settlement near Willow Street in 1709 or 1710, near where John B. Kendig and Abraham Mylin now reside. The pioneers were the Herrs, the Mylins, the Kendigs, and the Bowmans, of whom the present citizens of that name, residing in the township, are the lineal descendants. Hans Herr, though, was the central figure, so to say, both spiritually and in purse, around which the men of smaller mind and lighter means revolved who associated with him; and his descendants, with few exceptions, hold the original acres. In person, he was of medium height, with long gray hair curled under at ends and parted in the middle; had heavy brows, dark hazel eyes, aquiline nose, mouth rather small with heavy lips, his complexion was florid, with full beard covering the face, the whole lighted by a countenance in which sweetness and austerity were gracefully blended.

He was not only the soul of energy in an agricultural point of view, but erected the first Mennonite Church, a structure built of sandstone, the ruins of which can still be seen on the farm now owned by David Hoover, residing near Willow Street. The rude hand of time has sadly changed the finish of the building since Hans Herr and his little flock of followers crossed its threshold.

Indians.—There are no lineal descendants of the Indians residing in West Lampeter township, nor does tradition point to a single spot of ground within the limits of the township and name it as the place of their happy repose. Their wigwams have been taken down for the last time, their forms have vanished, they sleep their last sleep. Nor are there any relics of the Indians, that we know of, typical of their former stay on the soil of this township, save those found in the past, and still picked up on the farm of Hebron M. Herr, residing about half a mile from the village of Lampeter. This gentleman, be-

¹ By H. W. Miller.

sides being a genial host, takes great pleasure in showing these relics, and persons feeling an interest in the matter will find themselves agreeably entertained. They consist principally of arrow-heads and tomahawks, made of flint, that have been turned up by the plow. The farm is a fine stretch of upland, commanding a beautiful view of Lancaster City, and other near towns and villages, while far to the east are seen the Welsh Mountains, looking like a mighty giant in slumber, with New Holland near the base like an infant nestled at a parent's feet. Here looking at the relics, and viewing the grand panorama of nature, hours put on swift wings and fly away.

Churches.—There are four church edifices in the township, though there are Mennonites, United Brethren, Methodists, and Baptists, and members of the German Reformed Church residing in the township. One of these churches, the brick church on the road leading from the village of Lampeter to Willow Street, was built by the Old Mennonites. The church in Lampeter, as well as the church near the intersection of the common road and Strasburg turnpike, was built by the New Mennonites, and the fine structure in the village of Willow Street was built by the German Reformed Society.

Those who have been and are now acting in the capacity of bishop, and have guided the destiny of the Old Mennonite Church in this township, are as follows: Hans Herr, then his grandson, then Benedict Hershey, next Jacob Brubaker, then Peter Ebey, next Christian Herr, of Pequea, then Joseph Hershey, followed by Benjamin Herr, with Isaac Eby as assistant. Those who as bishops presided over the New Mennonite Church in this township were John Herr, founder, Henry Bowman, John Keeports, John Kohr, and Daniel Musser. It is no stretch of the imagination to assert that of the followers of John Herr, Daniel Musser became the most conspicuous man of the church.

He was born in York County, near to the line of Cumberland, Nov. 2, 1809, and at the age of fifteen set out on foot for Lancaster County, and coming to West Lampeter township, placed himself under the sheltering care of Martin Musser, M.D., with whom he read medicine. On arriving at the age of maturity, or soon after, he married Elizabeth Herr, daughter of John Herr, by whom he had two children, a son and daughter, the former being John H. Musser, M.D., an able practitioner and the wife of the village of Lampeter, and the latter the wife of F. B. Musselman, of Strasburg. About this time, in connection with the practice of medicine, he took an active interest in the mercantile business, opening a store, and becoming, too, a recognized light in county politics. He entered the ministry in 1851, and was created bishop in 1863, and died of disease of the heart in 1876, aged sixty-seven years. His was a life of usefulness, spent mainly in the amelioration of the sinner's condition, and gilded with the glory of success.

His remains repose in the cemetery attached to the Longenecker Church, and around them cluster memories that will not grow dim so long as virtue is esteemed or noble deeds exalted.

Cemeteries.—The cemeteries of the township, though at one time not so well cared for, have of late years become special objects of regard. There are eight of them in number,—one in Lampeter, one near the junction of the common road with the Strasburg turnpike, one about a mile south of the village of Lampeter (known as Musser's), one known as the Brick Church Cemetery, on the road leading from Lampeter to Willow Street, one in the suburbs of Willow Street, one near the residence of Benjamin F. Mylin, one known as the Rohrer Cemetery, and one located near the Big Spring, known as Lefevre's.

Societies.—Outside of church members there are no organized societies in West Lampeter township, though members of different societies, with organizations elsewhere, are found within its limits. These consist of Odd-Fellows, Masons, Red Men, American Mechanics, etc.

Industries.—There are five grist-mills and three saw-mills, one sash-factory, four stores, six blacksmith-shops, and three hotels in the township. The mills make excellent flour, the sash-factory does fine work, the stores are models in their line, the blacksmiths are experts, and the hotels were never better kept.

Area, Population, etc.—West Lampeter has an area of 11,437 acres; a population, including the villages of Lampeter and Willow Street, of 2026 inhabitants. The number of taxables are 542, and the assessed valuation of the property amounts to \$83,316,570.

The village of Lampeter has a population of 191 inhabitants, and the village of Willow Street 182. These villages, particularly in the summer time, wear an inviting appearance.

There are four post-offices in the township,—one in Lampeter, one in Willow Street, one at Wheatland Mills, and one at Lime Valley.

The Schools.—In no respect, within the recollection of the writer, has the order of things changed more in West Lampeter township than in respect to her schools. In the long gone past almost any kind of a building, no matter how dark or dingy-looking it was, the good people of the township deemed well fitted for a school-house. Luckily those days are gone, and a brighter bow of promise spans the intellectual mists, filling the future with hope, as the following report of her schools for the year to June 5, 1882, will abundantly prove. The report, let it be understood, covers but the year mentioned:

Number of schools	8
Average number of pupils taught	5
Number of male teachers	4
Number of female teachers	4
Average salary of male teachers per month	\$300.00
Average salary of female teachers per month	\$247.50
Number of pupils	215
Number of female scholars	203

Average number attending school	328
Average per cent. of attendance	71
Cost per month per scholar	93
Number of mills levied for school purposes	1.20
Total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes	\$299.67
State appropriation	409.94
Receipts from taxes and all other sources, except State appropriation	3104.44
Total receipts	3510.27
Cost of school-changes, purchasing, building, renting, etc., for the year	144.66
Teachers' wages	275.60
Fuel, contingencies, fees of collectors, and all other expenses	364.38
Total expenditures	327.94
Reserves	277.24
Liabilities	

Compare the above report with the first report made, that of 1855, which will be found in the following table, and the reader will readily see the advance made in the matter of schools in West Lampeter township in the interval of time from 1855 to 1882.

The school report of 1855 was as follows:

Number of schools	7
Number of teachers	2
Salaries of teachers per month	\$25.00
Male scholars	190
Female scholars	117
Number attending school	229
Cost of each scholar per month	\$1.77
Amount of tax levied for school purposes	140.00
Amount of tax levied for building purposes	180.00
State appropriation	144.75
Received from collector	158.12
Cost of instruction	105.00
Fuel and contingencies	\$80.00

The present board of school directors—and there never was a better—is composed of the following gentlemen: President, B. E. Herr; Secretary, H. M. Herr; Treasurer, J. B. Houser, H. M. Musser, J. B. Kendig, A. Mowrer.

The following ladies and gentlemen are regarded as among the best of the profession, and are the teachers in Lampeter township: Lampeter, H. C. Fickes; Willow Grove, Miss E. R. Shanley; Fairview, W. V. Lewis; Locust Grove, Miss Amanda Landes; Highland, Frank Shibley; Temperance, Miss Lizzie B. Newswenger; Rock Vale, T. B. Miller; Wheatland, Miss Mary Harvey.

The buildings are of brick, mounted with dome and bell; within they are parlors in point of light, flooring, seating, and desks, in short, they contain everything that care can invent, calculated to speed the mind and add to the comfort of the pupil. They are built on elevated plots of ground, with an outlook taking in a wide extent of hill, valley, and forest, dotted with palace home and lowly cot, furnishing a pleasing landscape to the eye.

Justices of the Peace.—The justices of the peace for West Lampeter township, since the adoption of the State constitution allowing townships to elect such officers, have been as follows

Henry Carpenter, April 12, 1842	Alpheus Carpenter, April 11, 1861
Christian Hess, April 11, 1842	C. S. Zecher, May 8, 1865
Henry Carpenter, April 14, 1847	E. R. Miller, April, 1872
Christian Hess, April 11, 1848	Samuel Weaver, April, 1871
Christian Gonyea, April 9, 1850	Casper Hartman, April, 1875
Levi Huber, April 11, 1851	Samuel Weaver, April, 1876
Henry Miller, April 11, 1856	Alpheus Carpenter, April, 1878
Levi Huber, April 19, 1859	Samuel Weaver, April, 1879
Henry Shultz, April 29, 1862	Emmanuel Stoffer, April, 1881
Henry Shultz, April 14, 1863	

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

HENRY MUSSER.

Among the old representative family names of Lancaster County is found that of Musser. Of the branch of the family of which this memoir is written, Benjamin Musser, the grandfather of our subject, is the first of whom anything is known. He resided upon and owned the farm lately owned by Jacob S. Whitmer, at Turkey Hill, in Manor township, Lancaster County. He, Benjamin, married a Miss Nicely, who bore him seven children, all of whom migrated to Newmarket, Cumberland Co., Pa., where many of their descendants still reside. For his second wife he married Maria Souders, whose children were Benjamin, Joseph, Martin, Daniel, who died young; Martha, married to John Hess; and Lizzie, who married Abraham Hess. Of the sons, Benjamin was a farmer, and passed his days in his native county. Joseph became a physician and moved to Ohio, where he died, leaving a son and two daughters. Martin was born March 5, 1793, in the homestead in Manor, where he grew to manhood. After acquiring a common-school education he studied medicine with his father, who was a successful practitioner, and when twenty-two years of age began the practice of his profession at Lampeter Square, in this county, where he in time had a large and successful practice. In 1835 he sold his property in Lampeter to his nephew, Dr. Daniel Musser, and bought a farm about one mile south of Lampeter, on which he moved, intending to quit the practice of his profession, which he did as nearly as possible. On the farm then bought he died in 1848. In 1815 he married Annie, daughter of Jacob Hostetter. She was born Feb. 7, 1796. Their children were Maria, born July 31, 1816; Abraham, July 15, 1817; Jacob H., Jan. 24, 1819; Benjamin, Sept. 1, 1820; Henry, Oct. 5, 1822; Martin, June 18, 1824; Martha, June 12, 1825; Martin, Sept. 14, 1827; Daniel, June 18, 1829; Anna, May 8, 1831; Anna, May 19, 1833; Susannah, April 27, 1835; Gideon, July 1, 1837; and Emma, Nov. 25, 1838. Maria, Abraham, Martin, Anna, and Gideon died in infancy. Of the sons, Jacob H., Benjamin, and the second Martin became doctors. Henry, the fifth child, was born in Lampeter Square, where he remained until he was twelve years old, when his father went on the farm, as heretofore set forth, where his boyhood and young manhood days were passed. It was intended that he too should become a physician, and for a time he read medicine, but abandoned it and devoted his time and energies to farming. His start in life was obtained on his father's farm, which he worked four years; then bought a farm in Strasburg township, on which he resided twenty-seven years. Mr. Musser is one of Lancaster's successful farmers and prominent men. He was in early life a Whig, and joined the Republican party when it first organ-



Henry Masser

ized, and is and has ever been one of its stalwart members. He has many times represented his township in the county conventions, and has held most of the township offices, especially school director, which office he held many years in succession. In 1860 he was elected clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, which office he filled with credit for three years. In the fall of 1881 he was chosen by the people poor-house director for three years. He was one of the first stockholders in the Strasburg Bank, and ten years one of its directors. For his first wife he married Miss Elizabeth Breneman, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Neff) Breneman. She was born Jan. 18, 1825, and died Feb. 3, 1879. To them have been born four children, as follows: Milton B., Oct. 20, 1846; Ada, Aug. 28, 1847, died in infancy; Henry E., born Feb. 17, 1852; Charles M., May 1, 1857, died Dec. 1, 1865. Milton B. graduated at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and was elected resident physician of Blockley Almshouse, which position he held fifteen months, when he opened an office in the city of Philadelphia, where he has an extensive and lucrative practice. Henry E. also graduated at Jefferson College, receiving his diploma with the class of 1875. He first practiced in Centreville, Lancaster Co., but is now in East Lampeter, where he bought out his cousin, Dr. Frank Musser, and where he is meeting with fine success. For his second wife Mr. Henry Musser married Mrs. Sarah Stoner, daughter of Cyrus and Catherine (Willis) Porter.

CHAPTER LXL

LANCASTER TOWNSHIP.

LANCASTER was one of the original townships, and its boundaries as defined in 1729 were as follows: "Beginning at the 'Old Doctor's' Ford (Dr. Hans Henry Neff), thence down the west side of Conestoga Creek to the 'Manor Line,' thence by said line to Little Conestoga Creek, thence up the said creek by Hempfield township to Manheim township, thence by said township to the place of beginning." The Old Doctor's Ford was at Samuel Rank's mill, and at a point where the Graffstown road came to the creek. This is an older road than the Philadelphia road, which crossed at Witmer's bridge, half a mile farther down the creek. In area Lancaster was the smallest of the original townships.

When the county-seat was permanently located, a town-site two miles square was cut out of its northern part, which divided its territory into two parts. This has always been an inconvenience to the citizens of the township.

The land bordering on Big and Little Conestoga

Creeks is of a gently rolling character. At frequent intervals it is broken with ravines, through which flow streams and rivulets, whose waters mingle with the Conestoga.

A thick growth of heavy timber, such as hickory, oak, and walnut, originally grew upon the high ground. Small scrub-oak and hickory and hazel-bushes grew in the swampy ground, in which several streams had their origin (now within the city limits). A rich loam was underlaid with a clay subsoil. Limestone was abundant, but did not interfere with the cultivation of the soil. Nearly every farm had upon it a spring of water or passing through it a running brook.

The present area of the township is four thousand and forty-five acres. There are a very few acres called "cripple land," and not tillable.

Early Settlers.—The assessment-list for the year 1751 is the earliest one now on file in the commissioners' office. At this time every one of the Swiss Mennonite pioneers who settled in the township in 1717-20 had gone to their long home:

John Musser, Henry Besh, John Christy, George Hency, James Webb, Abraham Neff, Martin Walk, John Thomas, John Kough, John Braston, Jacob Tombough, Benjamin Hershey, Abraham Myers, Widow Tushman, Christian Plumbarge, Rudy Hare, Jacob Muenauagh, John Shirick, Conrad Miller, Abraham Hare (collector of taxes 1751), Christian Hare, Peter Musselman, John Shirick, John Stewart, Jacob Hostetter, Jacob Fetter, Jacob Greider, and Christian Shank, Michael Shank.

The descendants of but three or four of those named on this assessment now live in the township.

The following is a return of all males between sixteen and fifty years in the year 1776: Valentine Bassler, Andrew Bausman, Hans Behler, Conrad Blygert, Henry Christy, Hans Christy, Hans Detty, Daniel Erisman, Jacob Edeneiser, Jacob Greider, Martin Greider, Michael Greider, Henry Greider, Hans Greider, Jacob Greider, Abraham Grinewald, Hans Getz, William Gram, Henry Herr, Rudolph Herr, Emmanuel Herr, Christian Hurr, Jacob Hostetter, Hans Hostetter, Lawrence Klopfer, Henry Lemon, Nicholas Loeb, John Mendebach, Henry Muller, Adam Martin, Joseph Shenk, Christian Shenk, Hans Shenk, Christian Shenk, Henry Shenk, Hans Shwenk, Frederick Weber, William Webb, James Webb, Jr.

Sketches of Pioneer Settlers.—When the "new surveys" were made on the west side of the Conestoga, in the year 1717, the pioneers came into the township. Commencing at the northeast corner of the township we find Dr. Hans, Henry Neff, who settled where Samuel Rank lives, at Big Conestoga Creek, at the southeast corner of Manheim township. In the year 1717 he erected a small grist- and saw-mill at the mouth of "Boring Mill Run," which empties into the creek at that point. In the year 1722 he received a patent for three hundred acres of

land where he was then settled from the English Land Company, who had five thousand five hundred and fifty-three acres, most of which lay in Lampeter township. The doctor's land was on the west side of the Conestoga, which fell into Manheim and Lancaster townships. In the year 1738, Dr. Neff and his wife, Franca, sold one hundred and fifty acres to Sebastian Graffe, shopkeeper in Lancaster townstead. The homestead farm, grist-, saw-, and oil-mills he gave to his son Abraham, who also sold to Sebastian Graffe, in 1759. Dr. Neff was the first regular practicing physician in the county.

James Webb settled upon the land adjoining Dr. Neff on the south. He was a member of the Legislature for twenty-two years, commencing in 1757, and ending in 1778. His son, James Webb, Jr., was elected sheriff of the county for the years 1767, 1768, and 1769. He married the second time Jane Park, widow, who survived him, and died in 1781. William, son of James, Jr., was a magistrate for a number of years, and a member of Assembly for the years 1790, 1805-6. This family was a prominent one. The earlier members of it were Quakers. The name has for many years disappeared from the assessment-rolls of the county.

Peter Lemon, a Swiss Mennonite, in 1717 settled upon what is now the county farm, which contained one hundred and ninety acres. He died in 1744. He married the first time in Switzerland. After he settled at the Conestoga he married the widow of Lloyd, or Light, who resided in the township of Caernarvon. He had one son by his last wife, but he gave his step-children an equal share of his property. He left a son Jacob, who died without issue, and daughter Barbara, who married Daniel Beidler, of Helman township, York Co., whose descendants are numerous there.

John Lemon (1743-1824) married Anna, daughter of Henry Baer, son of Henry Baer, who settled in Conestoga township, at the mouth of a run which enters Conestoga Creek at the village of Rockville. He purchased several hundred acres of land in Hempfield township, near the village of Hempfield. His son John (1783-1823) married Elizabeth Baer (1785-1868). They had one son, John (1809-51), who was a prominent citizen. He was a member of the Legislature for the years 1836 and 1837. He was an active, intelligent, and useful business man. He settled up many estates in the neighborhood. He left a son Harry, who was elected to a seat in the State Legislature in 1861-62, and is now deputy recorder, and a director of the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster. He owns a plantation near Landisville, in East Hempfield township.

By her first husband, Mrs. Peter Lemon had a son, Henry Light, to whom his step-father gave the county farm and a grist- and clover-mill. He gave the farm to his son, John Light, who sold it to Matthias Slough, in 1796, for £3000. Henry's son Jacob received the

grist- and clover-mill and a farm. He died in 1808, and gave all of his property to his nephews, Samuel and Martin Light, who were the sons of his brother, John Light, who resided in Lampeter township. This mill was on the Conestoga Creek, at a point where the road leading from Lancaster to Martie Forge and Burkholder's Ferry at the river crossed the creek, which was probably at or near Reigart's landing.

Margaret, *alias* "Cradle," a daughter of Mrs. Lemon, formerly Light, married Adam Zell, of Caernarvon township.

It was a very unusual circumstance in the early days of the settlement to devise property to those not of the blood of the testator. In this case there was no discord between Mr. Lemon's children and his step-children. They divided the property amicably. John was a son by his last wife. He was born only a year before he died.

Francis Neff was a brother of Dr. Hans Neff. He was a Swiss Mennonite, and settled about a mile farther down the creek, below his brother's location, in 1717, and took up two hundred and twenty-five acres, the largest portion of which lay in the bend of the creek below Witmer's bridge. About seventy acres lay on the southeast side of the creek, in Lampeter township, which ran to the old factory. He built a grist- and saw-mill in 1728, the water-power of which is now owned by the city of Lancaster.

He died intestate in the year 1749. In the year 1741, Thomas Cookson, Esq., his administrator, sold his land to Ludwig Stone, a tavern-keeper in Lancaster, and the father of Sheriff Ludwig Stone, who in 1750 sold to John Christy, who in 1779 sold to John Witmer, Jr., and George Ross, Esq., who in 1802 sold to John Swarr, miller, of Hempfield township, who in 1805 sold one hundred and fifty-nine acres to Jacob Miller, who built the old factory upon the tract.

Francis Neff left sons,--Francis, Henry, Daniel, and John.

Daniel left a son Henry, who married a Miss Oberholtzer, who had John, Daniel, David, Jacob, Henry, and one daughter. John died in 1760, and left Barbara, Elizabeth, Anna, Henry, and John.

Abraham Witmer was probably the grandson of Benjamin Witmer, who settled upon the London tract in Lampeter township in 1722, and took up two hundred and fifty acres of land, about one mile east of Conestoga Creek, at a point where the Horse-Shoe road intersects with the old Philadelphia road. He was a Huguenot, and for many years he and his family were agents for the London Land Company. The subject of this sketch was one of the most prominent and public-spirited citizens of the county. At the close of the Revolutionary war he removed from Lampeter township to the west bank of the Conestoga Creek, where he erected a hotel at the point where the Philadelphia road crossed that stream.



ORIGINAL SURVEY OF LAND IN
LANCASTER TOWNSHIP

In the year 1789, Witmer purchased seventeen acres of land adjoining his hotel from William Webb, Esq. In the year 1812 he and John Graff (who was a descendant of John Graff, one of the first purchasers in the London tract in 1722) purchased one hundred and forty-two acres and laid out the village of Graffstown, adjoining the eastern boundary of Lancaster, and also ninety acres of land on the east side of Conestoga Creek, and opposite to the first-mentioned tract, upon which there was a grist- and carding-mill, from Andrew Graff, Esq., son of Sebastian Graff, for fifty thousand pounds. At this time Witmer also owned two hundred acres of land on the Susquehanna River, which he purchased from Charles Smith, Esq., who built "Hardwick" and owned that farm. He also owned eleven hundred acres of land at the mouth of Clearfield Creek, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, which he purchased from Josiah Matlack in 1799, and six hundred acres below Clearfield Town in 1803-8.

In addition to these tracts he owned a thousand acres on the West Branch of Pine Creek. At the mouth of Clearfield Creek he laid out a town into fifty-eight lots, which he called Old Town, as it was the site of an Indian village. The town is now known as Clearfield, the county-seat of that county.

Witmer was caught in the reaction which followed the speculative period of the war of 1812. He borrowed large sums of money from the Lancaster Trading Company and the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster. He paid this indebtedness in 1837. Mr. Witmer was a member of Assembly in 1794.

Jacob Hostetter was a Swiss Mennonite, and came with the Greiders and Brubakers in 1717 and settled on the Conestoga Creek. He and Michael Greider took up a tract of land bordering on Lancaster City on the south, and west of South Queen Street. When Conestoga Manor was divided and sold to actual settlers in 1735-38, Mr. Hostetter purchased five hundred acres of land along the West Branch of Little Conestoga Creek. The land is a little northwest from the centre of Manor township.

Jacob Hostetter left a son Jacob, who had a son John, who had John, Ann (Kauffman), Barbara (Greider), Jacob, and Christian. His other children were Abraham, Anna (Brubaker), Barbara (Hershey), Elizabeth (Bomberger), Margaret (Greider), and Catharine. Some of Mr. Hostetter's descendants live upon and own part of the Manor farm. From this family have branched many who still retain the name.

Henry Hostetter, who was a member of Assembly in 1829, and who was the last Democrat elected in the county until the advent of the "Know-Nothing" party in 1854, suddenly dropped politics and joined the Seventh-Day Baptists at Ephrata, and became one of their most prominent preachers. One of the youngest and most promising members of this family is a member of the Lancaster bar, and is rapidly rising in his profession.

Michael Greider also purchased two hundred and fifty acres of land at the mouth of Conestoga Creek, on the Manor side. One of his sons moved to Chikiss Creek, at John Moore's mill. The descendants of Michael Greider are numerous, and are scattered over this and the adjoining counties. Safe Harbor is built upon the Michael Greider tract, at the mouth of Conestoga Creek.

Hans Tubert was a Swiss Mennonite, and settled on the east bank of Little Conestoga Creek in 1717. He and Isaac Kauffman and Melchoir Erisman took up seven hundred and fifteen acres of land, which joined the Brubakers' land on the south. Tubert's share of this tract was two hundred and four acres, which lay in Lancaster township. These persons held this land as tenants in common, and he did not get his patent until Nov. 11, 1734, when it was made in the name of his daughter Ann, who died in her minority, unmarried. The property became vested in the wife of John Stauffer, who was the sister of Hans Tubert, and the only living heir of Ann Tubert. John Stauffer, at this time, was living in Germany, but shortly after the death of Ann Tubert came to America and settled in Lancaster County, where he died, leaving a son John, who remained in Germany. Samuel settled in Cermavon township. Barbara married John Klick, who settled in Mannheim township, upon the farm now owned by John S. Hostetter. Elizabeth married Henry Heishberger, who had Christian, Jacob, and Elizabeth. Magdalena married Benjamin Hershey, Jr. (the grandson of Christian Hershey), who got three-fifths of this land by inheritance, and the other two-fifths by purchase.

On the 30th day of June, 1784, he sold the farm, containing two hundred and four acres, to Andrew Bausman, which is now owned by one of his descendants. This is one of the finest farms in the county. The meadows are large, and the remains of ditches around their sides used to conduct water to irrigate them more than a hundred and forty years ago are plainly visible yet.

Felix Landes, who was one of the pioneers, died in 1749, and left a widow Rosina and the following-named children: Frowecka (Myers), Felix, Ann, and Barbara.

Eby Family.—Theodorus Eby, the head of the family in America, was a Swiss Mennonite, and came with the Brubakers, Lemons, *et al.* On the 10th day of May, 1718, he took out a warrant for three hundred acres of land among the new surveys at Conestoga, at the rate of one shilling quit-rent per hundred acres per annum. The survey was made on the 13th day of May, 1718, on the west side of the Conestoga Creek, adjoining the lands of Henry Funk and Michael Shank. Theodorus Eby remained upon this land five years, when he purchased another tract of land upon Mill Creek, near the old Peter's road, and a short distance south of Earl township line, which is now known as Roland's mill. Theodorus Eby died

intestate and before he paid any of the consideration money for the land at Conestoga. He probably died in 1730. This land he seems to have sold to Hans Musser, but never conveyed a title to him. His children (all of whom had attained their majority), for the sum of seventy pounds, made a quit-claim deed to Hans Musser on Feb. 20, 1734. Their names were:

1. John.

2. Peter, who got the grist-mill and mansion farm at Mill Creek. Of the descendants of Peter, who settled in Earl and Leacock townships, Peter Eby and Peter Eby, Jr., Samuel Eby, Henry Eby, and John Eby enrolled themselves in Capt. Roland's company of associators in 1775 and served two or three years. They were not then members of the society of Mennonites.

3. George, who had children,—Christian, George, John.

4. Christian, married first Magdalena Mayer, who died in 1787, and settled along Hammer Creek. He died in 1756. Johannes, remained in Warwick. Barbara, married Jacob Hershey, who then lived in Warwick (he afterwards married her sister Elizabeth); Peter, married Margaret Hess; Anna, married Christian Stouffer; Andrew, remained in Warwick; George, remained in Warwick; Elizabeth, married Jacob Hershey, who resided in Donegal; Samuel, located in Cocalico; Michael, removed to New Castle County, in the State of Delaware; Jacob; Barbara, married Henry Bare; Mary, and Ann.

Erb Family.—There were four brothers of this family, all Swiss Mennonite refugees, of whom Jacob came to America, and settled in Lancaster township prior to its organization, in 1728, and settled upon the present site of Lancaster City. He was a cooper by trade.

It is probable that he was acquainted with the Brubakers before the latter left Switzerland, and he manufactured flour-barrels for Hans Brubaker's mill, afterwards Stoneman's, on Little Conestoga Creek, and that when John Brubaker, son of Hans, moved to the land his father gave him at Hammer Creek in 1730, and erected a grist-mill, Mr. Erb and his two sons in a year or two thereafter followed them.

In 1732, Christian, the youngest son of the elder Erb, was born in Lancaster, and in the same or the following year he moved to Hammer Creek, in the vicinity of the Brubakers, and Christian remained at the latter place until 1806, when he removed to Canada. He had seven sons and five daughters, to wit: Joseph (who died unmarried), Christian, Daniel, John, Jacob, Abraham, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Mary, Susanna, Nancy, Magdalena.

Christian Erb, Jr., settled in Cumberland County, and had five sons, to wit: Abraham, Christian, Jacob, Daniel, Benjamin.

This family remained in Cumberland County or in the vicinity.

Jacob, the third son of Christian, Jr., is a minister in the United Brethren Church and an ex-bishop. He has great power in the church, and is esteemed one of its greatest preachers.

Elizabeth, the first daughter of Christian, married Joseph Lohm, who is still living near Clay, aged eighty-four years. Catherine, the second daughter, married Jacob Shirk; Mary, the third daughter, married David Martin. This last was a child by Christian Erbs' second wife, John, the fourth son of Christian Erb, Sr., removed from this county in 1806 with his father to Canada. He had four sons born in Lancaster County, to wit: Samuel, Henry, John, Joseph. All of whom settled in Canada. Jacob Erb, the fifth son of Christian, Sr., settled in Franklin County, Pa., and in 1805 he removed to Canada. He had five sons and eight daughters, of whom the former, David, Jacob G., Abraham, Isaac, Benjamin.

Daniel settled in Canada, and had two sons, one of whom settled in the State of New York, and the other one in Michigan.

Jacob G., who is a minister in the United Brethren Church, is now eighty-one years of age, and resides in Lancaster in the State of New York, and has two sons and three daughters.

Abraham has five sons, two of whom are settled in Canada, and three in Michigan.

Isaac has one son, both settled in Michigan.

In 1834, Peter, Daniel, and Emanuel Erb and their cousin, John Erb, descendants of the Erb who settled in Baden, came to this country and settled near the city of Buffalo, N. Y.

Jacob, the oldest son of the Erb who settled in Lancaster township, was born in 1724. He married a Miss Johns. He was also a Mennonite, but his patriotism overmastered his religious views upon the subject of non-resistance and the bearing of arms, and in consequence he severed his connection with the Mennonites, and entered most heartily into the contest which ended in our complete independence.

In 1767 he purchased two tracts of land of one hundred and eighty-two acres and two hundred and ten acres, on Middle Creek, from John Hostetter, the only son of Oswald Hostetter, who took up the land in 1736. The old Paxton and Philadelphia road ran through this land, which lies about the western limit of the limestone belt; and in 1782 he purchased the grist-mill and one hundred and sixty-eight acres of land which belonged to Peter Weiland, and is where the thriving village of Clay is. He was elected to the General Assembly in 1786-90. He was one of the most prominent members of this large and respectable family, from whom many families of the name are now settled in Warwick and neighboring townships.

He died in 1810, and left two sons, to wit: John, who married Judith Hull, and settled where now is the village of Clay. In 1787 he also purchased a

tract at Clay from Bernhard Gardner. He had six sons and four daughters.—Jacob, John, David, Samuel, Isaac, Joseph, Mollie, Elizabeth, Catherine, Nancy.

Jacob, the first son of Jacob Erb, settled in this county and had one son, Joshua, and four daughters, of whom one, Leah, never married. Joshua and his sisters moved to the State of Illinois.

John Erb, Jr., the second son, married Barbara Berchelbach, and settled in Clay, where he kept a store for several years, carried on milling, and also conducted a hotel (which is now owned by his son-in-law, George W. Steinmetz). He had three sons and one daughter,—Hiram, a merchant at Clay; John B., a resident of Lititz, and president of the Lititz National Bank; Henry, died in 1877; Priscilla, died in 1870; she was married to George W. Steinmetz, a merchant at Clay.

David, the third son of John, moved to Indiana, and had one son, Harrison, and three daughters.

Samuel, the fourth son, had one son, Jacob, who died unmarried. Catherine, married Isaac Stauffer; Lucinia, married Timothy Konigsmacher. This family remained in this county.

Isaac, the fifth son, had two daughters. Amelia married George Bentz; Eliza married Jacob Fry.

Joseph, the sixth son, died single.

Mollie, daughter of Jacob Erb, married Abraham Erb, of Canada, a first cousin of her father. Elizabeth married Michael Shepler, who had three sons and four daughters; Nancy married Abraham Bair, and had two sons and seven daughters, all of whom settled in this county; Catherine married Joseph Weidman, and moved to Indiana.

Christian Erb, the second son of Jacob, settled at Hammer Creek, and had two sons, to wit: David, who had five sons and two daughters; Jacob, who had one daughter.

Benjamin, the fifth and youngest son of Jacob Erb, who went to Canada, also settled there, and from thence he went to Illinois.

Abraham, the son of Christian, Sr., first settled in Franklin County, in this State, and in 1806 went with his father and brother John to Canada. He married Mollie Erb, his cousin.

Benjamin, the seventh son of Christian, Sr., also settled in Franklin County, and in 1822 moved to the State of Ohio.

Of the fifth daughter of Christian Erb, Sr., Susanna married Jacob Brubaker and settled near the "gravel hill," now known as Brubaker's Valley, near Hammer Creek, in Elizabeth township. They had four sons and two daughters. Of the sons, John moved to Canada, and Henry, Jacob, and Christian settled in the valley which bears their name.

Mary, the second daughter of Christian, Sr., married Jacob Snyder, and had five sons and five daughters, all of whom settled in Canada.

Elizabeth married Christian Snyder, and had

eight sons and three daughters, all of whom settled in Canada.

Nancy married John Bricker, and had five sons and five daughters, all of whom settled in Canada.

Magdalena, the youngest and fifth daughter, married Samuel Eby, and had one son. They all settled in Canada. Jacob Erb, son of Christian, was a member of the Legislature in 1833, '34, '35.

Wabank Hotel.—Thirty years ago a number of public-spirited citizens of Lancaster City united their interest and erected a very large four-story frame hotel near the Conestoga Creek, about three miles below Lancaster City. It was intended as a summer resort to accommodate the citizens of Lancaster City principally, who desired to spend a few weeks in a most delightful spot, where they could also be near their business. The experiment of establishing a watering-place or a summer resort near Lancaster was a failure for a year or two, and until Mrs. Ann Haines, the widow of Capt. Frederick Haines, of Donegal, and the daughter of John Guy, the head of that famous family of hotel-keepers, took charge of the establishment, when it became a success for two years, after which she removed to Baltimore, when the hotel went down rapidly. It was sold to a gentleman in Lititz, who took the building down and removed the material to Lititz, and re-erected the building. It could accommodate three hundred guests. A few years ago it was totally destroyed by fire.

Graeff's Tavern.—A large two-story stone tavern was built by George Graeff, Esq., on the north side of Conestoga Creek, due south of Lancaster, and at a point where the extension of South Queen Street crosses the creek, at the close of the Revolutionary war. Prior to this time the fording of the creek was not at this point, but farther up and down the stream.

In the spring of 1807, Henry Slaymaker, Esq., of Lancaster, erected a county bridge, which was a stone arch one, for eleven thousand dollars at this point, which made this tavern a valuable stand, and when the Conestoga Creek was made navigable from its mouth to this point its importance and value was further increased.

It fairly ranked with Witmer's tavern a few miles above, which did not have the additional advantage of the trade brought by the "slackwater navigation." Although this tavern has declined in importance for some years, it is still a valuable property. The township elections are held at this tavern, and have been for some years.

Abbeville Institute.—Langdon Cheves and his wife Elizabeth, on the 3d day of April, 1830, resold seventy-three acres of his country-seat to William Coleman, who, for the sum of ten thousand dollars paid on the 1st day of October, 1835, sold the same to the board of trustees of Abbeville Institute.

Dr. Muhlenberg, D.D., took charge of this school, and while under his management it ranked among the best in the State. For several years it was well

patronized by its friends in Lancaster City and Columbia and elsewhere.

After Dr. Muhlenberg was called to take charge of a college at Flushing, L. I., the school declined rapidly. Some of the most prominent members of the Lancaster bar owe something of their success to what they were taught at this school. The late William E. Barber, Esq., a prominent lawyer of the West Chester bar, was a graduate from this school.

On April 6, 1840, Samuel Bowman, D.D., John L. Atlee, M.D., Thomas E. Franklin, attorney-at-law, George W. Hamersly, editor and publisher of the *Lancaster Evening*, and Thomas F. Potter, trustees of this institute, sold the school buildings and farm of seventy-three acres to the Hon. Alexander L. Hayes, who sold the same to John Kelley, who sold to the Gonters, who sold to Christopher Hager.

Wagner's Academy for Boys was organized in 1874. It is located on the north side of the Lancaster and Columbia turnpike, about half a mile west from Lancaster. The academy is under Catholic control, and is attended by a number of students from abroad. It was established by Professor J. H. B. Wagner, who is now an attorney at the Lancaster bar.

Internal Improvements.—The Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike, the Lancaster and Columbia turnpike, the Lancaster and Marietta turnpike, the Lancaster and Millersville turnpike, the Rockville turnpike, the Stumptown turnpike, and the Conestoga Slackwater Navigation (now out of use) have given the citizens of the township unusual facilities for getting their produce to Lancaster market.

The Millersville Railroad and Quarryville Railroad pass through this township also. (See chapter on internal improvements.)

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Casper Nottman, April 14, 1819.	William Carpenter, April, 1872.
Jacob Eisenberg, April 15, 1843.	George J. High, April, 1874.
Charles Thon, April 13, 1847.	Charles Thon, April, 1875.
Harris Bear Innis, May 25, 1859.	Harlan G. West, April, 1876.
Harris Boushman, April 12, 1861.	Charles Hess, 1877.
Albert E. Carpenter, 1866.	H. D. R. Jara, 1877.
Harris Boushman, April 1869.	R. Schenck Hess, 1878.
John J. Jans, April, 1869.	Samuel D. Bousman, 1882.
John Julius, April, 1871.	W. H. Toman, 1885.

Justices from 1811 to 1849 are found in District No. 2, civil list of county.

Graff's Town was laid out by Sebastian Graff (who bought Dr. Hans Neff's land) in 1738. It was laid out along the road which led from Lancaster to Dr. Neff's Ford, and adjoined the eastern boundary of the borough (now city). It consisted of twenty-five lots, which were subject to ground-rent. In the year 1776 there lived in the village Peter Werl, Jacob Reisinger, Simon Herman, Frederick Balser, George Sandal, Jacob Sando, Christian Keller, Casper Mayer, and Ludwig Fritz.

The dwellings were one-story log, a few weather-boarded. But one house remains to mark the place

where this quaint village stood. The only object of interest in the place was a beautiful spring, which supplied the inhabitants with water. It may properly be classed among the lost towns of the county.

Humesville grew up around the "Old Factory," and was peopled principally with those who worked in the factory. After that establishment languished and went into decay, all life left the village, and it is a mere hamlet now. The city is gradually but surely growing up to it. It was thus named from James Humes, one of the proprietors of the factory.

Manufactures.—In 1805, Jacob Miller purchased the old mill and water-power, and one hundred and fifty-nine acres of land from John Swarr, which was part of the Francis Neff property. On the 28th day of March, 1812, an agreement was made between Jacob Miller, who resided upon and owned the farm and mills, and Samuel White, dry-goods merchant, Lancaster, James Humes, who owned a fulling-mill on Mill Creek, near the crossing of the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike, and now owned by the estate of Eshleman, James Houston, cashier of the Branch Bank of Pennsylvania, located at the corner of West King Street and Prince, in Lancaster City, and now owned by the Hon. Anthony E. Roberts, and Joseph Ogilby, Jr., who associated themselves as Jacob Miller & Co., in the business of carding, etc., for the period of ten years and six months.

Each of the parties paid upon the day the agreement was made into a common fund the sum of one thousand dollars, and agreed to pay an additional sum of three thousand dollars each. Jacob Miller agreed to erect, at his own cost, a mill-house of stone near his saw-mill, sixty feet long by fifty feet wide, three stories high, and to erect a dwelling-house near the mill-house, and also a stable. The dwelling was to accommodate thirty-five persons, each above the age of ten years, in addition to any family it may be rented to.

The other parties agreed to pay Mr. Miller six per cent. on the cost of buildings which were erected, but before their completion an act of incorporation was granted, and on the 15th day of September, 1815, Jacob Miller, Matthias Waddle, Samuel White, James Humes, Joseph Ogilvie, Jr., and James Houston, doing business as Jacob Miller & Co., released to the manufacturing company one four-story stone mill, one one-story brick house, erected for a weaving-shop, one log and frame house, one story high, one frame house, two stories high, one stone house, two stories high, one one-story frame house, a frame blacksmith-shop, four brick houses, one story high.

These works were situated on the west side of the Conestoga Creek, a short distance beyond the limits of the southeastern section of the city. The war with England created a great demand for domestic manufactures, extraordinary prices were realized, every species of property became inflated, which set the people wild, and they entered into speculations of



Philip Brunsman

all kinds. This company increased its facilities for manufacturing, and seemed to be on the high road of permanent prosperity. A number of new dwellings were erected, every one was busy, and seemed to be in a great hurry with their work. A revulsion in business came, and disaster followed in the wake of what seemed to be one of the most promising business enterprises ever started in the county.

A society was formed in Lancaster called the "American Society of the County of Lancaster, for the promotion of domestic manufactures and national industry." A public meeting was held in the courthouse on the 14th day of May, 1817. Robert Coleman was elected chairman; William Kirkpatrick, vice-president; James Humes, secretary; and Adam Reigart and Samuel White, counselors and committee of correspondence. Many persons apprehended a crash in business, which seemed to be pending, and this movement was intended to avert it if possible.

The factory company was doomed. On the 30th day of July, 1818, the entire works, including twenty-five acres of land, were sold by the sheriff. There were twenty-eight hundred spindles. This property was purchased by a new company called the Lancaster Cotton-Works, who offered the property for sale July 30, 1818. On Jan. 30, 1819, James Humes, agent for the Lancaster Manufacturing Company, advertised a large assortment of domestic goods.

In the year 1820 the Conestoga Manufacturing Company elected directors. Their capital stock was increased to \$500,000. The board of directors were John Swarr, president; Henry Bear, Henry Keffer, Samuel White, James Houston, William Dickson, Christian Herr, Jr., Joseph Ogilby, Jr., John Bomberger, Benjamin Ober, James Humes, Henry Hufnagle, Christian Stouffer, Jr., Henry Cassel, and Christian Kohrer.

These efforts to place the establishment on the road to success were failures, and a great deal of money was sunk in it.

The name was changed frequently, but it was better known as Humes' Factory.

For a number of years the works were idle, and everything was permitted to go into decay.

A few years ago the large four-story stone mill was burned down, and nothing remains standing but the bare walls.

A few of the quaint one-story houses remain, but their walls look dirty and everything around them is neglected.

Levan's Flour and Woolen-Mill is located on the bank of the Conestoga, about one mile south of the city limits. It was built by John Levan about twenty-eight years ago, and was first used as a grist-mill alone. Large additions were made by him, and a woolen-mill added. It is now owned by John Levan & Son. The mill is a four-story brick, measuring about fifty by one hundred feet, and is the largest grist- and fulling-mill in the county. They not only use the entire

water-power of Conestoga Creek, but in addition use steam-power also.

Population.—The population of Lancaster township since 1810 has been as follows:

1810.....	632	1850.....	811
1820.....	740	1860.....	924
1830.....	750	1870.....	1062
1840.....	809	1880.....	1261

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PHILIP BAUSMAN.

His paternal grandparents, Henry and Barbara Bausman, in Laubersheim, Germany, were farmers and vine-dressers, and there both died. One son, Andreas (1778-1868), remained in Germany, where he died. Another son, John, father of our subject, born in Laubersheim, on the west side of the Rhine, Feb. 5, 1780, being drafted into the French army, refused to fight against his own countrymen, fled his country, came to America, and settled in Lancaster County with his uncle in 1802. His uncle, Andreas Bausman, from Germany, settled in Lancaster County, Pa., near Lancaster City, in 1755, purchased three hundred and seventeen acres of land on what is now the Millersville turnpike, for which he paid seventeen hundred guilders (six hundred and eighty dollars), and had in 1802 obtained a large competency in real estate and other property. John Bausman inherited a large part of this estate upon the death of his uncle, and was his executor, with ex-Sheriff John Reitzel. He married, April 4, 1805, Elizabeth, sister of Hon. Abraham Peters, of Manor township, the first president of the State Normal School at Millersville. She was born Dec. 19, 1779; and died Dec. 18, 1851. He died Nov. 20, 1861. Soon after his marriage he settled on a part of the Andreas Bausman property, now the homestead of Henry Bausman, his son, where he reared his family, and after he quit farming he removed to the Andreas Bausman homestead. Andreas Bausman built a spring-house on the homestead in 1775, which remains in 1883, with other relics of the "olden time." He was a farmer and distiller, and it is said of him that in marketing his rum at Pittsburgh the distance was made with horses or mules, loaded with two casks of rum, one on each side of the horse's back. John Bausman was also a farmer and distiller, and added to the property received from his uncle, which was divided among his children at his death. The children of John and Elizabeth Bausman are Andrew (1806-1875), a farmer in Manor township; John (1808-1848); Abraham, born Dec. 26, 1810, a farmer in Manor township; Jacob, born Oct. 12, 1812, banker in Lancaster City; Samuel, born Feb. 23, 1815, a farmer in Lancaster township; Elizabeth, born March 11, 1817, wife of Henry Haverstick, of Manheim township; Henry, born Feb. 22, 1819, before men-

tioned, on the homestead; Philip, born May 30, 1821, subject of this sketch; and Rev. Benjamin Bausman, D.D., a graduate of Marshall College, and of the Western Theological Seminary in 1852, a minister of the Reformed Church at Reading, Pa.

Philip Bausman obtained a practical education during his minority. He married, March 15, 1859, Mary S., daughter of David Herr and Susan Shenk, of Lancaster township, and granddaughter of Christian Herr. Their children are Susan; Andrew Frantz, a stock-dealer in Lancaster with Levi Sen-senig; John H., and David H. Bausman. Philip Bausman succeeded to the homestead formerly owned by Andreas Bausman, upon the death of his father, and carried on farming there until 1879, when he erected his present substantial and elegant brick residence upon a commanding site on the opposite side of the street, the Millersville turnpike, which will rank favorably with the best modern residences of Lancaster City and County. He has served as school director and treasurer of the board for a number of years, as a director of the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, and on the board of auditors for the township of Lancaster. The family of Bausman is identified with the First Reformed Church of Lancaster, of which Mr. Bausman has served officially as deacon, and is now an elder.

The facilities which Samuel Bausman had for an education were limited, and he could only avail himself of a common-school training. In early life he connected himself with the First Reformed Church of Lancaster, where he served for many years as deacon, and afterwards as elder. In more recent years he held both the office of trustee and elder in the Reformed Church at Millersville.

In 1841 he married Miss Elizabeth Doner, a daughter of John Doner, a farmer, who resided near Lancaster, on the Philadelphia turnpike. Her paternal grandfather was one of the three brothers who came from France, and together were the progenitors of the long line of Doners which spread over Lebanon, Cumberland, and Lancaster Counties, and into the Western States.

Mr. Bausman assumed control, as his portion of his father's estate, of the fine farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres in the suburbs of Lancaster, lying along the Millersville turnpike, which is still owned by him, but occupied at present by his son Henry. He erected the house and barn thereon, together with many other buildings, including spacious tobacco-barns for his extensive tobacco culture.

Through industry, integrity of purpose, and a sound judgment in the affairs of business he attained a good degree of prosperity. It was about the year 1857 that he purchased an adjoining farm, known as the Brenner estate, which he sold a few years ago to S. S. Spencer and J. C. Hager, of Lancaster. In 1873 he built the commodious residence opposite

the homestead farm, where he has ever since lived in retirement.

At different times he served in important offices, having been director of the Farmers' National Bank of Lancaster, school director for a term of fifteen years in Lancaster township, and he is at present on the board of managers and one of the superintendents of the Lancaster and Millersville Street Railway, and one of the managers of the Manor Turnpike Company.

Though retired to private life, Mr. Bausman is always active, either in the arena of business or in keeping a careful supervision over his beautiful farm. His success in life is due to the sterling traits of character which he exercised since his youth. Unassuming and genial in manners, he is held in highest esteem by all who know him. His children are John A., senior member of the firm of Bausman & Burns, insurance and real estate, Lancaster; Henry D., a farmer on the homestead; Mary, wife of Isaac Ranck, a miller on the Big Conestoga, near Lancaster; Annie, wife of John E. Hershey, of Lancaster township; Samuel D., of the firm of Shenk & Bausman, insurance, Lancaster; Benjamin F., a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College in the class of '80, and of the Reformed Theological Seminary at Lancaster in the class of '83; and Walter J. Bausman, educated at Franklin and Marshall College, and organist and chorister of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Buffalo, N. Y.

MICHAEL L. HUVER.

His paternal grandfather, Jacob Huber (now spelled Huver), died at Adamstown, Lancaster Co., leaving a widow and three children,—Jacob, Anna, and Susan. The widow, Susan Hess, married Michael Kreider, and about 1800 settled with her family on one hundred and fifty acres of land lying on the west side of the Conestoga, at the confluence of Mill Creek, and one mile south of Lancaster City. Here she died in 1836, aged seventy years. Mr. Kreider died about 1827, at nearly the same age, and by his will Jacob Huver, before-mentioned, obtained the property. Jacob Huver spent his life on this farm, and erected the present brick residence, commanding a fine view of the river and opposite hill-side, in 1843. He was a representative farmer, a good citizen, and a man of strict integrity. He died June 1, 1859, aged seventy-one years. His wife, Anna, a daughter of Benjamin Landis, of Manheim township, died about 1826, aged twenty-eight years, leaving children,—Elizabeth, the wife of Daniel Landis; Susan, first the wife of Abraham Long, second, of Jacob Brubaker, and third, of Christian Lintner; Michael L., subject of this sketch, and Jacob L. Huver, a retired farmer of East Hempfield township. Jacob Huver married a second time Mrs. Jacob Wissler, by whom he had children,—Barbara, wife of Benjamin



Michael L Horner

Kauffman, of Manor township, and Ephraim S. Huver, of Mannheim township.

Michael L. Huver, born at this homestead Sept. 19, 1819, succeeded his father in its possession by will, and added to the buildings in 1869 a commodious and fine barn, and in 1880 a tobacco house. He has, outside of farming, been interested in local matters of his township, and served as judge of election, and for a number of years on the board of school directors.

He married, in 1842, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Maria (Stauffer) Barr, who was born in 1821. Their surviving children are Catherine B., wife of Henry Hess, near Shannon, Carroll Co., Ill.; Mary Ann, wife of John G. Tangard, Strasburg township; Emma B., wife of Henry H. Shenk, of East Hempfield; Lizzie B., wife of Frank J. Kreider, who manages the homestead farm, and Martha B. Huver.

LANGDON CHEVES.

Langdon Cheves was a resident of this township who had a national reputation. In 1826 he purchased from William Coleman, iron-master, seventy acres of land, settled by Hance Brubaker in 1717, and sold to Christian Stoneman in 1729. Mr. Cheves also purchased from Benjamin Hershey several hundred acres adjoining this. He resided upon that part known as "Abbeville," and his mansion was used for "Abbeville Academy." After passing through several hands, the mansion and land adjoining is owned by the heirs of Christian Hager. His intimate association with James Buchanan while in Congress doubtless led Mr. Cheves to select this location for a summer residence. The mansion he fitted up is still standing, with the same general appearance as when he left it, but the grounds around the dwelling have been much beautified.

Mr. Cheves was a native of South Carolina, born in 1776. He became an eminent and wealthy lawyer, a member and leader in the Legislature of his native State, and prior to and during the war of 1812 a member of Congress, where he was the associate of William Lowndes and John C. Calhoun. He was chairman of the Naval Committee in 1812, and of the Committee of Ways and Means in 1813.

He succeeded Henry Clay as Speaker of the House, and held that position until 1815. He became one of the judges of the Supreme Court in his native State immediately after the close of the war, and was also chief commissioner under the Treaty of Ghent for settling some of its provisions. Although he looked on the ultimate withdrawal of the Southern States from the confederacy as a necessity, he opposed the nullification schemes of the hot-heads in his native State. As a literary man he was known not only by his speeches, but by occasional letters and reviews. He died at Columbia, S. C., June 25, 1857.

CHAPTER LXII.

LEACOCK TOWNSHIP.¹

Its Organization.—After Lancaster County had been set off, in 1729, from Chester and erected into a separate county, a meeting of magistrates and inhabitants of the county was held on the 9th day of June, 1729, to settle upon the names and boundaries of townships. The boundaries of seventeen townships were fixed upon and names given to them, Leacock township being one of the seventeen. For what reason the name Leacock (then spelled Laycock) was given there is no account. The boundaries fixed upon and names given to these townships were confirmed by the Court of Quarter Sessions, held the first Tuesday in August, 1729. What is now Upper Leacock township was at that time included in the boundaries of Leacock. On the 19th of June, 1843, the township was divided, Upper Leacock being taken off and legally organized as a separate township.

Present Boundaries.—Leacock is now bounded on the north by Earl township, east by Salisbury, south by Paradise, west by East Lampeter, and northwest by Upper Leacock. Its area is eleven thousand two hundred and seventy-two acres, consisting chiefly of good limestone land, nearly all of which is arable, there being scarcely any waste land in the township. The land is rolling, of excellent quality, and is very productive. As the population increases many of the large farms are being divided into smaller sections and into lots.

Streams.—The southern border of the township is traversed by Pequea Creek, and on a portion of its northern boundary is Mill Creek. Muddy Run and Cattail Run, with their branches, are smaller streams flowing through the township and supplying the regions through which they pass with fine running water.

Valuation, etc.—The valuation of real and personal property taxable the present year (1883) is \$2,599,975. Number of taxables in 1882 was five hundred and ten. Population, according to census of 1880, was two thousand one hundred and forty-two.

Settlement.—It is stated that Hatwell Varnon (or Vernon), a native of Wrexford, Ireland, settled in Leacock township in 1728.² He was a member of the Grand Inquest at November sessions of court in 1730. It is probable therefore that some considerable settlements had been made in the township before those dates. Emigrants from the north of Ireland appear to have been chiefly the first settlers. Many emigrants of this description arrived in the country about that time, and settled at various places in the State. At a later date emigrants from other parts of Europe, or the descendants of such emigrants, being chiefly Germans and Swiss, settled in the township.

¹ By W. Kennedy, Esq.

² Friends' Miscellany, vol. iv, 25.

The present population is mainly composed of the descendants of the several classes of persons before named.

The greater part of the land originally consisted of large tracts, which were afterwards divided and subdivided, and sold in smaller tracts, which were at length patented by different persons. The boundaries of lands for which warrants were issued, and of those granted by patent deeds, were not specifically defined in degrees of the compass, as the boundaries of lands now conveyed usually are. The descriptions given in patent deeds are somewhat like this: Beginning at a point (mentioned), thence north such a distance, or east such a distance (and generally a long distance), or thence northeast so many chains, or southwest so many chains, etc., and a large allowance was made in the surveys for roads. Nearly all the lands that were patented (and all, or very nearly all, of the lands situated in Leacock township were) have been much cut up and divided, and the pieces have generally passed through many different hands, and have been from time to time held under various names. From these circumstances and other causes it is hard, at the present day, to know with certainty in what particular patented tract the smaller pieces and parcels of land were originally included. The chief practicable thing, therefore, is to go back as far as possible in time to the former owners of lands in the township, without attempting to state who originally took up the lands, located them, or had them patented.

Lands now owned by John King, David F. Herr, John Fisher, and a small portion of Jacob F. Eby's land were all included in a tract of one hundred and ninety-nine and one-quarter acres, located by warrant issued to John Lyon in 1741, and afterwards divided between his two sons, John and Thomas, and were then patented. John Vernor about the same year purchased a tract of three hundred acres from Thomas Penn, Esq., a son of William Penn, the founder of the State. Mr. Vernor settled upon said tract, and it afterwards was inherited by two of his sons, Benjamin and John. Mr. George Beiler now occupies a portion of this tract, and the Leacock meeting-house lot was a part of it. William Hamilton, Sr., long ago owned a very large tract; the farms of Elias and Tobias Leaman, David Smucker, a farm now owned by Jacob Leaman (formerly by Benjamin Leaman), and lands of Elias K. Stoltzfus, all, it is said, were included in this tract. Farms now belonging to Jacob Kreider, Jr., Isaac Kreider, Daniel McKillips, a farm of Jacob Leaman, lands of Jonathan Kaufman, and Miss Eliza Eshleman were taken up, some of them by William McCausland, Sr., who died in 1771, and some of them by his son, Maj. William McCausland, the grandfather of the present Dr. Samuel R. Sample. Daniel, Thomas, and John McCausland also took up lands. One of them took up the lands now owned by William K. Bender, Michael Smucker, and Henry

Eshenshade, and another took up Jonas Wenger's land and the farm lately purchased by Leopold Ulrich of Jacob Kreider, Sr. The lands of John C. Beiler, Jonas Yoder's estate, Christian King, Milton B. Eshleman, and others were taken up or owned by some one of the Eckert family. Nathaniel Ellmaker took up or owned a property afterwards held by Benjamin Hershey, late deceased. Nathaniel F. Lightner owned lands now of Levi L. Landis and of Henry Hershey (son of Peter E. Hershey). Land of William Bair, deceased, now of John Denlinger, and Christian Yost's and Samuel Groff's land had belonged to Daniel Besore.

John Sharp, it is said, owned land belonging to the estate of Joseph Shnavely, deceased; John Hershey, however, owned it before Shnavely. James Cooper took up and owned lands on and near Pequea Creek, now owned by John N. Woods and by N. Milton Woods. Farms now owned by John B. Caldwell and Andrew M. Caldwell have been in the name of the Caldwell family for a long time, and Samuel Buckwalter's land has been for a long time in the Buckwalter name. John Hurst had four hundred and thirty acres, which is now owned by Jonathan B. Rutter, Matthias S. Hurst, David F. Glick, and others; a small part of it belongs to Jacob S. Hershey. Joseph Hershey's land has long been in the Hershey family, and Moses Sharp's land belonged a long time to the Sharp family. Joseph Rutter's grandfather, Joseph Rutter, had two hundred acres; Joseph now owns about one hundred and fifty acres of it and A. R. Kurtz owns the rest. Adam Miller, grandfather of Joseph Miller, Esq., who recently died, aged about ninety years, probably took up a large tract near Mill Creek, which descended to his sons John, George, and Adam. This land is now owned by Christian Musselman, Robert Hoar, George F. Dosch, and a number of others. Isaac Eby, grandfather of Maj. Christian Eby, who lately died, aged ninety years, either took up or owned a large tract or tracts of land which embraced the late Maj. Eby's farm and lands now owned by Adam Diller, Daniel M. Thomas, and other persons.

The following is a list of the landholders of the township in 1782, taken from an old list of taxables, etc., and returned for that year:

Matthias Alt.	James Clemson
Andrew Barr (1 negro)	William Clark
Baldwin Besore	Bruce Clark (1 negro)
John Barr (2 stills, 1 servant)	William Crangton
David Barr	Abner Critz
Henry Barr	John Critz
Philip Barr (1 still)	George Eker (1 mill)
Francis Buckwalter	Peter Eker (2 mills)
Peter Baker	John Eby
Moses Bandon	Abner Eby (1 mill, 1 compound
Henry Bazar	tax)
Martin Barr	Peter Eby, Sr. (2 stills)
Jacob Barr	Jacob Eby
James Caldwell	Benjamin Eshman
Andrew Caldwell (1 negro)	Isaac Free (1 negro)
James Cooper (1 servant)	Isaac Free (1 negro, 1 servant)

Emm Free (1 servant).
 Widow Fullerton.
 Jacob Gerber.
 Michael Gerber.
 Peter Gerber.
 John Gerber.
 Abram Gilbrides.
 Martin Haller.
 Michael Hess.
 Elias Hillen.
 John Henry.
 John Hillen.
 William Huston.
 William Hamilton, Sr.
 Daniel Herbert.
 Jacob Hilin.
 Peter Hildebrand.
 James Hamilton (constable).
 Henry Hartman.
 Henry Martin.
 James Hamilton.
 Abram Jons.
 Jacob Jons.
 John Jons.
 James Knox (1 negro, 2 stills).
 John Killeffer.
 Henry Line.
 Thomas Lyon.
 John Lyon.
 Samuel Lisle.
 George Lurie.
 David Line.
 Adam Leitner.
 John Leitner.
 Abram Myers.
 Jacob Myers.
 Christian Myers.
 Adam Miller.
 Andrew Maxwell.
 Martin Maxwell, Sr.
 John Maxwell.
 Martin Maxwell, Jr.
 James McGoury.
 Henry Musser.
 Feltz Myers.
 George Mackrell.
 William McCausland.
 Matthew McClung, Sr.
 Matthew McClung.
 Ester McCausland.
 David Painter.

William Porter (2 negroes).
 Thomas Pinkerton.
 John Painter.
 Jacob Pecher (2 mills).
 Isaac Rite.
 David Rife.
 Henry Rutter.
 William Rutter.
 Joseph Rutter.
 John Rowland (1 still).
 John Rush.
 Catharine Rutter.
 John Sautsack.
 George Schlenrich.
 Jacob Shubly.
 Jacob Shearer.
 Daniel Swabe.
 Adam Swabe.
 Henry Swabe.
 Jacob Swabe (1 still).
 Samuel Smith.
 Michael Shellebarger.
 Henry Shively (1 mill).
 Peter Sharp.
 Robert Stewart.
 George Stewart.
 James Scott.
 Jacob Storer.
 Thomas Skiles.
 Harman Seales.
 William Skiles, Sr.
 William Skiles, Jr.
 John Torbet (1 negro).
 Leonard Tiller.
 Catharine Vankonon.
 Benjamin Vornon.
 Michael Weller.
 William Whitehill.
 William Wallace.
 Stephen Weaver, Sr.
 Stephen Weaver, Jr.
 Henry Wenger.
 David Whitsan (3 negroes).
 Adam Woods (1 negro).
 Thomas Woods.
 John Wilson (2 negroes).
 John Walker.
 James Yoner (1 still).
 Robert Young.
 Paul Zantringer.

The following is a list of the present owners of farms in the township:

RESIDENT OWNERS.

Samuel Buckwalter.
 Abner Buckwalter.
 David Z. Beiler.
 Samuel Beiler.
 John C. Beiler.
 John W. Beiler.
 Christian Beiler.
 Benjamin G. Beiler.
 Jonas F. Beiler.
 George Beiler.
 Jacob Beiler, Sr.
 Jacob Z. Beiler.
 Christian Z. Beiler.
 Samuel L. Beiler.
 David S. Beiler.
 Daniel Beiler.
 I. N. Butzer.
 Henry Barr.
 Wayne Bare.
 John R. Bare.
 Cyrus C. Bair.
 W. W. Bissler.
 John B. Burkey.
 Samuel Bryan.
 John B. Caldwell.
 Andrew M. Caldwell.
 George F. Bosch.
 Henry Denlinger.
 Abraham R. Denlinger.
 Emanuel Denlinger.
 Samuel Denlinger.
 Daniel Denlinger.
 Lewis Diller.
 George Diller, Jr.
 Jacob F. Eby.
 John H. Eby.
 Amos Eby.
 Benjamin Eby.
 Joseph Eby.
 Henry Felsenshade.
 Benjamin Felsenshade.
 Daniel Esh.
 Christian Esh.
 Henry Eckert.
 John L. Ellsworth.
 John B. Fisher.
 Noah Fisher.
 John Fisher.
 Elias M. Fisher.
 Frederick Fenniger.
 Andrew J. Futer.
 Amos Futer.
 Samuel Groff.
 C. L. Glick.
 David F. Glick.
 Gottlieb Grillbortzer.
 Joseph Hershey.
 Henry H. Hershey.
 Moses Hershey.
 Henry Hershey.
 Tobias K. Hershey.
 Benjamin M. Hershey.
 Jacob S. Hershey.
 Matthias S. Hirst.
 Jacob Herr.
 John R. Herr.
 Martin Herr.
 David F. Heer.
 Robert Heer.
 John Hansen.
 David C. Hauck.
 Eli L. Kauffman.
 John Kauffman.
 Jonathan Kauffman.
 Jacob Kauffman.
 Michael Kauffman.
 Abraham Kurtz.
 Jacob Kriesler, Sr.
 Isaac Kriesler.
 David King.
 Abraham King.
 Levi King.
 Christian King.
 John King, Sr.
 John King, Jr.
 Stephen Keener.
 Christian N. Lapp.
 Christian S. Lapp.
 Michael K. Lapp.
 Gideon Lapp.
 Amos Lapp.
 John K. Lapp.
 John Z. Lapp.
 Jacob Lapp.
 Isaac Lapp.
 Levi L. Landis.
 John L. Leaman.
 Benjamin Leaman.
 Jacob Leaman.
 Jacob B. Leaman.
 Eliam W. Leaman.
 Elias Leaman.
 Tobias Leaman.
 George A. Leber.
 James Lindsay.
 Daniel M. Killips.
 Christian Musselman.
 Samuel Petersheim.
 Joseph Rutter.
 Jonathan R. Rutter.
 Jonathan B. Rutter.
 Jacob R. Rutter.
 Jacob Ratch.
 E. M. Ratch.
 John Reyer.
 Abraham Rich.
 Henry B. Rish.
 Elias Romes.
 Jeremiah Seldomridge.
 Joshua Smucker.
 Noah Smucker.
 Jonathan Smucker.
 Michael Smucker.
 David Smucker.
 Christian Smucker.
 Samuel Smucker.
 John Smucker.
 John Smucker.
 Henry M. K. Smucker.
 Frederick Schnupp.
 John Shively, et al.
 John B. Senger.
 Dr. Samuel R. Sample.
 Henry Stoltzfus.
 Samuel B. Stoltzfus.
 Elias K. Stoltzfus.
 Gideon Stoltzfus.
 Abram S. Stoltzfus.
 Stephen Stoltzfus.
 Jacob Stoltzfus, Sr.
 Jacob Stoltzfus, Jr.
 Jonathan K. Stoltzfus.
 Samuel K. Stoltzfus.
 John Streiner.

Industries.—Agriculture is the chief industry of the township. Many cattle are fattened by the farmers and sold to butchers or to dealers in stock. In late years a very considerable quantity of tobacco has been cultivated and prepared for market, this being a new industry, and one that gives employment to many persons.

There are two grist-mills in the township, both of which are on Mill Creek, and at present are owned by Mr. William Flickinger. It is said that the upper one on the stream was erected many years ago by Mr. John Miller, who at that time owned a large property in the neighborhood, and the other was erected long since by Mr. Peter Eckert, and was afterwards owned by his son, Levi Eckert, who died some years ago.

Benjamin K. Smoker carries on a blacksmith-shop and a coach- and wagon-maker-shop in the township, and Eli Beiler carries on the blacksmith and wagon-making business. Both of these establishments have a good run of custom.

Moses Sharp.
George B. Smith.
Thomas Smith.
Thomas E. Soble.
Martin Sweigart.
Daniel M. Thomas.
Leonold Ulrich.

John N. Woods.
Isaac Weaver.
James Wenger.
Christian Yost.
Levi S. Zook.
Simon Zook.
Joel Zook.

The chief part of the foregoing named owners of farms occupy and cultivate them.

Non-Resident Owners.—The non-resident owners of farms are Cyrus Bair, Joel Bair, Thompson Brubaker, Jacob M. Denlinger, Adam Diller, John Denlinger, Sr., John D. Denlinger, David M. Hostetter, Robert J. Knox, Jacob Musselman, Dr. John Steele, N. Milton Woods, Jacob Wanner, William K. Bender, and the estate of Christian E. Resh, late deceased. The farms owned by the above non-residents are occupied and worked by tenant farmers.

Thoroughfares.—The old Provincial road, now commonly called the "Philadelphia and Lancaster Old Road," running from Lancaster in an easterly direction towards Philadelphia, passes through Leacock township near its centre. This road was laid out at an early day. It is said that its width was originally sixty-six feet. It always was, and it still is, much traveled, and before the construction of turnpike roads, such as the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike, very large quantities of the productions of the country and much merchandise were transported in heavy wagons over this road.

The Newport road passes through the township. That portion of this road leading from Christian Hess' mill (now Hunsecker's), on Pequea Creek, to Conestoga Creek, at Sheively's mill, was laid out in 1796. Its route when laid was from Hess' mill, passing through Leacock township to Intercourse, where it intersected the before-mentioned old Provincial road, thence running on the bed of said old road for a very short distance, then turning northwestward and passing through the township to Mill Creek, at Groff's store, and from thence extending through Upper Leacock township to Sheively's mill on Conestoga Creek. This road is much traveled, and before cattle and other stock were transported on the railroads, a great part of the stock brought from the West was driven over this road, and over the old road before mentioned.

Besides these two main roads there are quite a number of other public highways which traverse the township, chiefly running in a northerly and southerly direction.

That great thoroughfare, the Pennsylvania Railroad, crosses the southwest portion of the township, running through the village of Gordonville.

Intercourse is a pleasant and thriving village, situated on the Philadelphia and Lancaster old road, ten and a half miles east from Lancaster. Within the bounds of the present village, two or three houses were built at an early day, none of which are now standing as originally constructed; the last one, in-

tended, when built, to be used as a farm-house, having been recently torn down by Mr. Edmund M. Ranck, the present owner of the farm upon which it stood. One of the first houses erected was the old "Cross-Keys Tavern," built, it is said, in 1754. It was originally constructed of logs, and as far back as 1796 it was kept as a public-house by William Crawford. About 1814, Nathaniel Lightner, who then kept the house, built an attachment of brick, two stories high, to the east end of the building. At length Mr. John Seldomridge became the proprietor, and was the keeper of the house for many years. It was afterwards owned and kept by Henry Hess, Samuel M. Knox, and various other persons up to the year 1873, when Jacob R. Rutter, the present proprietor and keeper of the house, had the old part of the building (the western end) taken down and a commodious new brick building erected in its place. It has always been a good stand for a hotel.

Up to the year 1814 this locality was known as the "Cross-Keys." In that year a gentleman named George Brungard, who, it is said, resided in Marietta, Lancaster Co., having purchased a quantity of land (about forty-eight acres) all lying on the north side of the Philadelphia and Lancaster old road, and on the north side of the Newport road, laid the same out in small lots, with the expectation that a village would soon spring up. One hundred and fifty-one lots were laid out, and were distributed by way of lottery, which was drawn Nov. 14, 1814, at the house of Hugh Urban, in the city of Lancaster. A plot of these lots is filed in the recorder's office at Lancaster, and according to this plot there were at that time but five houses standing on the ground embraced in the lottery land; one of them was the old "Cross-Keys" tavern, and there stood east from it two other houses, one of which, an old house, stood near the place at which Isaac Murr's dwelling-house now stands, and the other, also an old house, stood on the ground upon which the present stone house stands. There also stood another old house a little northward from the Cross-Keys. An old smith-shop also stood on the point of land lying between the old road and the Newport road, near the ground on which Isaac Murr's brick smith-shop now stands. Streets were laid out and named, and the name "Intercourse" was given to the village.

On the south side of the old road there was only an old farm-house which had stood for a long time, and which was afterwards owned and occupied by different persons, among whom were Jacob Stauffer, Daniel Zook, Charles Sweigart, and others. The old house was torn down in the month of April, 1883.

It appears that from some cause the land that had been distributed by lottery was not much built upon until after a considerable number of buildings had been erected on the south side of the old road, but the chief part of the lottery land was consolidated and became one tract.

About 1827, however, another tavern-house was erected in the village on certain of the lottery-land lots. It was built by Mr. Lemuel Sappington, who for a time kept the house himself. It was afterwards owned and kept by Jacob Rutter, the father of the late Eli Rutter, deceased. Various other persons have since owned and kept the house. In 1882 the building was well repaired, alterations were made, and it was refinished in good style by the present owner, Mr. Jacob S. Shirk, of Bird-in-Hand.

Joseph and Jacob Wenger became the owners of lands lying on the south side of the Philadelphia and Lancaster old road. They built several houses upon this land. The first one erected by them was a brick store-house, built about the year 1833, in which a store was carried on for some time by Jacob. This building afterwards came into the hands of Mr. Moses Eby, who enlarged the same and conducted the mercantile business in it for a long time. It was destroyed by fire on the 1st day of October, 1881. Immediately another larger brick building was built on a more convenient plan upon the same site. Mr. Eby's son, Jason K. Eby, now owns the premises, and carries on the mercantile business. It is a good business stand. He is the present postmaster.

About thirty-five acres of the land owned by the Wengers was sold by them to Mr. Daniel Zook. The land so sold consisted of a farm fronting partly on the aforesaid old road, and extending back southward a considerable distance from it; the old dwelling-house, before mentioned as being recently torn down, stood on this farm, and a new brick house was erected some years ago by Mr. David Ranck upon the front part of the farm. Houses were built from time to time upon the rest of the Wenger land, that is, upon such portions of it as were situated immediately on the south side of the old road. Houses were also built upon the west side of the south street which runs in a southerly direction from the village. Those built along the old road were erected by Daniel Trout, Charles Sweigart, William Lytle, and others, and one was built fronting on the Newport road by Thomas Hines. Among the first houses built on the west side of the south street were those of Samuel O'Dare and David Trout, Sr.

The rest of the land lying upon the north side of the old road began to be further built upon about 1855. Houses were erected on this land from time to time by John Curley, Isaiah Miller, Christian Beam and others, and several houses had been erected before that time by Mr. John Seldomridge on the land lying between the old road and the Newport road.

The present number of dwelling-houses in the village is fifty-four, and the estimated number of inhabitants, two hundred and eighty.

The village has two stores, two hotels, one feed-store, one blacksmith-shop, one wheelwright-shop, two harness manufactories, one shoe-store, one cal-

inet-store, three carpenter-shops, one butcher-shop, two churches, two school-houses, three physicians, one dentist, and a large tobacco warehouse, at which the packing of tobacco is carried on by the Messrs. Ritters & Diller, giving employment to a number of hands. A number of dealers in stock reside in the village, and much of different kinds of stock, such as horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, are bought and sold in the place.

Gordonville.—The only other important village in the township is Gordonville, situated on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The public road leading from the Philadelphia and Lancaster old road, at Leacock meeting-house, to the old Philadelphia turnpike, at Paradise, passes through the village.

Before the railroad was constructed the land which is now situated on the west side of that railroad was owned by Mr. Christian Hershey, grandfather of the present Amos Hershey and brothers. The first dwelling-house erected was built by Daniel Gordon about 1832, the same house now owned and occupied by Mr. Henry Eckert. When the railroad was completed, Mr. Gordon had an old warehouse standing on the west side of the railroad, in which business was carried on by himself. In 1836 he built a store-house upon the same side of the railroad, in which store-house a store has been kept up to the present time. The first person who carried on the store in this new house was Mr. William Manahan. He commenced the business in 1836, and conducted the store up to 1839. He also at the same time carried on the warehouse business in Mr. Gordon's warehouse. He was succeeded by Hathora Freeland, who also carried on the store and warehouse business. After he quit the store it was carried on by John Seldomridge for a time, and afterwards by John Smoker until the year 1864, when Mr. Amos Hershey became the proprietor of the store.

About 1857, Mr. Samuel M. Brua erected and carried on machine-shops, doing a good business. He also built the present warehouse, the old warehouse which had belonged to Mr. Gordon being torn down or out of use. In 1868 he sold the property to Mr. Amos L. Witmer. Mr. Witmer & Son carried on the machine-shops until 1870, when they were destroyed by fire.

In 1871, after the machine-shops had been burned, the Messrs. Hersheys became the proprietors of the whole property lying on the western side of the railroad, consisting of the store-house, warehouse, and other buildings, and lumber- and coal-yards, together with about four and one-half acres of land upon which the said buildings, lumber- and coal-yards stood. They have ever since, under the firm-name of A. Hershey & Bros., carried on the store and warehouse business, besides dealing largely in lumber and coal, and have done a very large and extensive business. They recently erected, in connection with the lumber-yard, a sawing, planing, and

moulding-mill. Additions were made by this firm at different times to the old store-house, and they have just torn down the old part of it, which was built by Mr. Gordon in 1836, and design erecting a much larger and more convenient structure upon the same site.

Mr. Manahan left the store in 1839. Previous to or about that time he purchased land lying on the eastern side of the railroad and erected a number of buildings upon it. He also erected a store-house and a stone warehouse upon this land, and carried on business there. This store and warehouse were afterwards conducted by different persons. The warehouse was at length destroyed by fire. He laid out some of his land in lots and sold them to others, who from time to time erected buildings upon them. That portion of the village lying on the eastern side of the railroad was for a time called Concord, but the post-office which had been established at the village was named Gordonville. The name Concord was by degrees dropped, and the whole village is now known as Gordonville.

Mr. Manahan had built a house, which for some time was occupied by two families, but in or about 1843 it became a hotel, and has been used for that purpose ever since, having been kept by various persons, among whom were Martin Rhoads and Christian H. Hershey. The property is now owned and the hotel kept by Martin K. Mylin, who, in 1876, remodeled, greatly enlarged, and repaired the building, raising the same to the height of three stories. Another building, yet standing in the village, had been used for some time as a hotel, but after the opening of the present public-house it was discontinued, and it is now occupied only as a dwelling-house.

Gordonville is a regular station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, having a ticket-, freight-, and express-office. Cigars are manufactured at several places in the village. Amos Hershey is the present post-master. The town has forty-one dwelling-houses, a number of them being occupied by more than one family. The estimated number of inhabitants is two hundred and twenty.

The Gordonville Cornet Band, recently organized, consisting of young men desirous of cultivating their musical talents, was incorporated on May 12, 1883. The incorporators were Martin K. Mylin, Henry Bowman, and James B. Miller. The present officers are Samuel Johnson, president; M. K. Mylin, secretary; Emanuel Hershey, treasurer; Trustees, M. K. Mylin, John B. Weaver, David Taggart.

Besides these two villages there is Weavertown, in the western part of the township, consisting of a number of dwelling-houses, on the Philadelphia old road and on the Weavertown road, which runs northward from the former. It has a blacksmith shop and a public school-house. There are also several other hand-its in the township, which in course of time will, no doubt, become flourishing villages.

Schools.—Leacock township did not accept the school system until 1844. At an election held on the 15th day of March in that year the following persons were elected directors: Thomas S. Woods, John L. Lightner, Christian Eby, Andrew Dunlap, Christian Beiler, and William P. Michael. At the first meeting of this board it was resolved that the amount of school tax to be assessed for the year should be six hundred and fifty dollars.

The township's share of the State appropriation for common schools had been withheld from the year 1834, the time of the passage of the school law, up to the time of the acceptance of the system. The township then received its share, which amounted to a large sum of money.

After its organization the board proceeded immediately to provide school-houses. It contracted for the building of seven new frame houses, four at two hundred and seventy-five dollars each, and three at two hundred and fifty dollars each. Besides these, the board procured the use of two other houses, which were held at that time by trustees, but which were afterwards conveyed to the school district.

The first teachers employed were at Hollow, Chiron T. Whipple; Hatville, Donald Sutherland; Intercourse, John Seldomridge, Jr.; Eckert's, Thomas Coulter; Concord, R. M. Creamer; Weavertown, John McKillips; Stoltzfus', Henry D. Metzler; Zuck's, Daniel Lefevre; Rutter's, Thomas Allen.

In 1852 an independent school district was established, composed of small portions of the territories of Leacock, Salisbury, and Paradise respectively. The school-house for this district stood at first in Salisbury township, but in 1870 a new house was erected, and is now used which stands just over the line on the soil of Leacock. It has its own board of directors, and its name is New Milltown. Since that time the legal name of the old district is the school district of Leacock.

In 1857 another school-house was erected by the school district of Leacock, near Intercourse. It was of brick, and its cost was six hundred and ninety nine dollars. Since the erection of this house there have been in the township ten schools.

According to the minutes of the board there have been sixty different persons who have served as school directors in the district since the acceptance of the system in 1844. Some of these persons served three years, some six, some nine, and a few of them twelve years. And the number of different teachers that have had charge of the schools is one hundred and sixty, some of these teachers having taught in the district for only a session or two, while many others of them taught for four, five, or six terms, and a number of them for a still longer time. Among the ten teachers recently employed for the schools for the school year of 1883 are Miss Sallie E. Stelman, who has taught in the district five sessions; Mr. W. W. Busser, eight; John B. Senger, ten; Phares Buck-

walter, eleven; and Miss Sallie J. Trainer, twelve sessions.

The school-houses originally erected having become much dilapidated, the board of directors commenced, in 1875, the work of taking them down and rebuilding. In that year one new house was erected, the next year two, and the following year three more were erected. In 1878 two, in 1879 one was built, and lastly the brick house which had been erected in 1857 was taken down and a new one erected in 1882. All of these new houses were placed on or near the same ground on which the old houses had stood, except two or three, which were placed some considerable distance from where the old ones had been located. These new houses are frame, of good size, substantially built, and tastefully finished. Each one is supplied with patent desks and furniture of the latest and most approved style. They were built and furnished at an average cost of thirteen hundred and twenty-four dollars, exclusive of the land. The estimated value of school property in the district is sixteen thousand dollars.

The present members of the school board are Elias Leaman, W. Kennedy, Mahlon Buckwalter, Tobias K. Hershey, Michael K. Lapp, and John Fisher. The president of the board is Mahlon Buckwalter, secretary, W. Kennedy, treasurer, Elias Leaman.

Leacock Presbyterian Church.—In 1724, Mr. Adam Boyd, a licentiate from the Presbytery of New Castle, was commissioned to collect a congregation at Pequea Church and take preliminary steps towards its organization. He afterwards performed the same duty at Leacock. The congregation of Leacock was at first connected with Pequea. The regular place of preaching was at Pequea, with occasional services at Leacock. In 1739 a log meeting-house was erected by the Leacock congregation on a lot of one acre and fifty-seven perches of land, purchased from John Vernor, Sr., for the sum of five shillings, the same being conveyed, by said John Vernor and wife, of Leacock township, by deed dated Feb. 9, 1741, to George Brown, John Cooper, William McCausland, and John Rees, of the same place, trustees chosen "by and for the congregation of the Presbyterians of Leacock." The church was regularly organized in 1741 by the Presbytery of Donegal. After its organization the congregation obtained occasional supplies until March 25, 1751, when the Rev. Robert Smith was ordained and installed pastor over the united churches of Leacock and Pequea, and continued pastor of both until 1759, when he was released from Leacock in order to give all his time to Pequea. For many years Dr. Smith had charge of a classical and theological school of a very high character. He is represented as having been both an eminent divine and a successful instructor.

The present church building was erected on the site of the former log church while Dr. Smith was pastor. It was completed and opened for service in 1754. After Dr. Smith had resigned the charge of Leacock in 1759, the congregation had no regular pastor, but depended on occasional supplies until 1769, when a call was made by Leacock and Lancaster for the Rev. John Woodhull, and was accepted. Mr. Woodhull was installed pastor over Leacock on the 1st day of August, 1770, and he continued as pastor over the united churches of Leacock and Lancaster until 1779, a period of nine years. He for many years occupied a prominent position in the Presbyterian Church. He died Dec. 22, 1824, at Freehold, N. J., aged nearly eighty-one years.

In the year 1770, Leacock and Lancaster were set off by Synod from the Presbytery of Donegal and put under the care of the New Castle Presbytery.

In 1780, Leacock, Middle Octorara, and Lancaster Churches became united, and the Rev. Nathaniel W. Sample, having received a call from these churches, accepted the same, and was installed as pastor over them in December, 1781. His pastoral relations to these churches continued until Dec. 26, 1821, a period of forty years. Mr. Sample is said to have been a very interesting and popular preacher. A number of young men who had pursued their theological studies under his direction became eminent and useful ministers. He died at Strasburg, Lancaster Co., Aug. 26, 1834, aged eighty-three years. Several of his descendants have been elected ruling elders over Leacock Church. His grandson, Dr. Samuel R. Sample, holds that office at the present time. While Rev. Mr. Sample was pastor the congregation of Leacock was incorporated, March 10, 1787, by act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. The trustees named in said act of incorporation were Rev. N. W. Sample, James Mercer, John Craig, John Slaymaker, George McIlvaine, Henry Slaymaker, Jr., William Porter, William Crayton, and James Cooper.

Rev. Joseph Barr, the next pastor for Leacock, was installed over the churches of Leacock and Middle Octorara, May 6, 1823. On account of declining health he, in 1844, gave up Octorara, and in 1846 resigned Leacock, having been pastor over Leacock for twenty-three years. Mr. Barr was an impressive preacher, and his ministry was highly successful. In 1840, and while Mr. Barr was pastor, a new church building was erected in the village of Paradise for the better accommodation of a portion of the Leacock congregation. Leacock and Paradise were, however, and are yet one organization, having the same session and the same board of trustees.

Rev. P. J. Timlow had been pastor over the church of Bellevue from the year 1839. In September, 1846, the Leacock congregation made a call for one-half of his time at Leacock, which call was presented to Presbytery by the commissioners for Leacock, Dr. N. W. Sample and Thomas S. Woods, and Dr.

¹In the preparation of this article many of the facts are taken from an historical sermon by Rev. P. J. Timlow, Nov. 23, 1854.

Timlow, having accepted the call, was installed pastor on Nov. 4, 1846, from which time he was pastor over the churches of Bellevue and Leacock until 1857, a period of eleven years. He afterwards served the church a second time.

In the winter of 1848, while Dr. Timlow was pastor, important repairs were made in the interior of the Leacock Church, and at a later period, perhaps about the year 1866, extensive general repairs and improvements were made on the building.

In 1855 the trustees of the church were Dr. N. W. Sample, John C. Lefevre, Philip Foster, James P. McIlvaine, George D. McIlvaine, George L. Eckert, Henry Eckert, Thomas S. Woods, and Nathaniel E. Slaymaker.

Rev. Robert Gamble was the next pastor. He was installed Oct. 22, 1857, and continued pastor for three years. Rev. John Elliot, the next pastor, was installed June 4, 1861, and continued until October, 1867, six years. May 5, 1868, Rev. P. J. Timlow was installed the second time, and continued pastor until April 5, 1874, having served the Leacock Church in all seventeen years. Dr. Timlow was a gentleman of learning and good attainments, and stood high in the church a divine. He was held in high estimation by the Leacock congregation. This is evidenced by his receiving from the congregation a second call. The next pastor was Rev. D. K. Campbell, installed May 11, 1875, and continued until October, 1876, succeeded by Rev. G. W. Duffield, who was installed June 16, 1877, and dismissed at his own request Feb. 1, 1880. Rev. E. W. Gaylord, the present pastor, was called Aug. 7, 1880, and installed November 16th of the same year. The present number of members of the church is two hundred and four.

So far as can be ascertained the following-named persons have served the church as ruling elders: Henry Slaymaker, Col. James Mercer, John Craig, Henry Slaymaker, Jr., Daniel Slaymaker, William McCausland, Dr. William B. Duffield, Nathaniel Watson, James Johnson, Dr. N. W. Sample, John C. Lefevre, James P. McIlvaine, Henry Barton, George McIlvaine, John Slaymaker, William Slaymaker, Robert McIlvaine, James Whitehill, George Duffield, Samuel Slaymaker, Moore Connel, David Stirling, Capt. John Slaymaker, Joel W. Lightner, Nathaniel E. Slaymaker, Jonathan Leidigh, John G. Olfner, Dr. Brainerd Leaman, Albert P. McIlvaine, and Dr. Samuel R. Sample. The present session consists of Rev. E. W. Gaylord (moderator), N. E. Slaymaker, James P. McIlvaine, Henry Barton, A. P. McIlvaine, Dr. Brainerd Leaman, Dr. Samuel R. Sample.

The present trustees are A. E. Moore, president; James P. McIlvaine, secretary; Dr. Samuel R. Sample, treasurer; Dr. Brainerd Leaman, H. H. Shertz, E. W. Esbenschade, David F. Beam, John N. Woods, C. Keneagy.

Cemetery.—The cemetery at Leacock Church is an old and large one. A very large number of persons

are buried in it, some who died a long time since, and a number who died at quite an advanced age.

Christ Church.¹—This is a Protestant Episcopal Church. It was organized on the 2d day of May, 1818, in a new stone building intended for its use. The wardens then were John Hopkins and Daniel Buckley, and the vestrymen were Nathaniel Rutter, William Lightner, Jacob Rutter, Nathaniel F. Lightner, John B. Henderson, Joel Lightner, Sr., Jacob Ringwalt, George Ellmaker, Joel Lightner, Jr., Andrew Lytle, John Dunlap, John Lightner, and Leonard Awater. The church building was erected upon a lot of ground which had been purchased from Isaac Eby for the sum of fifty pounds, and on June 7, 1818, it was consecrated.

Rev. Mr. Clarkson was the first rector of the church, being also rector of the churches at Lancaster and Pequea, and the only minister that officiated. About 1819, Rev. Mr. Spencer officiated as minister. In January, 1825, Rev. Samuel Bowman became associate rector of the churches of Leacock and St. John's church near the Compass. Mr. Bowman was succeeded by Rev. John B. Clemson, in 1828, who continued rector until the spring of 1831, when he was succeeded by Rev. Richard U. Morgan. In 1835, Rev. Mr. Morgan was succeeded by Rev. E. Y. Buchanan, who continued rector of the church for nearly nineteen and a half years. At the time Mr. Buchanan took charge of the church there were forty families and thirty-one communicants, and in 1847 there were forty families and forty communicants. The following is a partial list of the families connected with the church in 1835, viz.: Judge John Lightner, Joel Lightner, Sr., Joel Lightner, Esq., Nathaniel F. Lightner, John Yeates, George Ellmaker, John Dunlap, Richard J. Rutter, Anderson Rutter, Andrew Dunlap, Christian Beam, Samuel O'Dare, George Wyke, Shaw Frew, Isaac B. Burrows, Samuel Sheaffer, David Witmer, Robert McLelland, Nathaniel Rutter, William Hoey, John McSorley, Archibald Young, Henry Kinzer, Jacob Eshleman.

In September, 1854, Mr. Buchanan's connection with the church as rector ceased. He was a very able preacher, much esteemed, and he maintained a high standing in the Episcopal Church. He was a brother of the Hon. James Buchanan, late President of the United States. He is still living.

In 1854 the vestry of the church were Richard J. Rutter, Peter E. Lightner, Samuel Sheaffer, Joseph Slack, Christian Warfel, Samuel O'Dare, and B. F. Holl.

Rev. Bryan B. Killikely succeeded Mr. Buchanan on Easter-day, April 8, 1855. In 1863, Rev. J. F. Esh had charge of the church. The Rev. Augustus White took charge Dec. 6, 1865, and continued rector until July, 1867, and on the 1st day of October,

¹ Rev. J. McAlpin Harding, the present rector, kindly furnished from the records of the church important matter used in preparing this outline of its history.

1869, Rev. Henry R. Smith became the rector. The next rector was the Rev. Thomas Burrows, who served from 1873 to 1875. Rev. Henry C. Pastorius became rector on Nov. 1, 1875, and continued in that relation until June 30, 1879.

While Mr. Pastorius was rector the old church building was torn down, and soon after a new brick building was erected in lieu of the old one on the same site. The corner-stone of the new building was laid by the rector June 25, 1877, and the building was consecrated on All Saints' Day, Nov. 1, 1877.

Since the organization of Christ Church, Leacock, many changes as regards the families once connected with the church and with respect to its membership have taken place, arising from various causes, such as deaths, removals, and the erection of other churches in the vicinity. The present number of families is forty, and the number of communicants fifty-four. The present rector is Rev. J. McAlpin Harding, who took charge Sept. 1, 1879. He is also rector at All Saints' Church, Paradise, and at Grace Church, or Gap Mines.

The present vestry consists of Jacob Hunsecker, Isaiah Miller, Samuel Snyder, Elin W. Eshleman, John Sigle, William Elnmaker, and W. Frank Kramer. The Sabbath-school connected with the church has seven teachers, and the number of scholars is thirty. A cemetery is at the church building, in which many interments have been made.

Church of the United Brethren in Christ.—

Some time after 1771, William Otterbein, in conjunction with Martin Boehm, Christian Newcomer, and others, after many years of preaching became the founders of a distinct religious society. In the course of time, the members having greatly increased and being scattered over a large territory, the society became more fully organized, and at length a general organization was effected. The first conference was held at Baltimore in 1789, and in 1800, at a conference held at the house of Peter Kemp, in Frederick County, Md., the name United Brethren in Christ was given to the church organization so that it might be distinguished from all others.

Intercourse Church.—The origin of the church at Intercourse dates from about 1839. First meetings were held in the Old Pond school-house, and sometimes at the residence of Mr. Charles Sweigart, an old house which stood in the rear of the present residence of Mrs. Mary Ranck. The society attending these meetings numbered ten persons, viz.: Charles Sweigart, Polly Sweigart, Charlotte Miller, Polly Miller, John Miller, David Ranck, Christian Pink, Catharine Zook, John Church, and Julia Church. Of these ten original members there are at present but three living, to wit, Charles and Polly Sweigart, and Mrs.

Catharine Zook. This small society was then a part of the Mountville mission, and afterward it formed a part of Lancaster Circuit. The first preacher was Rev. Mr. Wenger, who was followed by Revs. Frankhauser, Sands, Staveland, and Pfeiffer. In the time the church was served by the above-named preachers, the appointment was occasionally visited by the Rev. John Light, of Lebanon County. In 1846 and 1847, Rev. D. O. Darrel was pastor, the appointment then forming part of New Holland Circuit. From this time until 1850 services were held at Mother Zook's and at Brother David Ranck's. In 1848 and 1849, Rev. George Gilbert was pastor, assisted in part of 1849 by Rev. T. F. Halowell. In 1850 a church building of brick was erected. It stood on a small lot of ground obtained from Mr. David Ranck, one of the original members of the society. In 1850 and 1851, Rev. J. Brewer was pastor, and in 1852 and 1853 the Rev. Simon Zimmermann. In 1854 and 1855, Revs. I. Carpenter and J. Fritz, and in 1856 and 1857, Rev. J. P. Reiland. In 1858, Rev. Samuel Siders was pastor. He was returned in 1859, but died about one month after his return and was buried at Ranck's Church. The balance of the year was filled part of the time by Rev. J. Brewer, and the rest of the year by Rev. George Gilbert. In this year the appointment paid as preacher's salary the sum of thirteen dollars and a quarter. From 1860 to 1864 the pastor was Rev. W. S. H. Keys. Mr. Keys was a gentleman of good attainments, and a fluent and forcible speaker. During the time of his pastorage very many persons were added to the church. In 1865 and 1866 the church was served by Rev. I. Baltzell, and Rev. W. M. Evers as junior preacher. In 1867 and 1868 the Rev. Mr. Yeager was pastor, and in 1869 and 1870 Rev. D. O'Farrel. From 1871 to 1874, inclusive, Rev. M. J. Mumma served as pastor.

In the year 1871, Mr. David Ranck set apart another piece of land adjoining the old church lot, and lying on the south side thereof, which he donated to the church. The whole church lot now contains about ninety-one perches of land. In the same year, chiefly by the active exertions of Rev. Lewis Peters, who at that time was presiding elder, sufficient funds were raised for the enlargement of the old church. A new end was built, a number of alterations and some repairs made, a steeple with bell placed upon the building, and the building itself properly painted and finished.

The Intercourse Church had been a part of the New Holland Circuit until 1875, when the New Holland Circuit was divided, and a new circuit established, called the Intercourse Circuit. In 1875-76, Rev. J. K. Fisher was pastor; in 1877-78, Rev. J. D. Killian; in 1879, Rev. J. S. Riddle; in 1880, Rev. Israel Groff; in 1881-82, Rev. E. L. Hughes. The present pastor is Rev. J. N. Monden.

Intercourse Circuit has a parsonage, which stands near the Intercourse Church building.

¹ Lawrence's "History of United Brethren in Christ," page 291.

² From a manuscript prepared by Mr. Samuel J. Campbell, for the use of the Intercourse Church, much assistance in preparing this sketch has been derived.

The present trustees are Mr. Jordan Steen, Abram R. Kurtz, Henry C. Kurtz, Samuel J. Campbell, and Phares Buckwalter. The present number of members is ninety, and the amount raised by the church last year towards preacher's salary was two hundred and fifty dollars.

A flourishing Sabbath-school is connected with the church, and is under its control. The number of scholars on the present roll is eighty-two.

The church has a cemetery adjacent to the church building.

St. Joseph's Methodist Episcopal Church.¹—About 1860, Rev. Mr. Rink, a clergyman from the Strasburg Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held religious meetings for a time in the school-house at the village of Intercourse. Afterward the Rev. Joseph McGee, a preacher of the Enterprise (now Bird-in-Hand) Circuit, held a protracted meeting in the hall in said village, at which meeting a great revival took place, resulting in the conversion of about eighty persons. The want of a permanent place for worship then began to be felt. Mr. McGee, together with some of the members of the society, commenced the work of procuring funds for the erection of a church building. A lot of forty-two perches of land was purchased from Mr. Peter Eby for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, and the present brick building was erected. It was completed in 1862, the Rev. Mr. McGee being the first pastor, and the church organization being a part of the Bird-in-Hand Circuit. The first trustees were Augustus Rodgers, Joseph Ryan, William Graham, Henry Froop, George W. Smith, Abraham Bowman, John Espenshade, Isaac Gabel, and Joseph Smoker. The name given to the church was St. Joseph's.

Mr. McGee's connection with the church as pastor having terminated about 1863, his successors have been Revs. William McMichael, Mr. Jones, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Manger, B. T. String, William McMichael (a second time), John Gray, Mr. Wood, Mr. Wiggins, Joseph Gregg (two years), R. C. Wood (two years), Mr. Best, Samuel Horwell, Rev. Mr. Rink, and J. R. Bailey, the present pastor, who has entered upon his third year. Besides the services of the regular circuit preachers, the church has had occasional preaching by Revs. John Sayers, Amos Longnecker, and John Bell, as local preachers.

For a number of years after the organization of the church its membership increased rapidly. In late years, however, owing to the removal of many of its leading and most influential members from the neighborhood and to changes that have taken place, the church has not advanced. Its membership at present is not large.

Baptist Church.—In 1867, chiefly through the influence and exertion of Mr. Samuel M. Brua, a large

frame building was erected in Gordonville, intended to be used as a place of worship for the Baptist Society. For a number of years it was so used. After Mr. Brua had removed from the village the members of the society being few and scattered, services in the building by the society were discontinued. At the present time, however, meetings are occasionally held in it by different denominations.

The Old Mennonites.—There are now upwards of forty families residing in the township belonging to the Old Mennonite Church. The society has at present no meeting-houses which stand within the limits of the township, but their houses of worship are situated in adjacent townships, and are well attended by such members as reside in Leacock.

Amish, or Omish.—The name of this religious denomination is derived from Jacob Amen, who had been a rigid Mennonite preacher of Switzerland. In doctrine they adhere to the Mennonite faith, but they hold certain peculiar views which distinguish the society from that of the Old Mennonite. They settled in Lancaster County at an early day, and a few were here in 1810. There are at present probably about eighty families of this religious denomination in Leacock township. They own much good land, and being skillful farmers and very industrious they cultivate it in the most improved manner. They have no meeting-houses, but hold their religious meetings in private houses. In some of the adjacent townships, however, they have of late years erected houses for worship. They have a cemetery or graveyard near Gordonville, which graveyard was formerly called Weaver's. The land was set apart for burial purposes about 1840 by one of the society, Mr. Michael Lapp.

Military.—In regard to the military record of Leacock township, it may be stated that Maj. William McCausland, a resident of said township, was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and Dr. Nathaniel W. Sample was a brigadier-general in the war of 1812. He died in 1865, aged eighty-one years. His son, Dr. Samuel R. Sample, was acting surgeon of the Fifth Wisconsin Regiment (Col. Cobb's) in the late Rebellion, and Dr. Brainerd Leaman was also a surgeon in the same war. Lieut. David Leche was killed in 1862, while acting as captain, in a cavalry fight, at Accoquan, Va. Cyrus L. Eckert was first lieutenant Company C, Seventy-ninth Regiment Infantry of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Daniel A. Zook was second lieutenant Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment, all being of Leacock township. Joel S. Eby was first lieutenant Company I, Second Pennsylvania Regiment of Militia, not mustered into service. Besides the above, a number of persons from the township enlisted as volunteers and served as privates in the war of the Rebellion.

When the government had recourse to drafting, Leacock township adopted the same course as was adopted by many of the townships in the county. Large amounts were raised from time to time by sub-

¹ Many of the facts contained in this brief history of St. Joseph's Church were furnished by Mr. Augustus Rodgers, who has been a leading member since its organization.

scriptions, contributions, and local taxation, with which substitutes were procured for the drafted men.

At the time of the great Revolutionary struggle for independence, Leacock township was not indifferent as to the result. On the 15th day of December, 1774, in pursuance of a call made by a committee of the then borough of Lancaster, a general election was held at said borough for the purpose of choosing a committee of "sixty proper persons to observe the conduct of all persons touching the General Association of the General Congress." David Watson and Nathaniel Lightner, of Leacock township, were chosen at the election as members of the committee of sixty.

The military organization known as "Associators," consisting of officers and soldiers associated for the defense of American liberty was large, and existed at the time of the Revolutionary war. Its articles of association for Pennsylvania were adopted in the year 1775. A paper which has been preserved gives a list of "Associators" for Leacock township. The following is a correct copy taken from the paper. The list of names are spelled in copying exactly as they are found in the original paper. The paper is headed thus:

"The Associators of Leacock township belonging to Capt. Redick's Company, Associated 7th day of July 1775."

James Scott in Leacock	William McCormick district
John Rohan	John Scott in Lampeter township
Henry Swope	John Umack in Lampeter township
John Moor	David Crawford in Lampeter township
George Lyne	William Sholar in Leacock township
Adam Swope	George Lambert
Abraham Lyne	John Eby
Henry Foltz	John Snacks
Stoffe Weaver	Jacob Swope
George Frittsch	Jacob Barmagat
Sigmund Shower	David Lyne
Marthen Huffer	Aphton Bea
Daniel Swope	Henry Foltz, Jr.
Adam Barmagat	Philip Shower
Joseph Bizart	John Maxwell
Jacob Bear district	Hugh McIsaac
David Bentz	John Barmagat
John Dotz	John Maxwell
William Lyne	Marthen Maxwell, Jr.
Adam Red-better	George Bard
Peter Eby	James Hamilton
Samuel Eby	James Keeney district
Peter Eby, Jr.	Henry Wenger (Senior)
John Huffer	John Foltz
Jacob Hauer	Peter Barmagat
Henry Eby	
Emanuel Carpenter (of East township)	
Patrick Conel (of Leacock township)	

Endorsed

"MR JOHN FREE CORNEL"

Officers.—The county offices held by citizens of Leacock township since the year 1840 are but few. John Seldomridge, Esq., was elected prothonotary in 1863, and served three years. Daniel M. Eby became a county auditor in 1873, and was re-elected. Amos Hershey was a prison inspector for a term of three years, commencing in 1876, and one of the present county auditors.

The following is a list of justices of the peace for the township since 1840:

Joseph Miller, 1840	John Seldomridge, 1862
David Graft, Jr., 1849	William Kennedy, 1864
David Graft, Jr., 1849	Abraham Barr, 1866
Robert Taggart, 1845	William Keeney, 1869
David Graft, 1850	Abraham Barr, 1871
Abraham Barr, 1851	William Kennedy, 1874
David Graft, 1855	John Seldomridge, 1876
John Seldomridge, 1857	William Kennedy, 1879
Abraham Barr, 1861	John Seldomridge, 1881

The first constable appointed by the court for the township of Leacock, in 1729, was Henry Jones.

CHAPTER LXIII.

UPPER LEACOCK TOWNSHIP.

Geographical and Descriptive.—Upper Leacock township occupies a central position in Lancaster County. It is situated between Mill Creek and Conestoga River, and originally formed a part of Leacock (Laycock) township. On the north it is bounded by West Earl township, on the east is the township of Earl, and on the southeast Leacock, being separated from it by Mill Creek. South and southwest is the township of East Lampeter, and on the northwest is Manheim township. The Conestoga separates Upper Leacock from Manheim. The township has a plain surface generally, except in the western part, where is Snake Hill, or Bard's Hill. This hill extends from East Lampeter township, near the Conestoga, into the interior of Upper Leacock as far as Mechanicsburg. Here it curves to the north, and then trending in a northwest direction, making its way to the Conestoga, forms a semicircle, thus inclosing one of the most fertile areas in Lancaster County. The steep acclivities of these hills, the serpentine trending, and the ornamental evergreens decking the slopes, make the region very romantic, while the scenery is more than passing grand. In the southeast the foot-hills of the Welsh Mountains extend into the township.

Origin of the Township.—In 1729, when Lancaster County was organized, this township was included in Leacock. It extended from Conestoga to New Milltown along Pequena Creek, a distance of sixteen miles. Its average width was about five miles. Owing to the inconvenience which arose from this distance, at a meeting of the citizens at a township election, and on complaint of some of the people that there was not a close enough supervision of the general interests of the district, a petition was presented to the Lancaster County court, praying for a division of Leacock township, the lower or southeastern part to retain its original name, while the northwestern part was to be

named Upper Leacock. The dividing line, as set forth in the petition, was to commence at a point near Hoover's mill, on Mill Creek, and to follow that stream in its winding course to the Stumptown bridge, and from thence the line was to extend directly north to East Lampeter township. On the 19th day of June, 1843, by a decree of said court at Lancaster, Upper Leacock was established and created a new township.

Pioneer Settlers and Incidents.—Among some of the first pioneers of this township were the Bushongs, Carpenters, Weidlers, Buckwalters, Groffs, and Mixels.

The Bushong Family.—John Bushong, a French Huguenot, arrived in Philadelphia in September, 1731, and immediately came to Lancaster County and took up land near what is now Heller's Church. The Bushongs who reside in this township are the descendants of this John Bushong, who had a family of six boys—John, Philip, Peter, Henry, Jacob, and David—and three girls,—Mary, Barbara, and Elizabeth. In 1737 Mrs. John Bushong died, and Mr. Bushong married a second time. His son Peter emigrated to Virginia, where a prominent branch of this family still resides. Jacob went to what is now Berks County, and the noted bankers of Reading—the Bushongs—are the descendants of Jacob Bushong. David went to Illinois. Philip Bushong inherited his father's estate. John Bushong, son of Philip, is the grandfather of Isaac Bushong, Esq., an influential citizen of this township and county. Amos Bushong, miller, of East Lampeter, and Dr. Bushong, New Holland, are of this family. Isaac Bushong, of this township, has in his possession a copy of the will written by John Bushong, bearing date June 5, 1749.

The Carpenter Family.—The pioneer settler of the northwestern part of the township, that bordering on the Conestoga, was the celebrated Emanuel Carpenter, who ventured from Lampeter Square when quite young. He was a son of Henry Carpenter, a family of Swiss extraction, the paternal name being Zimmerman. Other families of the name of Carpenter, also numerous, are of English descent. Heinrich Zimmerman (Henry Carpenter) was born about the year 1678-80, and came to what is now Lancaster County, Pa., about the year 1715, and settled near what is now Lampeter Square. He came from Switzerland, bringing with him a son about five years of age, named Emanuel. He had afterwards five other sons, viz., Gabriel, Henry (afterwards Dr. Henry, a celebrated physician of his day), Christian, Daniel, and Jacob; besides two or more daughters, one of whom married a man by the name of Grubb, and another, Mary, married Daniel Ferree. The first three named sons were located by the father on land he owned near and along Conestoga, and in what is now Upper Leacock and West Earl townships; and the other three on his land near his residence in Lampeter. The parent was intermarried with Salome Ruthner, from whom the above-named children descended.

Nothing positive is known of the parents' death. Dr. Henry Carpenter had three sons—John (afterwards Dr. John), Henry, and Abraham—and several daughters. Dr. John Carpenter was the great-grandfather of Col. Reah Frazer, of Lancaster City. Henry was the father of Henry Carpenter, a land-surveyor and conveyancer, who died Dec. 14, 1840, and the grandfather of Abram Carpenter, a son of Dr. Abram Carpenter, a physician of renown, who died in 1836. The ancestor, Dr. Henry Carpenter, died on his farm near Lampeter, where he was buried May 20, 1840. Dr. Henry, and James C. Carpenter, probably the oldest land-surveyor living in the county, both of Lancaster City, are lineal descendants of the original Dr. Henry, and sons of the above-named Henry, who died in 1846.

Emanuel Carpenter was five years old when he came to this county, and it was thought that it was prior to the year 1723 when he settled in this township. "His influence was salutary, and he had the unbounded confidence of his fellow-citizens." In 1747 he was appointed overseer of the poor, and held that position (no lucrative one) for a number of years. In 1756 he was elected to the Assembly, and was annually re-elected until 1772, when his health failed him, and he died in the year 1780. His remains repose in Carpenter's graveyard, along the Newport road, where a suitable monument many years afterwards was erected to his memory by his great-grandson, Mr. Reigart. Emanuel Carpenter, Jr., also a prominent member of the Carpenter family, was elected to the Legislature and held that position during the Revolutionary war. Jacob Carpenter is the only descendant of this noted family who still resides in this township.

On a part of the estate, formerly owned by Emanuel Carpenter but now by Jacob Kurtz, near Mechanicsburg, it is said by tradition that the first court that ever convened in Lancaster County was organized in the year 1729, in a little log house. There seems to be sufficient evidence to confirm the oft-repeated statement, for immediately after the erection of Lancaster County a violent discussion arose as to the most suitable place for the seat of justice. Wright's Ferry (now Columbia), Lancaster, and Postlethwaite's (about seven miles south of Lancaster) were the three places most strongly recommended. It is held that the court met first on the Carpenter Place, and was in session some time until a dispute arose about the location. Finally it was agreed to remove the court to Postlethwaite's farm in Conestoga township, it being thought that this place possessed superior advantages. The courts were held there in an old log house owned by Postlethwaite, until August, 1770, when the increasing influence of the Lancaster party enabled them to procure the removal of the seat of justice to what is now Lancaster City.

The old log house, in which the court met on the Carpenter Place, is now standing in Mechanicsburg,

opposite the Lutheran parsonage, and is occupied as a wood-shed. The logs in this building are very large and heavy, being about two feet in width. The wood is well preserved and shows few signs of decay. The building was erected by Emanuel Carpenter about one hundred and sixty years ago. It is surely one of the most ancient landmarks of the township. Mr. Kurtz points out the place on his farm where the court-house stood,—the foundation of it is yet in the ground. He has also in his possession an old bench which was used by the court.

The Heller Family.—Jacob Heller, a German, to secure his emigration to America, was sold, with his wife, for a limited time, to earn their passage for the voyage across the Atlantic. After his liberation, which was about the year 1729, he received a grant of land of one hundred acres south of what is now Heller's Church. This is one of the most beautifully located farms of the township. It has been successively occupied by the Heller descendants until 1865, when Peter Heller, who is now eighty-three years of age, sold the farm to Kinzer W. Bender for his son, John W. Bender. It is now in possession of the widow of J. W. Bender, and is also worked by her.

The Mixel Family.—Martin Mixel was one of the early pioneers who sought a home in Upper Leacock. A brother accompanied Martin to America, but was either lost or captured by the Indians. Nothing definite is known of the date of the arrival of the Mixels except that Martin was a landholder in 1735, and that he died at "a great old age" during the early part of the American Revolution. The land which was held by Martin Mixel extended from Mechanicsburg to Bareville, on the south side of the pike, and east of the Garler plantation it was on both sides of the pike. Universal tradition has it that Mixel built his first house near a spring on a farm now owned by Adam Miller, but occupied by his son Sheaffer. No traces of this house can be seen except the cellar excavations. Martin had three sons,—Jacob, John, and George. Jacob married and inherited his father's estate in portion, and also erected the Midway Hotel, between Mechanicsburg and Bareville. Jacob had one daughter, an only child, who married Hiram Batten, whose son, Israel, still resides upon a small tract of land of the original Mixel plantation, and is the only lineal descendant of this noted family.

The Good Family.—Hans Good, who was appointed the first constable of Leacock at the organization of the county, was one of the early adventurers of this county. He was of a roaming disposition, and delighted in adventure. He did not settle permanently until 1734, when he took up a tract of land of nearly three hundred acres, which lies between Bareville and Mill Creek in this township. After holding this tract of land and breaking the soil for a period of ten years, it passed into the hands of Andrew Bare. The noted book-firm of Lancaster City, Bare & Sons, are the descendants of Andrew Bare. Afterwards this farm

was purchased by Andrew Hershey, and was held by him until the year 1854, when S. G. Groff became the proprietor, who divided the farm among his three sons, Hershey, Milton, and Ezra, who are the occupants, and hold deeds of the different places.

The Groff¹ Family.—The whole eastern part of this township was included in a warrant of land granted to Hans Groff, who afterwards disposed of it to different settlers. Hans Groff, with one of his brothers, were among the persecuted Christians who fled from Switzerland to Alsace, then a province of France, about the year 1695-96. He came to Germantown, where he remained for a short time only; afterwards he settled in Pequea Valley, but, not being content here, he then settled in Groff's Dale (Graaf Thal), which was named in honor of him, and by which the settlement is known to this day.

The following is the circumstance which led Mr. Groff to settle in Groff's Dale: "His horses having strayed from Pequea, while in pursuit of them in a northern direction from the inhabited parts he discovered a fine spring in a heavily-timbered spot, the head of Grove's Run. 'In this Elysian dale,' said he, 'will I fix my permanent abode.' He nevertheless pursued his horses till he found them, and returned to Pequea. A short time afterwards he disposed of his effects, when he returned to the spring, and about half a mile down, on the north side, he erected a cabin under a large white-oak tree, in which he, his wife, and an only child remained during that winter." In the spring of the next year, having secured by a warrant dated Nov. 22, 1717, a large tract of land, he erected a house near the cabin. The spot where he erected the house is still pointed out by his descendants. He had six sons,—Peter, David, John, Daniel, Marcus, and Samuel,—and was known as "Graaf der Jäger" ("the huntsman").

"Hans Groff, after serving his day and generation, the public on several occasions, and having divided his land among his sons, died, leaving a large family connection. Perhaps there is no family in the county more numerous," especially in Upper Leacock, more "respectable, and more useful citizens than the Groffs."

The Yonder Family.—Jacob Yonder was the first to seek a home on Groff's land. In 1734 he received a deed for a tract of over three hundred acres, upon which he immediately erected a log house and stone barn, the latter still standing, though improved. Jacob had a son by the name of Jonas, who inherited this farm and held it until 1801, when he died. Dora, the only child of Jonas Yonder, was married to a Mr. Haines, who then fell heir to the farm. During this time, and until 1833, tracts of land were sold from the original farm, reducing it to one hundred acres, when it was purchased by John Grabill, Sr. It is now held by John Grabill, Jr.

The Ferree Family.—John Ferree married Mary

¹ This name is variously spelled Groff, Graaf, Groef, and Graffe.

Warenbuer, and resided in the town of Lindau, in France, not far from the river Rhine. They were Huguenots, and were made to feel the full force of religious persecution then raging throughout Europe. He was a silk-weaver, and in religious belief a follower of John Calvin. While troops were murdering his friends in the town he gathered up a few articles and fled with his family to the neighborhood of Strasburg, where he remained two years. He died in Germany, leaving a widow, Mary, and six children, who came to America in the year 1709 and settled in Ulster County, N. Y. When they left the Palatinate they were accompanied by a young man named Isaac Le Fevre, who stated that his family, who were also Huguenots, were nearly all put to death by the soldiers, and that he escaped with difficulty unhurt. He came with the family to America, where he married Catharine Ferree.

From Isaac Le Fevre the name has spread over several States.

Mary Warenbuer in 1711 took out a warrant for two thousand acres of land in New Strasburg. Martin Kendig, who seems to have been the agent for the early pioneers, appeared before the commissioner of property, 10th Seventh month, 1712, with Maria and her son Daniel, and desired that a patent might be granted and confirmed to Maria, but upon due consideration of the matter it was deemed best to confirm the same to her son Daniel and son-in-law, Isaac Le Fevre. She died in Conestoga, Conestoga township, in 1716. There must have been some neglect or delay, for we find that a patent was issued to Daniel Ferree and Isaac Le Fevre in 1733. Some years subsequent to this time, when the parties divided the land, it was discovered upon a resurvey of the same that it contained three hundred acres more than the original survey, and a confirmation deed was made which embraced all the land.

Isaac Le Fevre also received a patent in his own name, Fourth month 15, 1713, for three hundred acres. Philip Ferree received a warrant 24th Sixth month, 1716, for three hundred acres. Daniel Ferree 4th Eighth month, 1716, six hundred acres. John Ferree, 2d Fourth month, 1716, one hundred acres.

The Lightner Family.—Adam Lightner and Maud, his wife, in the year 1709, fled from the religious persecutions along the Rhine, which drove thousands of Protestants to Holland, thence to England. They were Lutherans. Their son William was born in Germany. Nathaniel was born in 1709, while his parents were encamped near London. They came to America in the same year, and settled in Ulster County, N. Y., among the La Rues, Ferrees, and Le Fevres.

They came to Pequoa Valley in the year 1723, and settled upon land near the old Peter's road, upon the northern boundary of Leacock township, and about a mile northeast from the village of Intercourse.

Nathaniel married Margaret La Rue, who was born

in France in 1713. He settled upon the homestead farm in Leacock. From him came the Lightners of this county. They had nineteen children, and, with one exception, a child was born to them every year, and to make up for what they may have considered "lost time" twins were born in the year 1744.

William Lightner, son of Adam, returned to Germany. He owned large sugar and spice plantations upon one of the islands in the Eastern Ocean, and he became possessed of a very large estate, to which a multitude of his descendants are now turning their eyes, anxiously waiting to divide and enjoy this accumulated wealth. His brother George also returned to Germany.

The Johns Family.—The Johns family, who are numerous and wealthy citizens of this township, are all descendants of John Johns, who came to America with Hans Groff, and followed him to the "White-Oak Tree," in Groff's Dale, where he became a laborer for Mr. Groff. Mr. Johns was a religious refugee of Switzerland. He had hid himself in the attic of his house to seclude himself from his pursuers, and while looking out of a window he saw his large herd of cattle was being slaughtered by those who were in search of his blood. He was then compelled to flee and leave his estate to the mercy of his persecutors. After having accumulated some money by hard work for Mr. Groff, he purchased a tract of land of two hundred and thirty acres of Emanuel Carpenter, whereon he erected a house, which, with additions and improvements, is still occupied as a dwelling. This farm has never passed out of possession of the Johns family. Reuben Johns, who owns this farm at present, is the fourth generation of Johns that has owned it.

The Lyne Family.—West of Helker's Church the first pioneer settler was John Lyne, who had taken a warrant for a tract of land of over one thousand acres. Philip Scott, a Scotchman, had been a laborer and blacksmith for Mr. Lyne, and had his shop somewhere near what is now Weidler Kachel's shop. John Lyne had a son by the name of David, who married Miss Scott. David had six boys,—John, William, Daniel, George, Chester, and Gabriel. Chester Lyne was a soldier of the war of 1812, and some of his descendants now reside in the eastern part of the county. All the other boys went west, except William, who went to Cumberland, where he became a learned jurist, and was afterwards elected to the judgeship of the County Court.

The Hamilton Family.—William Hamilton died in January, 1782, and left a wife, Jean, and the following children: Hugh, who died in 1810, was father of John Hamilton; William, who moved to the West in 1810, where he died; and John, son of Hugh Hamilton, was appointed to settle his estate. The third son was John, and the fourth James Hamilton, who was a colonel in the Revolution; Robert, who was the father of John; and Ann, who married James Wal-

lace; Nancy, the seventh child, married Thomas Wade. For full sketch of Col. James Hamilton, see "Appleton's Encyclopedia."

The Owen Family.—It appears that among those who sought a home towards the closing years of the last century in what is Upper Leacock was Benjamin Owen, of Quaker descent. He bought land north of Monterey, and near a large spring he erected a house and barn, which are now occupied by Daniel Kolp. Mr. Owen's influence was felt in the township for good, for he was a man of refined taste and culture. He served what was then known as Leacock township as justice of the peace for a number of years; afterwards he represented the county in the State Legislature, and died in 1786, leaving three children, Ann, Jonathan, and Benjamin.

John Glenn, another pioneer of Leacock, or what is now Upper Leacock, died in 1740, leaving a wife, Isabella, and four children,—Thomas, Jean, Mary, and John. The witnesses to his last will and testament were John Beard, Robert Elliott, and Elizabeth Beard.

John Lyon died in what is now Upper Leacock in 1748, and left a wife, Elizabeth, and three children,—John, Ann, and Thomas.

John Morgan, another of the early residents of this township, died in 1748, leaving a brother, Matthew, and two sisters, Elizabeth and Mary.

James Miller died in this township in 1749, leaving a wife, Ruth, and six children. One of the daughters married Thomas Millhouse, another Thomas Hiatt, and another married Isaac Jackson, who bore him children,—Thomas, James, Katharine, William, Isaac, Nathaniel, and Elizabeth. The fourth daughter married William Jackson, of Chester County, Pa., and the fifth daughter married William Farquar, also of Chester County. The only son of Mr. Miller was named James.

John Stump, who died in this township in 1749, left a widow, Maria Catharine, and six children.—George, Zealous, Peter, Christian, Stephen, and Maria Stump. There were also brothers and sisters of Mr. Stump that survived him.

Andrew Eby, who died in 1763, was a brother of Peter Eby, Esq., and left two sons, Andrew and John.

Robert Stewart died in 1754. His wife was Agnes, daughter of Hugh Thompson. He had a brother Charles, then in Ireland, and a brother John in Leacock, who had a son William. His sister Sarah married William Snodgrass. He also had one son, Robert.

Stewart Herbert, Sr., died in November, 1778, and left five children,—Stewart, Daniel, Elizabeth, Moses, and Jane. His sister Margaret married Peter Dells. Dec. 31, 1778, ninety-three acres of the Herbert farm was sold to James Clemson, of Salisbury, the same having been patented to Stewart Herbert in 1756.

George Stewart died in April, 1769, leaving a wife,

Jean, and two children, George, an only son, and one daughter, Esther, who married John McCausland, and bore him two children, Esther and Jane.

John Whitehill, third son of James Whitehill, of Salisbury, died in January, 1779, and left a wife, Margaret, and three children, Robert, William, and John Whitehill.

William Wallace died in Leacock, in August, 1793, and left children,—Robert, James, Hannah, married a Mr. Calhoun, and was the mother of three sons and one daughter; Mary married a Mr. Lennegan; Margaret, Josiah, William, and Thomas.

Matthew McClung died in 1802, leaving a widow, Martha, and two sons, Matthew and Hugh. Matthew, Jr., owned one hundred acres of land, and was the father of two sons, Charles and Hugh (2d). Hugh, son of Matthew, Sr., was also a farmer, and owned one hundred acres of land, which he sold, April 4, 1814, to Jacob France.

George Philip Bard died in 1793, leaving a wife, Margaret, and seven children,—Michael, John, George, Jacob, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Mary.

Peter Eby, one of the pioneers of this township, died in 1794, and left eight children,—Peter, Samuel, Henry, Andrew, John, David, Christian, and Anna, who married Abram Wenger.

Indians.—The traditional accounts of the Indians of this township make it obvious that they were of a peaceful disposition. There are no records of any difficulty; but that the Indians had been here is evident from the fact of the many traces which can be seen of them along Snake Hill. Many Indian relics have been found, such as arrow-heads, war-clubs, tomahawks, etc. On Jacob Stultzfuss' farm, near Monterey, is a place pointed out as having once been an Indian burying-ground. A son of M. G. Wenger has in his cabinet a collection of Indian relics found upon his father's farm in this township. In early pioneer times, as was common with aborigines in all the new settlements, the Indians frequently visited the houses of settlers to sell baskets and hickory brooms, but as time passed on they receded and became extinct in this township.

Pioneer Road.—The Peter's road, which passes through this section, forming the boundary line of Earl and Upper Leacock, is the most ancient highway in the county used by the early pioneers. This road was so named by reason of an Indian trader, Peters, who wagoned his way from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and points intervening to trade with the Indians. Nearly all this road in the county has been vacated, except that which leads from the New Holland turnpike southwest to a point on the old Philadelphia road, near the White Horse.

Residents in 1843. The first assessment of Upper Leacock township was made in the fall of 1843 by Isaac Hoover. The assessment of that year shows that the following-named persons were freeholders at that time:

Wilson Brobaker.
Isaac Bard.
George Barr.
Susanna Barton.
Elizabeth Brobaker.
Martin Barr.
Adam Barr.
John Bessler.
George Bard, Jr.
Jacob Bushong.
Henry Burkhardt.
John Barr.
Adam Barr.
Elizabeth Bender.
John Bushong.
Ephraim Barr.
Kruzer Bender.
George Byron.
Sarah Bender.
Jacob Brady.
Susanna Bender.
John Bard.
Isaac Bard.
David Buckwalter, Jr.
Elizabeth Bushong.
Susanna Brenner.
Daniel Bitzer.
John Bard, Sr.
Adam Barr, Esq.
George Bard.
Mary Barr.
Isaac Bessler.
Jacob Brobaker.
Abraham Buckwalter.
David Buckwalter.
Christian Buckwalter.
George Barr.
John Barton.
Joseph Buckwalter.
Moore Connell.
George Caruthers.
Elizabeth Cunningham.
Mark Connell, Jr.
Amos Cowen.
Robert Connell.
Nancy Carpenter.
James Cooper.
Henry Caffrey.
Thomas Evans.
Abraham Eby.
Jonas Eby.
Samuel Eby.
John Eby, Jr.
Jacob Eby.
John Ebleman.
Christian Ebersole.
Mary Epley.
Philip Fasnacht.
Christian Franhauser.
John Grabill, Sr.
Abraham Gibbons.
Abraham Gibbons, Jr.
Christian Grabill.
Catharine Gloninger.
Barbara Good.
Abraham Good.
Henry Good.
Samuel Good.
Henry Geisler.
John Graham.
Daniel Groff.
Daniel Gibbons.
Ely Good.
George Groff.
John Good, Jr.
John Good, Sr.
Jacob Garber.

Jacob Givler.
Catharine Heller.
Jacob H. H.
David Hunsberger.
Lewis Harpel.
John Hoover.
Isaac Hufford.
George Heiss.
Jacob Hoover.
Peter Heller.
Catharine Hammer.
Jacob Hoover, Jr.
George Heller.
John Hershey.
Jacob Hershey.
Samuel Johns.
Paul Johns.
Samuel Johns, Jr.
John Johns.
Michael Johns.
John Johns (Peter's son).
Jacob Johns, farmer.
Jacob J. Jones, blacksmith.
Reuben B. Johns.
Christian Kurtz.
Jacob Kurtz, Sr.
Elizabeth Kaufman.
Daniel Kachel.
Andrew Kolp.
Isaac Kling.
Henry Kurtz.
Benjamin Landis.
Ann Leber.
Barbara Lemmon.
Christian Landis.
David Landis, fuller.
James Lytle.
Jacob Lawless.
John Lamm.
Henry Lantz.
Adam Miller.
Rat Miller.
Martin Myer.
Solomon Myer.
Simpson Ruth.
Jonathan Rolland.
Martin Rohrer.
Henry Rosh.
Benjamin Rosh.
Rudolph Rudy.
John Raub.
Samuel Rook.
William Rogers.
Isaac Shaeffer.
Catharine Sedie.
Frederick Swope.
John Stauffer.
Sarah Stock.
Elizabeth Shaeffer.
David Sugder.
John Sowers.
Daniel Swope.
John Simmons.
Jacob Simmons.
Milton Scott.
Emmanuel Swope.
John Stultzfus, Sr.
Jacob Smoker.
John K. Stultzfus.
Jacob Smoker.
Ely Stultzfus.
Christian Stultzfus, Sr.
Samuel Stultzfus.
David Stultzfus, Jr.
Henry Shetley.
John Stauffer.

George Swope.
Abraham Stultzfus.
David Stultzfus, Sr.
Susanna Sengewaldt.
Samuel Stultzfus.
Peter Vandersaal.
Jacob Vandersaal.
Barbara Vandersaal.
Abraham Weaver.
Mark G. Wenger.

Christian Wenger.
Amos Weidner.
Samuel Weidner.
William Weidman.
Elizabeth Weidner.
Abraham Weidman.
Christian Weidman.
Joseph Wenger.
Isaac Weidner, M.D.
Michael Wise.

Township Officers.—The following have been the officers of the township since its organization :

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

1844. William Weidman.	1865. Isaac Bushong.
Joseph Wenger.	1869. N. F. Shaeffer.
1849. William Weidman.	1870. Isaac Bushong.
1850. Isaac Bushong.	1874. William Weidman.
1854. William Weidman.	1875. Isaac Bushong.
1855. Isaac Bushong.	1879. B. H. Myer.
1859. William Weidman.	1880. H. L. Batten.
1860. Isaac Bushong.	Isaac Bushong.
1864. William Weidman.	1882. F. G. Harpel.

ROAD SUPERVISORS.

1845. Lewis Shaeffer.	1861. Peter Kellenberger.
Christian Ebersole.	Jacob Kurtz.
1846. Lewis Shaeffer.	1862. I. S. Barr.
Christian Ebersole.	William Lytle.
1847. Jacob Hartnau.	1863. William Lytle.
Emmanuel Landis.	Frank Bender.
1848. John Johns.	1864. Jacob Rank.
Benjamin Landis.	William Lytle.
1849. Jacob Landis.	1865. William Lytle.
Henry Zwally.	Isaac Barr.
1850. Andrew Barr.	1866. William Lytle.
A. B. Miller.	John Picked.
1851. Joseph Huffard.	1867. John Remo.
S. S. Rutter.	Joseph Harsh.
1852. Peter Stauffer.	1868-69. William Lytle.
Henry Kreider.	Isaac Barr.
1853. Peter Kellenberger.	1870. Abraham Kachel.
Henry Kreider.	William Lytle.
1854. Joseph Markly.	1871. Lewis Shaeffer.
Joseph Eby.	John Weaver.
1855. Diller Barr.	1872-75. Lewis Shaeffer.
Daniel Bitzer.	Elias Heller.
1856. I. L. Barr.	1876. Elias Heller.
Samuel Stultzfus.	J. N. Rudy.
1857. Samuel Stultzfus.	1877-81. L. S. Blair.
R. B. John.	J. N. Rudy.
1858-59. Jacob Kurtz.	1882. Harvey Lytle.
Samuel Stultzfus.	J. N. Rudy.
1860. Jacob Kurtz.	1883. Samuel Bushong.
John Zeller, Jr.	J. N. Rudy.

AUDITORS.

1844. C. R. Landis.	1869. Abraham Eby.
1845. Benjamin Rohrer.	J. H. Buckwalter.
1846. John Huber.	1861. David Lefevre.
1847. Isaac Bushong.	1862. John Zeller.
1848. Israel Johns.	1863. D. B. Landis.
1849. I. F. Shetley.	1864. Jacob Kurtz.
1850. John Johns.	1865. S. G. Groff.
1851. Henry Eby.	1866. J. S. Eby.
1852. David Landis.	1867. R. J. Rutter.
1853. Abraham Shaeffer.	1868. John Grabill.
1854. Benjamin Rohrer.	1869. J. S. Eby.
1855. John Barr.	1870. Jacob Kurtz.
1856. Joseph Wenger.	1871. John Grabill.
1857. K. D. Bender.	1872. J. S. Eby.
David Lefevre.	1873. Rudolph Kachel.
1858. R. B. Johns.	1874. Henry Eby.
Isaac Barr.	1875. C. K. Landis.
1859. J. W. Buckwalter.	1876. Reuben Kachel.

1877. J. S. Ely.
1878. Henry Ely.
1879. John Buckwalter.
1880. Levi Bard.

1881. Abraham Sheafley.
1882. Martin Sheafley.
1883. Solomon Groff (three years).
John Zellars (one year).

1866. G. R. Swope.
Cyrus Miller.
1867. William Kennedy.
M. Edmister.
Robert Wade.

1875. S. M. Good.
Daniel Weidler.
1876. N. F. Sheafley.
Levi Sowers.
Charles Landis.

ASSESSORS

1843. Isaac Hoover.
1844. George Heller.
1845. Thomas Evans.
1846. Thomas Evans.
Kinzer Bender.
Emanuel Weidler.
1847. George Meating.
Benjamin Landis.
1848. Lewis Sheafley.
Henry Sheafley.
1849. Henry Sheafley.
1850. E. L. Landis.
John Musser.
1851. Isaac Johns.
1852. J. O. Stender.

1864. N. F. Sheafley.
Benjamin Landis.
1864-65. N. F. Sheafley.
1865. J. B. Ruff.
1867-70. N. F. Sheafley.
1869. Washington Potter.
1869-74. N. F. Sheafley.
1865. Jacob Becker.
1866. Lewis Sheafley.
1867. J. S. Ely.
1868. Levi Sowers.
1869-71. J. A. Sollenberger.
1874-79. Jacob Morrow.
1880-82. N. F. Sheafley.
1883. Jacob Morrow.

1868. Adam Bare.
E. R. Swope.
Elias Heller.
1869. J. W. Swope.
J. B. Ruff.
Lewis Sheafley.
1870. Adam Bare.
William Kramel.
Levi Sowers.
1871. Adam Bare.
Levi Sowers.
G. K. Meating.
1872. Jacob Becker.
William Kramel.
J. S. Sheafley.
1873. N. F. Sheafley.
Griffith Killian.
Samuel Bushong.
1874. J. A. Sollenberger.
S. M. Good.
James Bare.

1875. S. M. Good.
Daniel Weidler.
1876. N. F. Sheafley.
Levi Sowers.
Charles Landis.
1877. N. F. Sheafley.
Daniel Weidler.
L. S. Ruff.
1878. J. A. Sollenberger.
Eliu Good.
Levi Sowers.
1879. J. Sollenberger.
Martin Heller.
Levi Sowers.
1880. J. A. Sollenberger.
Frank Weidler.
Levi Sowers.
1881. J. A. Sollenberger.
Levi Sowers.
Mark Connell.
1882. J. A. Sollenberger.
Edwood Brown.
Frank Weidler.
1883. A. K. Rachel.
Daniel Barner.
Roland Greiner.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS

1844-48. Emanuel Swope.
1849-51. Frederick Swope.
1851. M. G. Wenger.
1855. J. M. Swart.
1856. Jacob Vanderhaegh.
1857-59. J. M. McQuand.
1860. S. R. Myer.
1861-62. J. M. McQuand.
1863. Emanuel Swope.
1864. L. G. Kemper.
1865-67. H. G. Dusinger.

1868. Samuel Groff.
1869. Samuel Martin.
1870-72. David Martin.
1873. G. B. Swope.
1874. Z. L. Sheafley.
1875-77. C. D. Buckwalter.
1878. G. G. Wenger.
1879-80. C. D. Buckwalter.
1881-82. G. G. Wenger.
1883. J. M. Denlinger.

1875. N. F. Sheafley.

CONSTABLES.

1857. John Murvine.
1858-59. Urich Monama.
1860-62. Hugh Montgomery.
1863. Leonard Curley.
1864-65. J. B. Snyder.
1866. Isaac Meating.
1867. Jacob Groff.

1868-69. I. R. Meating.
1870. B. F. Brubaker.
1871-74. I. R. Meating.
1875-77. John Stokes.
1878. B. H. Myer.
1879-82. John Stokes.
1883. George Bewley.

JUDGES AND INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS.

1844. Adam Bare.
Reuben Weidler.
Kinzer Bender.
1845. Joseph Wenger.
Kinzer Bender.
Reuben Weidler.
1846. Joseph Wenger.
C. R. Landis.
Mark Connell.
1847. C. R. Landis.
Mark Connell.
Joseph Wenger.
1848. Joseph Wenger.
Benjamin Landis.
Emanuel Weidler.
1849. R. B. Johns.
C. R. Landis.
George Meating.
1850. John Bard.
Lewis Sheafley.
Cyrus Miller.
1851. C. R. Landis.
John Johns.
Washington Simons.
1852. N. F. Sheafley.
Isaac Bushong.
Mark Connell.
1853. C. R. Landis.
J. B. Ruff.
Kinzer Bender.
1854. Reuben Johns.
John Bard.
Daniel Becker.

1855. Abraham G. Groff.
B. T. Hall.
J. B. Ratter.
1856. J. W. Buckwalter.
Mark Connell.
George Good.
1857. Isaac Bushong.
G. G. Worst.
1858. C. R. Landis.
Jacob Kolp.
Samuel Bushong.
1859. C. R. Landis.
Duffel Bare.
Cyrus Miller.
1860. Isaac Bushong.
Duffel Bare.
Jacob Kolp.
1861. C. R. Landis.
Samuel Bushong.
Washington Simons.
1862. J. W. Buckwalter.
G. B. Owen.
Daniel Bard.
1863. C. R. Landis.
S. S. Butler.
Cyrus Miller.
1864. Adam Bare.
1864. Samuel Bushong.
Washington Simons.
1865. Adam Bare.
S. S. Butler.
Washington Simons.
1866. Adam Bare.

General Industries, Mills, Stores, etc.—The water-power of Mill Creek was utilized before the Revolution to operate small grist-mills. The first mill along this stream was built by Jacob Becker. It was a stone, one-story structure, erected on the Newport road. About the year 1760-65, Benjamin Longnecker bought this property, which afterwards passed into the hands of his son, who erected the pioneer saw-mill on this stream. Marcus Groff, a son of Hans Groff, became the owner of this mill, and from him it passed to his son Marks, who erected the large stone mansion on the hill opposite the store (Groff's) about 1790. Of late this house has been remodeled, and is now as comfortable and attractive a residence as any in that part of the township.

Groff's store and mill have been operated together for more than half a century, the estate being held by Daniel Groff. In 1815 the stone house for the first time was occupied as a store by Mr. Sharp, followed by Isaac Becker in 1817, who occupied it for four years, when Samuel G. Groff, a brother of Daniel Groff, rented the store. Daniel Groff was at that time the miller, and erected the large brick building on the top of the hill which is the present store. Samuel G. Groff removed his stock into the new store, and was engaged in the mercantile business until 1854, when he commenced farming. Samuel Groff, Daniel's son, then carried on the store business until 1870, when C. B. Buckwalter became the proprietor, and was succeeded by Jacob Denlinger in 1880. Through the influence of the Groffs, "Groff's Store" post-office was established, in or about the year 1827, with Samuel G. Groff as the first postmaster. The post-office was kept in the store building until 1881, when the citizens of Monterey presented a petition to the Post-Office Department, and caused the removal of the office to Hershey's store, Monterey, with Benjamin Hershey as postmaster, but still the office re-

tains its original name. The mill during the meantime had changed hands, and was known for a time as Ebersole's & Newhauer's mill, until William Ressler, about 1865, purchased the mill property, and repaired the mill and improved the appearance of its surroundings.

Stauffer's Mill, located in the southwestern corner of the township and along Mill Creek, was erected in 1802 by Christian Stauffer. Christian Stauffer died in 1835, when his son, John, engaged in the milling business, and was succeeded by others until 1870, when John Buckwalter bought the property, and has operated the mill since that time. The mill has been improved and enlarged, and besides the water-power afforded by Mill Creek, a large steam-engine has been placed in the mill. The saw-mill of this place was erected about the same time as the grist-mill, and has gone to decay.

The Mill Creek Woolen-Factory was established in 1810 by Peter Landis. Peter was a carder, and, wishing to utilize home industry, built a small building near the Stumptown road, along Mill Creek, and put in a carding machine. A few years later a dyeing-house was added to the carding-mill. In 1841, David Landis, a son of Peter Landis, who had learned the carding trade and that of a fuller, bought the mill of his father. In 1852, Mr. Landis, wishing to enter upon the business on a more extensive scale, removed the old mill and erected a large woolen-factory and put in new machinery, and employs quite a number of hands. In 1854, Mr. Campbell became a part owner with Mr. Landis, and in 1860 this firm sold the factory to Amos Rudy. After being operated by him, and under his management, for several years, it was sold by the sheriff in 1870, and bought by Peter Buffenmyer, who is still the owner. Since then, 1870, the machinery has been idle, much of the wood-work is decayed, and only traces of the mill-dam can be seen. The factory presents a deserted appearance.

The Conestoga Rifle-Boring Mill was founded in 1846 by Henry E. Leamon. This mill was located on the Conestoga Creek, near a place formerly called Pinetown (in reality no town). All the machinery was propelled by water-power. The boring apparatus of this mill was of immense weight, and thousands of rifle-barrels have been bored at this place.

In 1865, Mr. Leamon removed his machinery and boring apparatus to Lancaster City, where Henry E. Leamon, Jr., is now carrying on a successful business. The old establishment was sold to Leamon Shirk. The walls of the building are going to decay, and the mill-dam has been wrecked by floods. Several years ago a company commenced to remodel the mill, in order to convert it into a powder-mill; but, owing to some difficulty, the work was abandoned and since that time the mill has been vacant.

Near Monterey, and on land now occupied by John Plank, Daniel Aspenshade established a tannery

about 1800, and was engaged in the business until 1810, when he was succeeded by Mr. Boyd. Subsequently the tannery passed into the hands of Sentmyer, who sold it to John Myer in 1830, who improved the property and continued the business until 1838, when he sold out and went to Illinois.

Pioneer Distilling.—The leading business occupation of the farmers of this township in the latter part of the last and the beginning of the present century was the distilling of spirits. The agricultural products were mainly wheat, corn, and rye, and as there was a great excess of product over the consumption of the cereals, and no way by which this excess of grain could be conveniently transported to market, there was a demand for distilling. Many of the distilleries required three or four teams to haul their distilled spirits to Philadelphia, or elsewhere. It is said that the best of distilled spirits were retailed at the still-houses as low as eighty-five cents per gallon. The following persons were the proprietors of distilleries during and prior to 1810: George Rolland, on a farm now held by Joseph Bieler; George Bender, on Kinzer Bender's farm; John Hershey, on Jacob Stultzfus' farm; Peter Myer, on a farm lately purchased by Henry Stultzfus; Abraham Petersheine, near Groff's store; and Peter Wenger, on Andrew Miller's farm. In 1850 none of these still-houses were in operation, and at present there is no vestige remaining to show that they had once an existence. Michael Rolland, John Rhoads, Frederick Swope, and Amos Weidler were the innkeepers of 1843.

Mechanicsburg is situated in the central part of Upper Leacock township. It consists of about sixty houses along the New Holland turnpike. This town was never regularly laid out. The first house was once occupied as the residence of Rev. Samuel Trumbauer, and was originally dedicated as a cake-, candy-, and drug-shop. Nicholas Nassinger was also a pioneer inhabitant of the town. The small brick house which he built about ninety years ago, and in which he carried on tailoring for a long time, is still standing, and is easily pointed out by the villagers.

The hotel building was erected about 1788, and first licensed in 1823 by Isaac Rudy. This property is now known as the "Mechanicsburg Hotel," and is kept by John Beck. In the eastern part of the town is the "Spread Eagle Hotel," erected by Samuel Garber as a private residence in 1800. It was first opened for the public by Mr. Temple, and is at present owned and managed by Michael Dissinger. At this place the general election for the township is held, and the school board also meet here to transact their business. An addition was made to this building in 1830 by Frederick Swope, who opened a grocery-store, and was succeeded in trade by Martin Bender, and Hiram Dissinger, who is the present merchant at this place.

About the year 1841, Jacob Holl opened a store opposite the Mechanicsburg Hotel, where he re-

maintained for eighteen years. The next in trade was Emanuel Swope, who continued in the mercantile business until 1872, when G. G. Wenger, the present merchant, became a dealer in dry goods and groceries at this stand. Leacock post-office has been at this place of business ever since this store was established.

More recently George Bard opened an agricultural implement store, and is carrying on an extensive business. Harry Weidler, an old resident who is now eighty-three years old, had been for many years blacksmith. A. Rolland and B. Rohrer, in 1881, erected a large tobacco warehouse in Mechanicsburg.

V. Andes & Son's Agricultural Implement Works and Foundry are the largest manufacturing establishment in Upper Leacock, and are located in Mechanicsburg. In 1849, Peter Vandersaul, a machinist, erected a shop, twenty-five by thirty feet, in which he made agricultural implements. It was at this time that Mechanicsburg got its name, on account of the mechanics this trade drew to the place. In 1851, Valentine Andes, who came from Germany about 1838 with little means but much genius and mechanical ingenuity, purchased this place of business for two thousand dollars. He had in his employ four hands at first, but the business has grown to such a magnitude that the main building is four times as large as the original one, and the large foundry, warehouse, and other adjacent buildings have been added. Twenty men are kept constantly at work in these shops. Some years as many as fifty horse-powers and sixteen threshing-machines are built here. The firm is now composed of the father and two sons, and is well known over the county. The threshing-machine with double wind-mill was invented in this shop, and patented by the firm.

The Mechanicsburg Pottery, situated on a triangle formed by the pike and the Newport road, was erected by Frederick Swope, and pottery business continued by him until 1850, when his son Henry took charge of the establishment. An additional kiln has been added, and the main building, two stories high, has been greatly enlarged.

Physicians.—The first physician of Mechanicsburg was Dr. Isaac Weidler, who was born in York County, Pa., and graduated at Jefferson University in 1825, when that institution was in its infancy. He practiced for fifty years. Dr. Carpenter, a son of Dr. Isaac Weidler, is a native of Upper Leacock, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1850. He commenced the practice of medicine the same year in Mechanicsburg, and is still in practice at that place.

Bareville is a village one mile and a half east of Mechanicsburg, beautifully situated on a water-shed between the Conestoga and Mill Creek. It consists of about forty dwellings, nearly all of which were built during the last two decades. The place is named after the first settlers, Andrew and Martin Bare. Andrew Bare was the father of Adam Bare, who was elected sheriff in 1830, and who died in 1880,

ninety-three years of age. Andrew built the hotel, which was the only house in Bareville until 1808, when John Mery, Jr., erected the large brick house now occupied by F. G. Harpel, Esq. The architect of this building was Christian Wenger, the grandfather of Difier D. Wenger.

The hotel was first licensed by Adam Bare, who had kept a store there previously. Mr. Overholtzer was the next in the mercantile business, and opened a store in the large brick dwelling, and later built the present store-house, and was succeeded by Jacob Swarr. In 1855 the merchant was S. R. Myer. In 1870 a partnership was formed by John Kreamer, Harvey Riffs, and later by Harvey Reidenback, associating themselves with S. R. Myer. The firm was then known as S. R. Myer & Co. In 1876 the senior member of the firm died, and a change was made. The widow of S. R. Myer, with J. D. Buckwalter as manager, continued the business until 1883, when another change in the firm-name was made.

The palatial residence of Solomon C. Groff was erected under the supervision of George Kellenberger in 1881. Also in the summer of the same year S. C. Groff & Son built their large tobacco warehouse, and are now (1883) engaged in the tobacco business. Moses Hurst is the blacksmith, while Levi Dunwoody for many years has been the village tailor.

Bareville Physicians.—Dr. A. S. Bare was the first physician of Bareville, and died July 1, 1883. The following is a brief sketch of his life: The doctor was born Nov. 17, 1819, making him sixty-three years, seven months, and fourteen days old at the time of his death. He commenced reading medicine with Dr. Atlee, of Lancaster, in 1841, and three years after that date graduated from Jefferson Medical College. The first four years of his practice was in the Lancaster County Hospital and Almshouse. He then married the only daughter of James Vogan, of Voganville, and moved to Bareville, where he established himself, and practiced medicine for nineteen successive years with great success and unabated interest. He at once received the confidence of the community at large by his strict fidelity to his profession, and was immediately recognized as a prominent physician of the county. In 1856 he received a nervous paralytic stroke which greatly impaired his usefulness. Finally, realizing that he could not do justice to his profession without excessive labor, he retired from practice in 1863, and removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was engaged in the wholesale commission business for four years. In 1867 he returned to Bareville, and there remained until his death.

Dr. J. Winfield Good, of Chester County, also a graduate of Jefferson University, commenced the practice of medicine in Bareville in 1874.

William Weidman, a bachelor, who was a noted land surveyor and conveyancer, had his office in Bareville from 1840 until 1880, when he died. It is

said of him that he surveyed every foot of land in the township. F. G. Harpel, who had been for many years an apprentice of Mr. Weidman, is now his successor, and received the instruments used by the old surveyor.

The Bareville Trustee Association.—This organization dates back to 1823, when Adam Bare, William Carpenter, Abraham Gerhart, John Deblin, William Michael, Martin Bare, Isaac Myer, and David Overholtzer met in an old school-house, in what is now Bareville, and organized a debating society, Adam Bare being the projector of the society. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, holding during his lifetime important political positions in the county, at one time being sheriff. This society has been in session every year until the present time, except two years during the late Rebellion. In 1849, in order to preserve this organization, and to shield themselves against the anti-society sentiment of the town, the society, by the suggestion of Dr. A. S. Bare, applied to the State Legislature for a charter, and the society was incorporated and known as the "Bareville Trustee Association." The school-house has been rebuilt by the directors of the township and used for school purposes, but the trustees, who are elected on the third Saturday of May annually, still hold their chartered rights by granting the house for all educational and religious purposes which have a tendency to promote the general welfare of Bareville. The original members of the corporation were Dr. A. S. Bare, George Brubaker, John Raff, J. S. Miller, M. G. Wenger, Michael Wenger. The present trustees are H. L. Batten, Martin Sheaffer, and Jacob Eby. The original organization is still maintained and fostered by the trustee association, which is now known as the "Bareville Literary Society." This society has probably done more to shape and mould the character of many young men in this vicinity than any other influence. At first, the ladies of Bareville were not recognized by the society, but were afterwards admitted, and are now among the most active members. Hon. C. Hunsecker, Andrew Frantz, Esq., ex-County Superintendent Evans, Dr. Gibbons, Rev. D. W. Gerhart, and Dr. Moore, have at different times participated in the lyceum exercises.

Monterey is a small hamlet on the Newport road, of about ninety inhabitants. Its name is of peculiar origin. When George Heller kept the hotel at this place during the Mexican war, great excitement was created when Col. Worth stormed the fort of Monterey, Mexico. Mr. Heller, then traveling in the western part of the State, was asked where he was from. "From Monterey," he replied. He related this incident when he returned, and the inhabitants at once adopted the name as that of their town. In 1850, George Murr erected the present hotel building which is occupied by Adam Gehman. B. T. Seldomridge has been for many years the saddler and harness-maker in this place; Peter Sowers, carpen-

ter; and Henry Murr, blacksmith. The first store that was opened in Monterey was known as "Anderson's." Of late A. Hershey & Bro., of Gordonville, have erected a large store building, and established a branch of their business in Monterey, under the management of Benjamin Hershey.

The Monterey Coach-Works were established by David Overley in 1877. At first there was but a small shop here, but as the business increased additions have been made, until now the shops cover quite an area. Monterey has a daily mail.

The Common Schools.—There was no special effort made to put the common-school system in operation until 1847. In that year a board of directors was elected, whose object it was to put in force the new system. The new board met in Mechanicsburg, levied a tax on the taxable property and inhabitants, and appointed a collector, who failed to collect any of the tax, the sentiment of the township being against the system. In the following year another effort was made, but with a similar result. The members of this board resigned, and the court appointed a new board, who again levied the tax, which aroused the indignation of the anti-schoolmen to such a degree that they positively refused to pay the tax, and they became very hostile towards the measure. The matter was taken to the Lancaster Court, and thence to the Supreme Court, where it was decided that in the spring of 1849 a new board should be elected by the people of the district. This board performed the first effectual educational work in the township. It organized, laid, and collected the tax, made the appointment of teachers in July, and had the schools during that year in successful operation for six months. The members of this board were M. G. Wenger, John Bard, Reuben Weidler, Benjamin Rohrer, Samuel Seldomridge, and Wilson Brubaker.

From this time forward steady progress has been made. The salary of the teachers at the adoption of the system was twenty dollars a month, but gradually, as the prejudice was removed, the term, in 1868, was increased to eight months, while the teachers' salaries ranged from thirty-five to forty dollars per month. All the old log buildings have been replaced with brick or frame structures. Neat patented furniture is found in nearly all the school-rooms.

At a session of the school board, convened at G. Wenger's hotel, Sept. 21, 1867, a resolution was unanimously adopted that the township hereafter furnish the text-books for the several scholars of the schools of Upper Leacock. This act, at first, was very unpopular, but slowly grew in favor. The result of this action in the schools was that it secured classification, and that all children had the necessary books.

There are twelve schools in the township, including the Bareville Secondary and Primary Schools. For the year ending June 1, 1863, there was levied a tax of \$2793.79, and the average attendance for the same year was 374. The cost of instructing each pupil was

ninety-nine cents per month. There was levied a tax of \$5638.98 for the year ending June 1, 1883, while the average attendance was 456, making the instruction of one scholar cost \$1.81 a month.

The following are the names of the schools and the time the school-houses were built: Mechanicsburg, in 1850, and rebuilt in 1881; Mill Creek, in 1850, and rebuilt in 1882; Bard's, in 1853; Stormstown, in 1853; Bareville Primary, in 1854; Stumptown, in 1858; Bareville Secondary, in 1859; Locust Grove, in 1860; Gibbon's, in 1862; Musser's and Myers', in 1863; Wenger's, in 1869.

John Montgomery, who now holds an honorable position in the State Normal School, Millersville, this county, and who is a recognized leader in educational circles, taught in the Mechanicsburg school for a number of years, commencing in 1854. Samuel Behmer, who has been connected with the same institution for a series of years, also commenced his professional life in the Bard school. Mr. Behmer was a firm advocate of temperance, and spoke frequently upon the subject.

School Directors.—The following are the names of the directors since the organization of the township:

1844. Emanuel Swope.	1863. A. B. Miller
John Musser.	Isaac Bushong.
1845. George Groff.	1864. S. H. Myer
Samuel Johns.	S. R. Myer.
1846. Jacob Lamba.	1865. John Heitsch
Jacob Ely.	Lavi G. H.
1847. John Musser.	John Buckwalter.
Isaac Kling.	1866. A. B. Miller
1848. M. G. Wenger.	John Pickett
John Bate.	1867. Joseph Slack.
1849. Benjamin Rohrer.	Daniel Ash.
S. Seidenbridge.	1868. N. F. Sheaffer.
M. G. Wenger.	John Zellars.
Wilson Brubaker.	John Buckwalter
John Bard.	1869. C. R. Landis.
Reuben Weidler.	A. E. Miller.
1850. John Zellars.	1870. Samuel Kolp.
Emanuel Weidler.	John Sheaffer.
1851. Benjamin Landis.	1871. John Zellars.
Isaac Bushong.	J. W. Bender.
1852. Andrew Bard.	J. R. Musser.
Robert Busch.	J. B. Landis.
Martin Rohrer.	1873. J. W. Bender.
1853. Henry Ely.	Benjamin Workman.
John Musser.	1874. John Zellars.
1854. C. R. Landis.	Joseph Greiner.
Isaac Holt.	Henry Hostetter.
1855. John Johns.	1875. J. R. Musser.
John Evans.	J. B. Landis.
1856. Henry Ely.	1876. B. T. Seidenbridge.
Isaac Bate.	William Krammer.
1857. Henry Barton.	1877. John Bushong.
Joseph Wenger.	John Zellars.
Frederick Kramer.	1878. R. B. Landis.
S. G. Groff.	J. R. Musser.
1858. Isaac Bushong.	1879. B. T. Seidenbridge.
Christian Ebersole.	Jacob Ely.
1859. Henry Ely.	1880. J. A. Stauffer.
Abraham Shibley.	Peter Sumner.
1860. Benjamin Bushong.	1881. B. B. Landis.
Jacob Vandergraaf.	Joseph Butler.
A. G. Groff.	1882. B. F. Seidenbridge.
1861. Rudy Kunkle.	Jacob Ely.
G. W. Linsville.	1883. Peter Sumners.
1862. Jacob Hunsicker.	J. A. Stauffer.
Henry Ely.	

Heller's Reformed Church.—In Upper Leacock township, along the Horse-Shoe road, about seven miles from Lancaster and one mile from the village of Mechanicsburg, stands "Salem," commonly known as "Heller's Reformed Church," erected in the year 1860. The corner-stone of that building contains a paper on which is subscribed the following statement: "This house is the property of the German Reformed Church of the United States of America, intended for the worship of God according to the doctrines of the Bible, Old and New Testament, and the Heidelberg Catechism, as the standard of said church. This congregation was founded in 1722, by a number of German Reformed fathers. Their first house was built in 1722, repaired in 1802, rebuilt and enlarged in 1838 by the same congregation. The house having become dilapidated, the congregation has concluded to build a new one, and are now assembled for the purpose of laying the corner-stone in the name of the triune God. The name of the house to be the same as heretofore, 'Salem.' Rev. Daniel Hertz, pastor, has served the congregation for thirty years. John Bushong, Henry Stauffer, Isaac Bushong, building committee; Amos Cowen, architect; Washington Simmons, stone-mason; David Jefferees, bricklayer. In witness thereof, the vestry have hereto signed their names this 26th day of May, A.D. 1838. John Bushong and Henry Sheibley, elders; John Zellars, Isaac Bushong, Jacob Grabill, and Jacob Weidler, deacons."

If the date which is here claimed for the founding of this church be correct, there is probably no older Reformed congregation in this country. That the church rightly claims an early origin is an established fact supported by records which are found of the year 1742, which speaks of the ground "whereunto the meeting-house now stands." So far as the date is concerned, no documentary evidence can be furnished except the above, but universal tradition, among those who are supposed to know, claims the year 1722 as the time when the church was founded.

The first church building here was a small log structure, with no floor but the bare ground, and the seats were made of slabs with the flat side up. In this unpretentious little building the grandfathers of the present congregation, then so full of promise for the future, worshiped God for many years. That there was an interest manifested in the worship at this place in early times is evident from the fact that the cemetery was early used for burial purposes. Tombstones bearing the dates of 1729, 1737, 1762, 1776, and 1789, all bearing the solemn testimony of age, are found in this cemetery.

In 1830, Rev. Daniel Hertz assumed the pastorate of the Reformed congregation. He celebrated the Holy Communion for the first time in this church May 22, 1831, when nine communicants appeared, these being John Bushong, Sr., John Bushong, Jr., Jacob Bushong, George Reed, Margarita Reimensni-

der, Margarita Nunnemaker, Salome Reimensnider, Catharine Rudy, and Eva Bushong. At the same time seven catechumens were confirmed, thus raising the member-list to sixteen. About the year 1838, Rev. Mr. Barr, of the Presbyterian Church, commenced to preach in this place, and continued every four weeks until 1843. He was supported jointly by the Presbyterians in the vicinity and the members of the Reformed Church who were in favor of English services. After Rev. Barr ceased his labors here Rev. D. Hertz continued to occupy the pulpit alone until about the time the present church edifice was erected. To satisfy a demand for more English preaching than the aged father could render, Rev. F. A. Gast was elected assistant pastor. He commenced his labors May 6, 1860, and with an appointment for every four weeks, he continued until March 19, 1865, when he preached his farewell sermon.

The present church was consecrated in 1860. Besides the pastor, Rev. D. Hertz, and the assistant pastor, Rev. F. A. Gast, there were also present Rev. E. V. Garhard, Rev. J. V. Garhard, Rev. J. V. Eckert, Rev. J. S. Demund, and Rev. Isaac Garhard. The cost of the church was \$4261.42, and the cost of the horseshed was \$167.30, involving an expense of \$4428.72. In 1867, Rev. D. W. Garhard commenced his labors here as stated supply, and in one year after as regular pastor. Father Hertz continued his appointments every four weeks until the close of the year 1867, when he ceased his labors here. At the last communion celebrated by Father Hertz forty-three persons participated.

Through the untiring efforts of the present pastor, D. W. Garhard, and his strict devotion to his congregation, the church has prospered greatly. In the fall of 1872 a new cabinet organ was secured for the church. The next year the wood-work on the outside of the church and some on the inside was painted, a new railing around the altar and a reading-desk were added, and the Sunday-school room was improved; a year later the main audience-room of the church was carpeted, the whole amounting to three hundred and thirty-three dollars. In the spring of 1874 a beautiful monument, an ornament to the place, was erected in the graveyard by John S. Givler, of Philadelphia, to the memory of his sainted wife and infant child. During the same year a charter for the legal incorporation of the church was secured. Jacob L. Garber, of Greenville, Ohio, had the remains of his ancestry exhumed from a field cemetery of West Earl township in the spring of 1883 and interred in "Heller's Cemetery," and to their memory he erected a white bronze monument.

The Sunday-School.—In the year 1846 the active members of Heller's Church undertook to establish a Sunday-school. At that date there was no other Sunday-school in the community, and such an organization was looked upon with suspicion by some, and actively opposed by others. But the positive

element at work, encouraged by the pastor, Rev. D. Hertz, overcame all opposition; the school, under the leadership of Henry Stauffer, as the superintendent, was successful, largely attended, and made a favorable impression upon the community. In 1850 the officers were John Johns, president; Daniel Bushong, secretary; Isaac Bushong, superintendent; John Zellers, assistant superintendent; John Bushong, Daniel Bitzer, J. H. Bean, directors; Catherine Heller, Elizabeth Graham, and Eliza Sutton, directresses. Commencing with the year 1856, the school held its sessions for several years in Mill Creek school-house, and was known as the Mill Creek Sunday-school.

Jacob O. Steinhiser, the teacher of this place, took an active part in the school. The names of Hiram Bushong and Samuel Ely also appear among the officers of the school. When the present church was erected provision was made for the Sunday-school by fitting for it the basement story, where it was conducted in 1863. Since then the following persons have served as superintendents: Henry Stauffer, H. B. Alexander, A. G. Sheibley, Valentine Baker, T. Z. Sheaffer, Martin Bushong, J. K. Bachman, Theodore Stauffer, and R. M. Bushong.

Zion's Lutheran Church.—This church is located in the village of Mechanicsburg, in the most elevated part of the town. This congregation had its origin in Heller's Church, and formed a part of that congregation until 1816, when Rev. Samuel Trumbauer formed a permanent organization of the Lutheran people. They still worshiped in Heller's Church in 1838. In the spring of 1818, at a meeting of a church council, Jacob Weidler and John Bard were elected elders, and Samuel Weidler, Michael Hess, and Emanuel Swope, deacons. Their first membership numbered twenty-six. Through the earnest and determined efforts of Rev. Samuel Trumbauer, who had labored with this people for a long period, they became a strong congregation, of power and wealth. Rev. Trumbauer served both congregations for twenty years. During the greater portion of this time the Reformed people assisted in the support of the Lutheran pastor, but maintained their Reformed faith.

In 1830, Rev. D. Hertz assumed the pastorate of the Reformed Church, and after the two congregations and pastors had worshiped harmoniously in the same building for eight years, it was agreed that the church must be repaired and enlarged. This was to be done jointly by the two congregations, but the Lutherans expected to claim joint ownership in the property. This claim was denied them by the Reformed people. The consequence was the Lutheran congregation, in 1838, built an exclusive Lutheran Church, which was consecrated the same year by Rev. Trumbauer, who remained the pastor of Zion's Church until Nov. 2, 1860, when he died, after serving the Lutheran people for a period of forty years. His widow still resides in Mechanicsburg. The church

was remodeled at an expense of over four thousand dollars, and rededicated Sept. 23, 1877, by Rev. A. Berg, who is the present pastor. The parsonage adjoining the church lot was purchased in 1864 for two thousand and five dollars. The following persons have been pastors of Zion's in the order given: Rev. S. Trumbauer, Rev. Rosenmiller, Rev. J. Earley, Rev. Boyer, Rev. Leonard Gerlard, and Rev. A. Berg.

The cemetery of this church was first occupied for burial purposes about forty years ago. In its cemetery lie the remains of Mrs. Hannah Mearig, who was born in Montgomery County on March 5, 1767, and died in Mechanicsburg, March 8, 1868, aged one hundred and four years and three days.

The Sunday-school of Zion's Lutheran Church was first organized April 22, 1859, by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Boyer. Since that time the organization has been sustained. The first officers of the school were John Bender, superintendent; W. D. Bard, assistant superintendent; S. S. Boyer, secretary; J. Cowen, librarian; Daniel Bitzer, treasurer. At present the school is under the leadership of Frank Bender.

The United Brethren in Christ.—Prior to 1861 the United Brethren and Methodists had organized themselves in one class without being recognized by any Conference. Amos Miller was the pioneer of this church in the township, and afterwards became a "local" minister. They enjoyed preaching at stated periods by ministers of the surrounding circuits. The services were usually held in private houses, and frequently in a wagon-maker's shop in Monterey. The audience at times became so large that the doors had to be closed. Finally, with the increase of membership, measures were taken to erect an appropriate house of worship, which resulted in a separation of the Brethren and Methodists. The United Brethren class was then connected with the Inter-course Circuit, and under the charge of Rev. W. S. Keyes, assisted by Hiram Bushong and Amos Miller, in 1863, the present church edifice at Monterey was erected. It is a plain brick house, and will seat about four hundred persons. The trustees of the church in April, 1883, were B. T. Seldomridge, S. Kellenberger, M. Frymyer, D. Overley, and R. R. Pleam; pastor, Rev. J. N. Mundon. The membership of the church is eighty.

The Sunday-school of this place was originally organized as a Union school in an old school-house at quite an early date; but when the church was built it was transferred to this place and organized as a United Brethren school. Robert Bursk, Christian Ressler, B. T. Seldomridge, and Daniel Kolp were the superintendents at different times. The present officers and teachers are: Superintendent, R. R. Pleam; Assistant Superintendent, John Zook; Secretary, Kate Seldomridge; Treasurer, David Overley; Teachers, William Hinkle, Harry Murr, George Kellenberger, John Zook, Annie M. Kolp, Annie Martin, and James Boyd; Organist, Annie Murr.

The Bareville Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church is not in Bareville, but a mile west of it, on the New Holland pike. Among the early Methodists were J. W. Bender, William Bender, Samuel Trainer, Cyrus Batten, David Cook, I. R. Wickel, Mr. Wickel, Sr., Robert Bursk, and George W. Linville. A spirit of Methodism had taken hold of this people in early times, and they at once became a large congregation, but of late only a few accessions have been made.

In 1876 the Philadelphia Conference thought it advisable to connect New Holland and Bareville appointments, and thus formed a new circuit, with Rev. Boswell, of Philadelphia, as the first pastor, who remained but three months. In the same year (1876), J. W. Bender, the mainstay and pillar of this church, as well as a useful member of the community, died. For many years he was a leader of the common school cause in the township in which he lived. In all other respects he was an honored and leading citizen. But in the church his presence was especially felt. He was always in his pew during public worship, always ready to perform an act of charity, and on account of his well-known liberality and interest in the church he was looked upon by all as leader in every enterprise which concerned the welfare of the church. Of late the church has languished, and is reduced by removals and deaths to a small membership. A Sabbath-school has been maintained since the church organization, having at present Aaron Bender as superintendent. Mrs. Bender, the widow of J. W. Bender, and Miss Lizzie Buckwalter are the leading spirits of the school. On the 24th of June, 1883, the Sunday-school celebrated Children's Day. Addresses were made by W. S. Hinkle, Rev. E. L. Hughes, Daniel Kolp, James Boyd, and Rev. H. J. Illick, the present pastor.

The Mennonites and New Mennonites had their place of worship in early times in a pioneer school-house near the Stumptown road and near the site of the present meeting-house. Among some of the early preachers of the former were John Krider and John Buckwalter, and among the latter John Landis, Abraham Landis, and Christian Resh. About the year 1860 Jacob Musser gave land gratuitously upon which the Mennonites erected a brick meeting-house, which they rebuilt and enlarged in the summer of 1882. The New Mennonites have no place of worship in the township.

The Omish, or Hooker Mennonites (so called because they wear hooks on their clothes instead of buttons), were among the pioneer settlers of Upper Leacock. They are quite numerous in this township. They hold their meetings in private houses.

The Dunkers, who are the German Baptists, are also numerous. They have one place of worship near Monterey.

CHAPTER LXIV.

LITTLE BRITAIN TOWNSHIP.¹

Geography and Topography.—This, though not one of the original townships of Lancaster County, was among the first subsequently organized, as may be seen by the following, from the records of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County:

Feb. 7, 1738. "The petition of many of the inhabitants of Drumore township, setting forth the inconveniences they lay under by the largeness of the township, and pray the same may be divided by a line running from a marked Spanish oak standing on the brow of a roundish hill by Susquehanna, opposite to an island, called Mount Johnson, northeast by east to Octorara Creek, and that the said eastern division may be called the township of Little Britain; which said petition, being considered and approved of, the same is ordered to be recorded in manner aforesaid."

It will thus be seen that the official age of the township is just one hundred and forty-five years, a greater age than over one-half the townships in the county can claim.

When it was in contemplation to divide the township of Drumore, from which this was taken, and while one proposed one name and another offered another, with a prospect of considerable difficulty in settling the question, John Jamison, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens, said to the company, "We, most of us, came from Great Britain as our native place. I propose the name of *Little Britain*, in memory of our mother-country." The idea was favorably received, and the township then being organized was named accordingly. For over one hundred years its dimensions were unchanged, till in 1844 the territory belonging to it was divided, and the part separated from it took the name of Fulton.

The remaining part, now constituting the township of Little Britain, is bounded on the northeast by the western branch of Octorara Creek, separating it from Colerain; on the southeast by the main Octorara Creek below its forks, separating it from Chester County; on the west by Fulton township, and on the northwest by Drumore township. Its extreme length from north to south is very nearly eight miles; its greatest width, from the Fulton line to Pine Grove Bridge, something over five miles, but its shape is so irregular that the average width would scarcely be two-thirds of that figure. The waters of the Octorara Creek, either the main stream or its western branch, wash considerably more than one-half of its entire length of boundary. Besides these it has no considerable streams, but quite a number of smaller streams, tributary to these or to the Conowingo. Of these the Little Conowingo rises within

its limits, and running first southward and then westward enters Fulton township; Patterson's Run pursues a northeasterly course, and passing James King's mill, falls into the West Branch of Octorara; Picken's Run finds its source near the centre of the township, and running southeasterly, furnishes power for Ballance's saw-mill and Harkness' grist-mill, and falls into the main Octorara; Raccoon Run rises not far from Oak Hill, and pursuing nearly a south direction, gives motion to Kirk's mills, near Eastland, and Conrad's saw-mill, at Kinseyville, entering the Octorara a short distance below. Numerous smaller streams intersect nearly every part of the township and furnish all the water needed for ordinary purposes, making this indeed a well-watered country.

The Peach Bottom Railroad (narrow-gauge) enters the township from Chester County, crossing the Octorara a short distance below its forks, passes up the West Branch on its southern side to King's Bridge, then turns up a small run to a summit beyond Fair Mount Station, then descends a small branch of the Conowingo, till it crosses the township line into Fulton, before reaching the Fulton House, passing four stations on its way, to wit: Spruce Grove, White Rock, King's Bridge, and Fair Mount.

Pioneer Settlers and Land Warrants.—This township has, perhaps, the earliest location of land in the county. In 1704 a survey of 1000 acres was made for John Wilmer, by the name of Milcom Island (see map), which he soon after transferred to Randal Janney, and he in turn to John Budd and Sarah Morrey. It is doubtful whether a settlement was ever made by virtue of this location, for in 1715 Budd and Morrey relinquished it to the proprietaries, taking in lieu thereof two warrants for 500 acres each, which were afterward located in Philadelphia County.

The Ross Tract.—In 1714, on the 5th day of November, Alexander Ross took out a warrant for 500 acres, which was located on the northern part of this tract. As these surveys were made by what was called the forest perch of six yards, instead of five and a half, it might have netted between eleven and twelve hundred acres.

Gatchell and Reynolds' Tracts.—In 1735, Elisha Gatchell took out a warrant for 600 acres, which was laid on the southern part, and which he divided with Henry Reynolds, each one taking 300 acres and allowance, for which each one obtained a patent, dated July 8, 1737. These surveys make 1100 acres, and with the usual allowance very nearly 1200 acres, or, strictly, 1166 acres. Alexander Ross sold his part to John Jamison, who on March 4, 1742, added a warrant of his own for 142 acres. These lands remained in the Jamison family for many years, other lands being added to them and afterwards alienated. Of the whole 1200 acres, together with the various additions, but little now remains to the family of the early possessors. A small portion of the additions still belongs to the Jamisons, while James Peebles,

¹ By John C. Lewis, Esq.

1704.

a lineal descendant in the sixth degree of the original Henry Reynolds, still holds about 100 acres of the original 300. All the rest has passed into other hands. Gatchell's 300 acres were early disposed of, divided, and conveyed. The late Joseph Ballance held about one-half of it, and since his time it has been repeatedly sold. George Hershorn and others are now the owners of it. The other half belongs to Joseph C. Jamison, now or late Jacob Proctor, lately the Ashton girls, and others. Reynolds' 300 acres are now owned by James Peeples, William King, heirs of William N. Griffith, and others. Henry Reynolds, however, took up other land, some of which still remains to his family, though only a small part of the whole. He boasted that he owned seven farms at one time, and that he could stand on his own ground and view them all. His great-grandson, Josiah Reynolds, held two hundred and twenty-six acres of this, which he devised to his children, where most of it still remains. The heirs of his son, John Reynolds, hold 132 acres of this; the heirs of his daughter, Maria Peeples, have 29 acres; Sarah Phillips, another daughter, had 35 acres, part of which she still retains; and Rachel J. Pickering, another daughter, has 29 acres. Beside what has been mentioned, and possibly some small pieces not noted, all has passed into other hands. Verily, one generation gathereth together and another generation scattereth abroad, so uncertain are earthly things and human fortunes.

It may be instructive to glance at these various possessions and see what has become of them. One of the first was one hundred and twenty-five acres on Octorara Creek, taken up in 1737, and sold to David Reynolds in 1771. David sold to Samuel Reynolds in 1773, who sold to Roger Teague in 1793, he to Samuel Carter in 1801, who sold to John, Abel, and Seth Kinsey in 1811. It now belongs to Samuel Conard and others, and is intersected by Raccoon Run. The village of Kinseyville is on this tract, the Kinseys having erected an extensive blacksmith-shop and tilt-hammer on the run, and built a number of houses there. Since Abel Kinsey's death it was converted into a spoke-factory, and is now used as a saw-mill. This tract was located as being in Drumore township. Two hundred and thirty acres he took up by warrant in February, 1748, and had the survey of Malcolm Fisher, of December, 1748, transferred to him, both confirmed by patent of April 14, 1752. These properties now belong to Abner C. Wood, Samuel Fite, heirs of Nathan Haines, deceased, heirs of William Hilton, deceased, and others. A tract of 145 acres was patented to Henry Reynolds, March 22, 1741, adjoining his first 300 acres. This is partly included in the land held by Josiah Reynolds, and devised to his children, and partly held by William King, William Griffith's heirs, and others. Henry Reynolds sold 233 acres to Samuel Reynolds, 1st mo. 3, 1745, and to Henry Reynolds, Jr., 1st mo. 10, 1747-48. Samuel Reynolds took up 120 acres adjoining, and sold to his

two sons, Samuel and Reuben, and now owned by the heirs of William N. Griffith, James Wood, Abner Carter, and others. Henry Reynolds took up 88 acres and allowances additional by warrant of 1745, now belonging to James Wright. In 1766 he entered an application, No. 2104, on which 102 acres was surveyed to him, and patented by the name of "Reynoldstown," now owned by heirs of John Reynolds and others.

Another Samuel Reynolds in 1790 took 255½ acres on Octorara, now owned by David M. Taylor, B. F. Taylor, and others.

Three other tracts, containing together about 500 acres, passed through the hands of different men of the name of Reynolds (as well as divers smaller pieces) of which nothing now remains to any of them. One of these tracts of 137 acres, sold by John and Francis Rowland to Jacob Reynolds in 1795, is believed to be one of the seven farms owned by Henry Reynolds the elder, but the evidence is not at hand to establish this fact.

Edward Pleadwell had a warrant from the Proprietaries' commissioners for 700 acres, dated July 10, 1707, whereof 200 acres were surveyed July 16, 1717, on both sides of Octorara Creek, chiefly on the west side (being then in Chester County). This land became the property of his daughter, Sarah, intermarried with John Priest, who sold to Joseph Wood, June 16, 1791. It now belongs to the Tyson Mining Company, of Baltimore, whose chrome pits on this land were long the most productive in the world, and furnished a large proportion of the chrome of commerce. From the two facts of its being situated in a bend of the Octorara Creek, and being owned by Priest, the head of the creek and the land within it has long been known as "Priest's Neck."

John Allison was a prominent man in the early days of Little Britain. His farm consisted of 330 acres on two warrants, one to himself and one to John McComb, now owned by John J. Evans, William W. Evans, heirs of Albert Wilson, deceased, and others. He was a man of means, and sometimes loaned money on mortgage.

Matthew Atchison. Feb. 8, 1743, warrant for 200 acres including improvements, now William Scott's and Isaac Wilson's. It appears to have been settled by William Marshall at an earlier day, but perhaps only as a squatter without right. He is supposed to have been a step-son of William Baldridge, by a former wife, but this is uncertain.

John Atchison. Sept. 5, 1738, next to Matthew Atchison, now Isaac Wilson's, Bockins & Black and others. It was once owned by Aaron Lovett, and hence was long known as "Lovett land." It was at one time the property of William Gibson, of Oak Hill, who sold it to redeem the property of his nephew, William Gibson, Jr., then in difficulty, and was divided into several parts.

William Barclay had 113 acres surveyed on war-

rant dated May 13, 1736, for 130 acres on West Branch of Octorara (then Drumore township), resurveyed by warrant of May 10, 1743, for 100 acres, including vacant land adjoining the above with it, and returned 366 acres and 151 perches, after which additions were made of adjoining vacancies by three warrants dated March 29, 1753, upon which 302 acres 146 perches were added, making the whole 669 acres and allowance. William Barclay died, and the whole was confirmed to his son, John Barclay, Dec. 15, 1772, who sold to Hugh Barclay, Joseph Miller, John Allison, and Robert Campbell two weeks afterward. They divided the property into two parts, and sold the western, containing 300 acres, to James Patterson, and the eastern, containing 367 acres, to Gilbert Buchanan Jan. 29, 1773, who sold 128½ acres to Walter Buchanan in 1784. The western part now belongs to James S. Patterson, Bordley S. Patterson, and Nicholas H. Wells, whose wife with the other two are the grandchildren of James Patterson, to whom the western part was patented Aug. 31, 1809. The eastern part belongs to John P. Hays and James Hays, while Walter Buchanan's part has been largely divided.

William Baldridge was an early settler who appears to have purchased the right of William Clarke, to a survey of 167 acres by virtue of a warrant dated Aug. 25, 1738. At his death his son, Michael, took the property, for which he obtained an entirely new warrant in his own name, on which a survey of 278½ acres was made to him Sept. 8, 1788, and patented to him by the name of St. Michael April 15, 1789. He had previously taken out a warrant (in 1766) or order for a vacancy adjoining Clarke's survey which he also suppressed. About 1802 he sold out here and bought in Colerain. This land now belongs to Thomas Wright, Bockius, and Black and others. John Baldridge, another son of William, settled in Martic. The title to the above land was afterward disputed on account of the original survey being suppressed, but the decision was in favor of the patent.

Thomas Brabston. On Feb. 15, 1748, a warrant was granted to Thomas Brabston for 50 acres near Henry Reynolds' land, and on Jan. 4, 1759, another for 25 acres next to his other land. On these two warrants 165 acres were surveyed in Little Britain, north of Octorara Creek. The remnants of the Brabston family are still found in Little Britain, but none on the original location which is now owned by Henry P. Townsend and the heirs of Reuben Cook, deceased.

John Barclay, by warrant of May 13, 1736, located 167 acres in Little Britain (then Drumore) and Colerain, afterward possessed by Archibald White, who obtained two additional warrants in 1748 and 1749, and sold his right to the whole to John Walker, for whom these were located. Descended to Joseph Walker, who had an additional survey made of 7½ acres, and sold the whole to Cyrus Milner. It is now the property of Robert B. Patterson, Milton Keech, C. P. Collins, and others, all of whom live in Cole-

rain. It includes Spruce Grove station on the Peach Bottom Railroad, in Little Britain, and the Spruce Grove Mills, in Colerain. A species of slate is found on the creek a short distance below the station that is said to have furnished the roof for the brick meeting-house, Nottingham, and to have been carried to the place on pack-horses, before roads were made or wheel-carriages introduced. This allegation is made on the strength of old account books in which the carriage is charged for. The whole account is vague and indefinite, and while it may be true, looks very much as if it were apocryphal.

James Brown had 134 acres surveyed by warrant of Jan. 13, 1744-45, in Colerain and Little Britain, to which he added jointly with his son, Hugh, a warrant for two pieces adjoining, one in Little Britain and one in Colerain, estimated at 80 acres. James Brown sold one-half his interest to Hugh Brown, May 4, 1762, and confirmed it by will dated May 18, 1768, whereby the other half was devised to John and Mary Briggs, who sold parts to David Baird and Mary Cooper, and the remainder to Samuel Reynolds, Sept. 14, 1797. Reynolds sold, by article, 150 acres to James King, Oct. 20, 1818, and by an additional article of May 18, 1819, reduced it to 142½ acres, but never conveyed. King was to pay \$3000, paid \$1000, and then appointed an assignee, who sold the interest of the assignor, so acquired, for \$50 to John Sprout, whose administrator sold and conveyed to James King, Feb. 7, 1846. Ellis Reynolds, trustee for the heirs of Samuel Reynolds, sold and conveyed to James King, June 29, 1846, who thus, after twenty-seven years' absence, returned to his former possession. He lived here many years, and died, honored and respected, leaving the property to his children. It may not be out of place to remark here that about the time James King purchased this property land had reached an unusual nominal value, and that shortly afterward it receded to a point perhaps as much below its real worth. Very many persons bought at the high rate, and lost all they were worth in the revulsion, or with extreme difficulty and good management held their own with much diminished means. Many a man, owning a good farm, bought another, and lost both by the venture. This James King was a grandson of James King, who built the first mill on Conewingo Creek. He left four sons and three daughters, one of the latter being the wife of John Alexander, who for many years carried on the White Rock forge. Vincent King and Jeremiah King, doctors of medicine, were brothers of his. The former at one time lived in Columbia, but returned to Little Britain, where he died. Jeremiah retired from practice, and went into the manufacture of steel (in a small way) and also the making of razors, in which he so far excelled that many persons would use no other. Franklin Flora, James King, and Robert Snodgrass are the present proprietors of the land owned by James King, while Reynolds sold the other part of the Brown survey to

furnish a water-power for White Rock forge. King's Bridge Station is on land now of Franklin Flora, formerly James King, and the name is derived directly from him.

Another James Brown, by warrant of April 10, 1754, took up 167 acres and allowances, which descended to his son William, and from him to Richard Moore. It was afterward the property of Levin H. Jackson, Esq., and now belongs to Vincent K. Alexander and others.

James Cowden, by virtue of a warrant dated Nov. 9, 1758, had a survey made of 112½ acres, which he sold to John Warnock, who, Dec. 16, 1772, took out a warrant, on which 12½ acres additional were surveyed, and then sold to John Hill and John Gibson. John Gibson sold to William Gibson, who divided with John Hill. It lies immediately north of Oak Hill, extending in rather a narrow strip both east and west. It now belongs to William H. Runner, F. W. Hickman, David Christie, and others.

John Crampton, by warrant of March 1, 1737, had surveyed 81½ acres and allowance, called "Cramptown," owned by Samuel Scott in 1768, and partly in Fulton since the division. Now owned by Marshall Wright, Samuel Wright, and others, east of Wrights-dale.

James Denny, March 9, 1743, took out a patent for 50 acres next to William Clark, William Barclay, and Matthew Atchison, on which, together with a warrant for 20 acres next his other land, 254 acres were surveyed, and afterwards sold to John Atchison, who called it "The First Purchase." It now belongs to Benjamin Morris, William H. Wilson, and others, being much divided. Also by warrant of Sept. 8, 1749, for 100 acres, he located 186 acres about two miles west of the former. It now belongs to Sidwell T. Wilson, J. Miltimore Wilson, and George J. Bockius. Denny sold to Walter Buchanan in 1749, or shortly afterwards. John Buchanan and Mary, his wife, and Jean Buchanan, sold to Matthias Yantz, April 22, 1795, and was again sold to Leonard and John Nutz, in 1813. These were now residents, and after holding the property for a quarter of a century, sold it for about three dollars an acre, or less than six hundred dollars for the tract. Of course, it was very little improved.

Benjamin Dilworth on two warrants, dated Nov. 14, 1743, and May 4, 1750, had surveyed 113½ acres, to which he added 36 acres of Alexander Ross' warrant of Nov. 5, 1714, and sold to William Gibson, April 4, 1765, who patented it in 1787, by name of "Unity." It now belongs to Joseph A. Jamison and C. C. Cauffman and Robert A. Scott, who purchased the remaining property of William Gibson, deceased, grandson of the patentee, in 1881 or 1882. Dilworth was a useful man in his day, furnishing means to those who needed, and of course helping himself at the same time.

Richard Dilworth, by warrant of Sept. 25, 1745,

had 122½ acres surveyed; also sold to William Gibson, and it now belongs to the heirs of John Gibson, his grandson.

Anthony Dilworth, 173 acres, located on warrant dated Aug. 16, 1742, for 200 acres. Anthony Dilworth sold to Samuel Dilworth, and he to Benjamin Mason, 4th mo. 1, 1795. Mason sold to Jesse Pickering, 4th mo. 8, 1804; now owned by William Witman, Samuel Overholt, Robert Wason, and others.

Patrick Ewing, two warrants, dated March 27, 1744, for 200 acres, and Sept. 8, 1749, for 50 acres. These two warrants cover 275 acres, patented to said Ewing April 22, 1788. Part of it is now the property of his great-grandson, Alexander Ewing, and the rest belongs to Washington Walker, Esq., heirs of Edwin L. Morgan, and others. Fair Mount post-office is on this land, though the railroad station is about a quarter of a mile northwest. This is one of the few properties of which any part is remaining to the family of the original possessor. The whole of it came down to the third generation, and then, except as above, passed away.

John Evans had two warrants, one dated April 23, 1747, and the other March 20, 1749, upon which 125 acres were surveyed, partly in Colerain, and by warrant of April 16, 1772, 86 acres in Little Britain were added to it. He also became possessed of the farm once owned by John Allison, and added to it nearly 73 acres of the Alexander Foster property by purchase. He came from Drumore township (or at least that was the early seat of his family), and was a man of means, investing largely in land. His son Robert became owner of the Allison farm, while James took possession of the Octorara location. John J. Evans, William W. Evans, and others own the former, while Robert A. Evans has acquired the other. James Evans, the rich banker of Lancaster, devised it to his grand-nephew, Jane Evans, son of W. W. Evans, from whose hands it passed to those of his uncle, Robert A. Evans.

Alexander Foster was the owner of 177 acres, by warrant of April 17, 1749, for 100 acres. His son, John Foster, becoming owner of the land, sold it, when it was divided into several pieces. In 1792, Thomas and John Campbell sold the major part to John Evans and Alexander Ewing.

Rev. William Foster, another son of Alexander Foster, born in 1749, was pastor of Upper Octorara and Doe Run churches. Rev. N. W. Sample and others studied theology with him. He died in 1780. His eldest son, Samuel B. Foster, was the father of Henry D. Foster, Democratic candidate for Governor of the State in 1860. William B. Foster, canal commissioner many years ago, was also a lineal descendant of Alexander Foster. The above land is now owned by Robert Montgomery, Alexander Ewing, Dr. J. W. Zell, and others.

Benjamin Goidley, March 20, 1752, took a warrant for 100 acres, including improvements (showing that

he had been for some time resident there). On this warrant 156 acres was surveyed adjoining John Allison and William Whiteside. It passed into other hands, being patented to Ulrich Runner, March 6, 1788, by name of "Dunkirk." Still remaining in the Runner family, it is now the property of the heirs of Alexander, John, and Samuel Runner.

William Gibson was an early settler in the township. He appears to have owned a part of Alexander Ross' 500 acres, and on April 11, 1749, applied for 60 acres adjoining that and John Jamison, and on May 24th for 40 acres adjoining his other land, John Jamison, and John Atchison. This land he sold to James Johnson, Feb. 8, 1760, and after passing through various hands it is now owned by John Work's heirs, James Hand, and divers others. He afterwards purchased the Dilworth properties, before noticed, and also considerable real estate east of Oak Hill, as well as a tract located by David McComb, adjoining the Dilworth land. These were divided between his two sons, William getting the Oak Hill and John the Dilworth land. John died young, about 1797, while William lived to a good old age, added to his possessions, and died about 1847, without direct heirs. John's property was divided between his two sons on their coming of age. William became involved, and his property was bought by his Uncle William of Oak Hill, who suffered him still to remain on it till his own death, in 1847, when it was confirmed to William, Jr., who held it till his death, about two years ago, when it was sold to C. C. Cauffman and Robert A. Scott. John added to his possessions by industry and economy, and his estate still remains to his heirs. For ten years he held the position of a magistrate.

Stephen Giffin held 379 acres by warrant for 150 acres, dated April 10, 1754. It seems he did not hold it very long, for in and about 1772 we find it in the hands of David Alexander and others. It now belongs to John Hastings, Abraham Morris, Joseph Graver, Thomas Wilson, and several others.

James Hanna, by warrant of March 23, 1749, for 150 acres, had 275 acres surveyed next to William Montgomery. He seems to have sold this at an early day, and taken another location in what is now Fulton township, where the family achieved distinction, and where some of them still reside. This property passed through different hands, was sold to Abraham Hess, and divided among his children. Now owned by James A. Kyle, Edgar Witman, heirs of Alexander Runner, deceased, and others.

Thomas Hughes, by warrant of Oct. 3, 1741, for 300 acres, took up a large tract on Octorara Creek, returned 452 acres, but on a resurvey was found to contain 628 acres and allowances, owing to a vast bend in the creek. It was patented to Thomas, Elisha, and Deborah Hughes, children of Thomas Hughes, Sept. 2, 1754. It may be that none of these resided on the property. Rachel Hughes, a daughter of Elisha Hughes, married Roger Kirk, and to him the prop-

erty was conveyed in 1782. After his death, in 1809, it was divided between his two sons, Timothy and Jacob Kirk, the former obtaining the western and smaller division, upon which he proceeded to build the original of what is now known as Kirk's Mills. The first was a clover-mill with other attachments, a quarter of a mile lower down the stream than the present large grist-mill. For this purpose, and to secure the water-power, he purchased a piece of land from Manuel Reynolds. This mill is now in ruins. Failing in business, his property was sold to his brother, Jacob Kirk, who built the grist-mill above. They were both enterprising men and useful to the community, none the less so from one of them having failed. Jacob appears to have been a man of extra judgment and good ability. He superintended the building of the bridge over Octorara Creek, still known by the name of Kirk's Bridge, had been instrumental in procuring its erection, and was active in securing an improvement in the location and condition of the roads in the vicinity. He sold off some portions of the large farm above described, and left the remainder thereof to his children. He died Aug. 25, 1841. This property is now divided into several fine farms, and now belongs to Levi Kirk, Lewis J. Kirk, Abner C. Wood, William Pennell, and others.

John Hunter, by warrant of April 11, 1749, for 100 acres, secured 131 acres, which, five years after, he sold to Joseph Reynolds, whose administrators conveyed to John Bowen, May 12, 1766, he having previously bargained for it. Two other conveyances of the same date assured the property to Henry Reynolds and Samuel Brown, and the latter, by release of March 29, 1779, obtained a clear right to the whole. His descendants of the fourth generation now enjoy the premises.

John Jamison, one among the earliest settlers, having purchased the right of Alexander Ross, under a warrant dated Nov. 5, 1714, took up, by warrant of March 4, 1742, 142 acres adjoining. John Jamison appears to have had three sons,—John, William, and Samuel. To John he transferred a part of his said land, and he dying without issue, left it to his widow Susanna, who conveyed that part to her husband's two brothers, Samuel and William. John Allison and Susanna Jamison, executors of John Jamison, deceased, sold the western part of the whole tract to William Gibson, Nov. 20, 1751, as before referred to. (See William Gibson.) William and Samuel appear to have divided the remainder between them. Samuel also obtained a survey of 208 acres, made for William Orr, who transferred the same to the use of the said Samuel Jamison, who, with Catharine, his wife, sold to Samuel Mitchell, April 3, 1771. Samuel and Margaret Mitchell sold to Jeremiah Brown (saddler), Sept. 18, 1795, after which it was divided and subdivided. William Jamison mortgaged his to John Allison, July 28, 1765, and the whole passed from the hands of the Jamison family. Samuel Jamison,

great-grandson of the first John Jamison, afterward purchased from Jacob Garber about 45 acres (part of the 112 acres), which is now in the hands of his daughters, and is all that is now in the name of the large possessions of their ancestor. The whole tract as now divided is held by Henry C. Wood, Jonathan Pickering, Robert Hill, J. Franklin Paxson, Esq. (heirs of James S. Paxson), Isaac Wilson, and very many others, the daughters of Samuel Jamison among them. Joseph C. Jamison, Esq., held a part of it for many years, but he sold it to Howard Coates (who now holds it) and others, and purchased elsewhere in the township. He held the office of justice of the peace for ten years, retiring in 1879.

Jannet Jamison held 109½ acres by warrant of April 14, 1742, which she sold to William Jamison, above named, and which he mortgaged to John Allison, as above stated. She was probably a sister of John.

John Johnson, by virtue of two patents, dated respectively Nov. 19, 1764, and Feb. 28, 1773, became possessed of 364 acres and 55 perches of land in Little Britain (including a warrant for 20 acres next to his other land and James Hamilton), of which he sold 50 acres to his son, Robert Johnson, and left the remainder to his son James, who, on May 21, 1812, obtained a patent for 16½ acres additional, and on April 27, 1840, sold it to his nephew, John Johnson, son of his brother, Alexander Johnson. Robert's 50 acres became the property of George Ketzer (with other land), and now belongs to John Johnson, Jr., James Ketzer (grandson of George), and Margaret A. Clendenin. George Ketzer came to the neighborhood as farmer for Joseph Swift about 1772, and did well for his employer and himself. He improved the Swift farm to a good degree, and by industry and economy secured the means of purchasing land for himself, upon which he died in a good old age, honored and respected. John Johnson, now well advanced in years, still holds the land sold him by his uncle over forty years ago, and has improved it and added to it. James Johnson was for many years an acting justice of the peace, and in that capacity attested many writings which still exist in the county. James Hamilton, referred to, owned the land to the north of Johnson now owned by Sanders McAllough, of Oxford, who is a great-grandson of Isaac Sanders, Esq., formerly of Drumore township, a man of note in his day, and a worthy magistrate.

Robert Lewis held a tract of 206 acres on both sides of Octorara Creek, to which he added a smaller tract, in 1756, of 32½ acres, and sold both to James and Joseph Hewes, Aug. 5, 1758, who sold ten years later to John Hamilton, who in eight years sold to John McPherson, who in turn sold to Laughlin McNeal, of Jamaica, in 1786. The last resided on the property and carried on a grist-mill there, which is still in existence. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. George H. Hewes and Mary Thomas, now living in Fulton township, are grandchildren of his.

The property was sold by the sheriff to Francis Bailey in 1787, became the property of Samuel Clendenin in 1811, and of Joseph Pierce at a later day. It is now the property of Adam Harkness and others.

James McAfee had two tracts of land in Little Britain, one of 221 acres directly at Oak Hill by warrant of Jan. 26, 1743, soon after sold to Thomas Hill, in whose family it partly remains. A part of it was at one time owned by Alexander Fulton, a near relative of Robert Fulton, the inventor. This tract is now owned by Thomas Furniss, Wilson Hill, and divers others. His other tract, containing 144 acres, was surveyed on a warrant dated Feb. 29, 1749, for 50 acres, including his improvement, and lies on Octorara Creek. It was sold Jan. 24, 1753, to James Fulton, probably an uncle to the inventor, and after passing through various hands, it was sold, April 1, 1793, to William Pennell, whose grandson, John J. Pennell, now holds it.

Andrew McDowell had 95 acres surveyed on Octorara Creek immediately below Kirk's Bridge, afterward the property of Benjamin Hough. It became the property of Thomas Kimble, who owned it for many years, and at his death left it to his son, Samuel J. Kimble, who, however, could not hold it. It has lately been offered for sale by David M. Taylor and Hanson H. Haines, cashiers of two banking institutions.

Daniel McFarlin, by warrant of June 25, 1745, located 116 acres near the west corner of the present township. He died shortly after, and it was sold to James Patterson, to whom it was resurveyed in 1755. It has passed through many hands, been added to and divided, and is now the property of Ralph G. Clendenin, Robert Jackson, and others.

Malcomb McMichael, on a warrant dated March 29, 1759, for 50 acres, had 180 acres surveyed to the east of Oak Hill and immediately adjoining it, "situate in the barrens, about a mile northwest of Octorara Creek." "This tract is thin land, and scarce of wood and water." Such are the remarks indorsed on the survey. The land now seems as good as any in the neighborhood, and heavy timber has been cut from it. It changed hands early, became the property of William Gibson, who held it many years with little improvement, and at his death it was disposed of in order to settle his estate. It now belongs to David Christie, heirs of Nathan Haines, deceased, heirs of William Hilton, deceased, and others.

William McMinn had a warrant for 100 acres, April 11, 1752, on Octorara Creek, adjoining Anthony Pickering and others. It passed through various hands, and is now owned by Nelson Brown and others.

Thomas Montgomery held about 150 acres by warrant of April 11, 1749, and by his will ordered it sold and the proceeds divided among the children of his daughter, Jane Campbell. Dec. 26, 1787, Rebecca Campbell, Thomas Campbell, John Campbell, and

James Campbell sold part of said tract to Thomas Patterson, while the other part was sold to Robert Johnson, who sold to George Retzer. Margaret Clendenin, James Retzer, John Johnson, Jr., and John L. Patterson now own the whole tract in separate divisions. Thomas Patterson, grandfather of John L. Patterson, was a step-son of Thomas Montgomery, his father, James Patterson, having married Montgomery's widow.

William Montgomery held 152½ acres by warrant of Aug. 28, 1752, for 100 acres, now the property of George J. Bockius. David Montgomery, who for many years was a justice of the peace in Little Britain township, was a grandson of his, and resided within the present limits of the township, while his progenitor resided where Thomas R. Neel now lives, in what is now Fulton township, then Little Britain.

James Patterson is said to have settled in Little Britain as early as 1729. He was, no doubt, a practical advocate of the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty," as his location of lands only took place April 11, 1749, for 312½ acres, to which he afterwards made several additions. His son, James Patterson, Jr., was a lieutenant in Col. Watson's battalion in 1777, and was at the battle of Brandywine. T. Miller Patterson, his great-grandson, now owns a part of the farm which constituted the original settlement. The family has been prominent in the affairs of the neighborhood. Thomas Patterson, father of T. Miller and John L., was commissioner from 1845 to 1848, and is credited with procuring the passage of the act of Assembly which requires the neighborhood in which a bridge is applied for to raise one-third the cost of its construction before the commissioners need apply the county funds to that purpose. This act applies only to Lancaster County. The original Patterson farm, with its additions, now belongs to John L. Patterson, Thomas M. Patterson, Samuel S. Snodgrass, Samuel E. Fairlamb, and some others.

Margaret Reed, by survey of Dec. 13, 1752, held about 238 acres, and then married Robert McCorkle, who added 15½ acres by warrant of May 1, 1757. They sold to Stephen Heard, March 11, 1763, who ten years after added 41 acres, 100 perches, on the north side, and sold off about 20 acres on the west end, and conveyed the balance to John McCullough, April 7, 1788, who sold to Alexander Johnson, March 8, 1800. It is now the property of James Retzer, heirs of George W. Clendenin, James T. Clendenin, and others. These Clendenins are grandchildren of James Clendenin, who was a drummer in the Revolutionary army, in which he enlisted in his seventeenth year. He lies interred in the Presbyterian burying-ground attached to Little Britain Church, and a plain marble slab bears testimony to his early patriotism.

Alexander Ross was not perhaps a resident, but

has been already mentioned as locating 500 acres of land, which he sold to John Jamison in 1725, his warrant dating Nov. 5, 1714. Nothing more need now be said of him nor of the Reynolds', who were mentioned in the same connection.

John Sidwell obtained a warrant for land formerly granted to Josiah Paine, upon his non-compliance, where two tracts were located. One of them is now possessed by Charles Fell, and the other by Abner Carter.

Isaac Walker held a patent for 425 acres near the eastern boundary of Little Britain; patent dated Sept. 3, 1767. He devised 150 acres to his son Walter, and the balance to his son James. In addition to the patented lands, James held three other warrants of a later date,—one to Isaac Walker, one to — Walker, and one to James Walker, and said to contain 36 acres. The latter one now belongs to James A. McMichael, and the rest of the tract to Simpson Preston, Benjamin Furniss, Robert A. Evans, Enos Penrick's heirs, and others. None of it now belongs to the name of Walker.

William Whiteside, Sept. 17, 1744, took out a warrant for 300 acres, and May 28, 1747, a warrant for an addition of 30 acres near his other land. On these he had 275 acres surveyed, which by will dated Sept. 26, 1748, he devised to his two sons, Thomas and Abraham, as tenants in common, who afterwards divided, Abraham obtaining the northern, Thomas the southern part. Abraham devised to his son John, who sold to Robert Black April 26, 1806. Thomas' part became the property of Robert Roberts, was sold by the sheriff to Abraham Whiteside, and by him to Casper Snider, who sold to Ulric Runner. It became the property of Thomas Whiteside, after whose decease it was confirmed to Robert Black, in right of his wife Isabella, who was a member of the Whiteside family. Abraham Whiteside was a justice of the peace for years, and stood high in the community. Robert Black's grandchildren now hold the property, and are descendants in a direct line from William Whiteside, the original possessor.

ASSESSMENT-ROLL FOR LITTLE BRITAIN, 1763.

A Tax for the King's Use.

"Lancaster, 68

"To CEREUS MIRACULI, Collector of Little Britain Township:

"You being appointed Collector of the within Tax, are hereby required to demand of the persons within named the several sums wherewith they stand charged. But if any think themselves aggrieved with what they are hereby rated, a protest then that the Day of Appeal is the Tenth Day of January next at the Court-house in Lancaster Borough.

"But if you cannot meet with the Person of whom Demand is to be made, leave Notice in Writing with some of the Family, or at the place of their last Abode, signifying the Day of Appeal, at which Time you are to attend with this duplicate and the Names of such Persons in your district as you find omitted herein. Fail not at your Peril.

"Dated the Tenth day of Decr. Annoque Domini 1763.

"Commissioner,

"HENRY WAITER

"SAM^l STEEL."

<i>£ s. d.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>	
Atchison, John.....	0 16 0	Herd, Edward.....	0 10 0
Atchison, Matthew.....	0 7 6	Harris, James, Jr.....	0 5 0
Asklin, Alexander.....	0 2 0	Henry, Samuel.....	0 3 0
Allison, John.....	0 16 0	Hells, Abraham.....	0 5 6
Alexander, Henry.....	0 5 0	Hicks, James.....	1 0 0
Brabson, Thomas.....	0 7 6	Henry, John.....	0 3 0
Baker, Benjamin.....	0 3 0	Higg, Alexander.....	0 2 0
Bolton, Charles.....	0 2 6	Hill, Stephen.....	0 10 0
Boskin, Robert.....	0 2 6	Hopet, Robert.....	0 2 6
Buchanan, Walter.....	0 10 0	Johnson, John.....	0 12 0
Baldridge, Michael.....	0 5 6	Johnson, James.....	0 11 0
Brown, Benjamin.....	0 5 6	Jones, Samuel.....	0 4 0
Brown, Hugh.....	0 2 6	Johnson, Adam.....	0 2 0
Culley, James.....	0 3 0	Jamison, Robert.....	0 5 6
Culley, Thomas.....	0 3 0	McKinties, Esabel.....	0 7 6
Casper, Esabel.....	0 2 0	Montgomery, Thomas.....	0 6 0
Chastnut, James.....	0 2 0	McLavery, John.....	0 6 0
Cayne, John.....	0 2 6	McComb, David.....	0 6 6
Campbell, Robert.....	0 5 0	McMurray, John.....	0 6 0
Dilworth, Anthony.....	0 13 0	McLenn, Dennis.....	0 2 0
Dilworth, Benjamin.....	0 10 0	Miller, Edward.....	0 2 6
Duncan, Alexander.....	0 5 0	Miller, John.....	0 2 6
Dunry, John.....	0 12 0	Morrison, William.....	0 3 0
Dunlap, John.....	0 2 6	Patterson, James.....	0 11 0
Duck, Adams.....	0 2 6	Patterson, William.....	0 7 6
Esting, Patrick.....	0 4 0	Patterson, John.....	0 6 0
Esting, Robert.....	0 4 6	Patterson, Samuel.....	0 4 0
Fulton, John.....	0 12 0	Palk, John.....	0 14 0
Fulton, Hugh.....	0 7 6	Reynolds, Henry.....	1 0 0
Fulton, Andrew.....	0 7 6	Reynolds, Henry, Jr.....	0 10 0
Foster, James.....	0 10 0	Reynolds, John.....	0 2 0
Glasgow, James.....	0 4 0	Reel, James.....	0 3 0
Gibson, William.....	0 18 0	Stowell, Isaac.....	0 11 0
Gilbert, John.....	0 3 0	Spratt, John.....	0 6 0
Gilbert, William.....	0 5 0	Stout, William.....	0 6 0
Gilbert, William.....	0 10 0	Wade, William.....	0 7 6
Goly, Robert.....	0 2 0	Wilson, William.....	0 2 6
Gibson, William, Jr.....	0 3 0	Whitese, Thomas.....	0 4 0
Green, William.....	0 3 0	Whitese, Abraham.....	0 7 6
Grist, Edward.....	0 2 6	Wallett, John.....	0 16 0
Gunter, William.....	0 2 0	Wallett, Joseph.....	0 11 0
Gardner, James.....	0 3 0	Wilson, Peter.....	0 7 6
Gamble, James.....	0 4 0	Wilson, Robert.....	0 6 0
Hughes, Joseph.....	0 15 0	Wilson, Thomas.....	0 2 0
Hughes, Elphas.....	1 2 6	Watson, Robert.....	0 2 6
Hill, Thomas.....	0 1 0		
Hannah, James.....	0 15 0		

Freemen in Little Britain township in 1763, who were each assessed one pound sterling: John Brady, Humphrey Atchison, Solomon Maxel, Daniel Kala-han, Arthur Penoway, Thomas Rowen, Joseph Reed, John Brabson, Samuel Cunningham, John Dugal, James McClean, John Cristofer, Nicholas Collman, John Hamilton.

The total amount of the king's tax for this year was £94 18s. 6d.

TAXABLES IN LITTLE BRITAIN IN 1769.

<i>£ s. d.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>	
Alexander, Robert.....	0 9 0	Jamison, Samuel.....	0 6 0
Atchison, John, Sr. and Jr.....	1 0 0	Jamison, John.....	0 5 0
Atchison, Humphrey.....	0 6 6	Johnson, James.....	0 7 6
Atchison, John and Robert.....	0 6 6	Johnson, John.....	0 15 0
Atchison, Matthew.....	0 7 6	McIntyre, An. friend.....	0 15 0
Buchanan, Walter.....	0 12 0	Montgomery, Thomas.....	0 3 0
Baldridge, Michael.....	0 10 0	McComb, David.....	0 10 0
Brown, Benjamin.....	1 4 6	McNicht, James.....	0 1 6
Brown, John.....	0 7 6	McKay, John.....	0 7 6
Brown, Nathan.....	0 7 6	McHugh, Patrick.....	0 5 0
Briggs, William.....	0 3 6	McHugh, James.....	0 2 6
Bratston, Thomas.....	0 7 6	McLarr, Charles.....	0 10 0
Beard, David.....	0 5 0	Patterson, James and Alexander.....	0 17 6
Baxter, Andrew.....	0 2 0	Patterson, William.....	0 6 0
Barley, John.....	0 4 0	Patterson, John.....	0 4 0
Campbell, Robert.....	0 7 6	Quigley, Hugh.....	0 7 6
Cooper, Archibald.....	0 3 6	Reynolds, Henry.....	0 17 6
Dilworth, Benjamin.....	0 10 0	Reynolds, David.....	0 10 0
Duncan, Alexander.....	0 4 6	Reed, James.....	0 3 6
Dilworth, Anthony.....	0 11 0	Reed, John.....	0 3 0
Ewing, Patrick.....	0 17 0	Reynolds, John.....	0 10 0
Foster, John.....	0 7 6	Reynolds, Samuel.....	0 10 0
Gibson, William.....	0 16 0	Reynolds, Esabel.....	0 10 0
Gidley, Benjamin.....	0 7 6	Reynolds, Esabel.....	0 10 0
Gibson, William, Jr.....	0 2 6	Spratt, John.....	0 7 6
Henry, Andrew.....	0 5 0	Scott, Alexander and John.....	1 0 0
Henry, John.....	1 1 0	Stuart, Andrew.....	0 2 0
Allen & Currie.....	1 1 0	Whitese, Thomas.....	0 2 0
Hewer, Edward.....	0 12 0	Whitese, Abraham.....	0 7 6
Herd, Edward.....	0 7 6	Wallett, Andrew and Joseph.....	0 16 0
Herd, Stephen.....	0 7 6	Walton, Peter.....	0 10 0
Hannah, James, Sr.....	0 14 0	White, Samuel.....	0 2 6
Allen & Alexander.....	0 11 0	White, Esabel.....	0 2 6
Hill, Thomas.....	0 10 0	Whitese, Thomas, M. D.....	0 4 0
Hopet, Robert.....	0 2 6		

<i>£ s. d.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>	
Daniel Mitchell.....	15 0	Edward Gibson.....	15 0
Hugh Barclay.....	15 0	William Hazlett.....	15 0
William Holland.....	15 0	Patrick Dougherty.....	15 0
Riply Miller.....	15 0	Robert Mathland.....	15 0
Adam M.....	15 0	Joseph Patterson.....	15 0
Thomas Reed.....	15 0	Michael Campbell.....	15 0
William McCosh.....	15 0	William Quatlen.....	15 0
James McChesley.....	15 0	James Hackett.....	15 0
John Cunningham.....	15 0	James Hackett.....	15 0
John Ostam.....	15 0		

A just and true assessment of Little Britain township, this 6th day of December, 1769, and I return James Miles for collector, per me,

JOHN ALLISON.

NON-ASSOCIATORS, 1777.

"The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

"Lancaster, ss.

"Non-Associators" Tax.

"TO STEPHEN HARR, Collector of Little Britain Township

"You being appointed Collector of the within Taxes, are hereby required to demand of the Persons within mentioned, the several Sums, wherewith they stand charged. But if any think themselves agreed with what they are hereby rated, acquaint them that the Day of Appeal is the Twenty Ninth Day of September next at the Court House in the Borough of Lancaster. But if you cannot meet with Persons, of whom Demand is to be made, leave Notice in Writing with some of the Family, or at the Place of their last Abode, signifying the Day of Appeal, at which Time you are to attend with this Duplicate, and the Names of such Non-Associators, in your District, as you find omitted herein. Fail not at your Peril. Dated the 21 Day of August a. d. 1777.

"THE CLERK,

"CAs SHAFNER,

"Commissioners."

<i>£ s. d.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>	
John McKinney.....	3 10	William Anderson.....	3 10
David Johnson.....	3 10	William Field.....	3 10
Abraham Scott.....	3 10	Robert Dunn.....	3 10
John Sprout.....	3 10	James McPherson.....	3 10
Andrew Caldwell.....	3 10	John Hunter.....	3 10
William Beard.....	3 10	Samuel Reynolds.....	3 10
James Merchant.....	3 10	David McAlmon.....	3 10
James McPeak.....	3 10	William McPherson.....	3 10
James Mustard.....	3 10	William Wright.....	3 10
John Miller.....	3 10	Lawrence Widowfield.....	3 10
James Gumbel.....	3 10	Thomas Bradston.....	3 10
John Bead.....	3 10	Jack Reynolds.....	3 10
John Hill.....	3 10	Samuel Reynolds.....	3 10
Thomas Hill.....	3 10	Henry Reynolds.....	3 10
Samuel McAlvay.....	3 10	Isaac Reynolds.....	3 10
Allen Waters.....	3 10	James Bulthod.....	3 10
John Herbert.....	3 10	John Alex. Ober.....	3 10
Matthew Morrison.....	3 10	Thomas Grist.....	3 10
Simon Hoston.....	3 10	William Grist.....	3 10
John Harr.....	3 10	John Cameron.....	3 10
Arthur McWade.....	3 10	Samuel Cappenty.....	3 10
John Chren.....	0 9 0	John McConaghe.....	3 10
Robert Hardy.....	0 9 0	Thomas Loyd.....	3 10
Edward Gibson.....	3 10	Joseph Harling.....	3 10
John Reed.....	3 10	Joseph Hays.....	3 10
David Poak.....	3 10	Christian Kofman.....	3 10

Acres.

<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	
Atchuck, William.....	170	Beard, Valentine.....	170
Atchuck, Francis.....	172	Cappel, David.....	170
Alison, John.....	430	Campbell, Samuel.....	170
Atchison, John.....	430	Candle, Robert.....	170
Alison, Robert.....	430	Carmichael, Thomas.....	57
Alison, Joseph.....	127	Celly, James.....	52
Alison, Robert.....	141	Cappock, Samuel.....	61
Alexander, David.....	280	Cappock, Thomas.....	101
Alexander, John.....	280	Caldwell, James.....	100
Anderson, William.....	240	Cully, Thomas.....	100
Brown, John.....	240	Daniel, Francis.....	100
Becky, James.....	240	Conch, Thomas.....	100
Barris, Robert.....	200	Cameron, John.....	50
Buchanan, Walter.....	200	Dunlap, William.....	200
Burket, David.....	200	Dilworth, Anthony.....	188
Brown, James.....	200	Edwards, Francis.....	4
Brown, John.....	200	Davis, William.....	21
Brown, Robert.....	167	Donnan, Andrew.....	272
Brown, William.....	167	Ewing, Patrick.....	272
Bratston, Thomas.....	167	Ewing, George.....	246
Brady, James.....	167	Erskine, Martin.....	90
Brooks, William and John.....	141	Evans, John.....	150
Bradley, James.....	141	Ewing, William.....	160
Botkin, Charles.....	141	Ferguson, Alexander.....	100
Buchanan, Gilbert.....	267	Ferguson, David.....	4
Buchanan, David.....	12	Frey, Joseph.....	4
Bray, William.....	240	Grist, Thomas.....	50
Brown, Samuel.....	131		

Acres.	Acres.
Gerhard, Matthias.....	160
Geyer, Hugh.....	40
Gilbert, James.....	175
Gibson, William.....	276
Gleibert, William.....	160
Greider, Jacob and Martin.....	180
Grist, Edward.....	50
Guthrie, James.....	40
Henry, George.....	160
Henry, William.....	160
Hart, Stephen.....	20
Hart, James.....	175
Hell, Thomas.....	130
Holmes, Robert and James.....	20
Harlen, James.....	20
Harris, Joseph.....	150
Harris, Josiah.....	20
Irwin, William.....	20
Johnston, John.....	350
Irwin, George.....	180
Jenkins, Samuel.....	180
Jones, James.....	30
King, James, living with Thomas.....	125
Kedouch, David.....	200
King, Thomas.....	340
Kirk, Vincent.....	245
Kirk, William.....	140
Kauffman, Christian.....	50
Kinsey, John.....	7
Kinsey, Michael.....	20
Kirk, Robert.....	20
Lloyd, Thomas.....	280
Long, John.....	225
Leach, William.....	170
Linn, John.....	20
McCleary, John.....	150
McCleary, David.....	125
McConkey, Hugh.....	70
McIntgomery, William.....	280
McIntire, James.....	20
Mader, Jacob.....	50
McComb, David.....	84
McDowell, James.....	200
McDowell, James, Luke, and Michael.....	160
McClaff, Abram.....	230
Moeny, William.....	20
McCreary, John.....	220
McCreary, Samuel.....	200
McCreary, Robert.....	20
McCreary, John.....	70
McKang, Patrick.....	150
Mitchell, Samuel.....	348
McSprou, James.....	180
Miles, James.....	200
McDowell, Thomas.....	45

Froemen.

Robert Gilchrist.	William Ferguson.
Thomas Hill.	John Linn.
James King.	Joseph Walker.
Thomas Morry.	Benjamin Tress.
Samuel Rongh.	Edward Earl.
Andrew Walker.	Thomas Cudde.
Robert Galaspey.	James Gribben.
Oliver Caldwell.	Casper Figgart.
John Gass.	James Leonard.
John Tarron.	John Necht.
Francis Henry.	William Johnston.
Nathan Brendling.	James Patterson.
Neel Logan.	Hugh Johnston.
Vincent Stubbs.	John Karel.
William Holmes.	Hugh Weir.
David Carmichael.	John Duncan.
Alexander McNite.	David Baiden.
Andrew Sharrara.	Isaac Walker.

The township has within its limits several villages, none of them large, but serving by their generally thriving condition to show the prosperity that reigns in the country around.

Kinseyville, in the extreme south, lies on the banks of Raccoon Run, and was built up by Abel Kinsey in the course of a long and useful life. He came to the neighborhood with his father in 1801, where they built a large blacksmith-shop and tilt-hammer, and carried on an extensive business in all

kinds of work connected with an establishment of this kind. After Kinsey's death, the establishment was converted into a spoke-mill carried on by Benjamin B. Phillips and Hiram Wilson, and is now changed again into a saw-mill, owned by Samuel Conard. All the houses constituting the village were built on the land originally owned by the Kinseys. So profitable was the business done by them in the commencement of their career that the work done for Samuel Carter alone, from whom they purchased the property, was sufficient to pay the purchase money in a little over ten years. Carter had, by request of John Kinsey, looked out a situation suitable for the business, and bought the property for them, and at the end of ten years conveyed to them, very little money passing between them, the work paying nearly the whole.

Kirk's Mills, next above, on the same stream, is the result of the enterprise of Timothy, and afterward of Jacob, Kirk. It embraces the extensive mills of Lewis J. Kirk, a store, and post-office, and is near to Eastland Friends' meeting, where is also a considerable number of dwellings, which really constitute a part of the village of Kirk's Mills. The school-house which accommodates the neighborhood is located between the mill and the meeting-house.

Elim.—Passing northward about two miles, we reach the village of Elim, on what is called the Christiana road, leading from Peach Bottom to Wilmington. Here is a post-office, a store, a blacksmith and a wheelwright-shop, a dentist's office, and at a convenient distance, a public school-house. These, with dwellings sufficient for the accommodation of the business of the place, were all erected on the land of J. F. Paxson, Esq., and largely through his enterprise and business ability.

Oak Hill.—A mile and a half east of Elim is Oak Hill, the political centre of the township, where all the public business is transacted. Here the elections are held, here the school directors hold their meetings, here the township auditors and assessors meet for the settlement of their affairs, and here the township books are kept. It contains a large hotel for the entertainment of strangers, the only one in the township, a store-house (not now occupied), a spoke-mill, a blacksmith-shop, and a public school-house at a convenient distance. The hotel at this place has long been occupied as such, but the present building was erected by Jonathan Hamilton not very many years ago. At one time there were two stores in the place, but there was not business enough to sustain both, and one was soon discontinued. The improvement of the place owes its start to Joseph C. Taylor, who kept the store over half a century ago, and this was continued by Jonathan Hamilton, who succeeded him, and in connection with John Kirk, Jr., gave it an impetus that carried it up to its present state.

Ashville.—About a mile and a half northeast of Oak Hill is a place known by the name of Ashville,

so called from Phineas Ash, a man who once filled an important place in public estimation, whose residence was here. He was once esteemed wealthy, held considerable property, and was well to do, but failing to retain his position ended his days by suicide. Elwood H. Paxson started a store here thirty years ago or more, and was succeeded by Joseph C. Taylor, formerly of Oak Hill, who added considerably to the importance of the place. It contains, beside the store (now carried on by William G. Patton), a wheelwright-shop, and a meeting-house, originally built by Friends, but now under Presbyterian control. The place is still improving.

Oak Shade—Spring Hill.—Two miles northwest of Ashville, and like it, on what is called the "Gatchell road," is Oak Shade, formerly a store and post-office, both of which are now discontinued, and only a blacksmith-shop remaining, unless we go about half a mile west, where a wheelwright-shop and the principal part of the population is located, but which now aspires to the name of Spring Hill, so called from an extra strong spring of water flowing out to the northward of the place, which is situated on the hill above it.

Fairmount.—Something over a mile northwest of Oak Shade, and still on the Gatchell road, is Fairmount, a new and growing place, at the crossing of the above road with the Quarryville and Oak Hill road. Here is a general store, a post-office, and a blacksmith-shop, as well as a public school-house, and a station on the Peach Bottom Railroad within easy distance. It may be interesting to know that the Gatchell road, mentioned in many old writings, and still held in the memory of the older people, was laid out a century or more ago from McCall's Ferry on the Susquehanna River (or some point in that direction) to Gatchell's mills on Elk Creek, in Chester County, for the purpose, as tradition has it, of conveying wheat from York County for the supply of those mills. Its location has been in many parts very materially altered, but it is still a leading road.

White Rock and Pine Grove were important places in the palmy days of the iron interest in places remote from public conveyances; but since hauling by wagon has become too expensive to be remunerative in such places, the echoes of the forge-hammer have died away on the adjoining hills, and the water-power that drove them is now lying dormant, till some other growing industry shall utilize them again and make them vocal with the hum of industry. There is too much power in the waters of the Octorara to suffer them always to run oceanward without giving motion to some kind of machinery that shall contribute to the comfort of man and add to the wealth of the nation. Vegetation now grows rank where once the waters covered the earth in obedience to the mandates of scientific industry, and where, without doubt, they will be again accumulated for purposes similar to those that formerly claimed their use,—similar in nature, though differing, perhaps, very widely

in application and in detail. White Rock now derives its principal importance from being a station on the Peach Bottom Railroad, and the location of warehouses for grain and fertilizers. A store is also kept there. Pine Grove has at this time simply a private residence.

Post-Offices.—The post-offices of the township have all been named in speaking of its villages or otherwise. Kirk's Mills post-office is kept in the store at Kirk's Mills. Oak Hill post-office was located in the store at that place. Little Britain post-office, as originally located, was at Gibson's Cross-Roads, and was kept in a wheelwright-shop belonging to John Gibson, Esq., but on his death was removed to the village of Elim, where it still remains. Fairmount post-office, established on the discontinuance of Oak Shade, is at the store of that name, and is supplied from the railroad.

King's Bridge and Spruce Grove post-offices are respectively at the stations so named, and are supplied by the railroad, the mail being received daily.

Schools.—Little Britain accepted the free school system in 1837, and has continued it ever since without interruption. At that time she had (including Fulton, of course) ten school-houses, eight teachers, three hundred pupils, levied a tax of \$1945.27, and drew a State appropriation of \$1187.69. In that year she expended \$2238.37, of which \$2676 was for building new houses. When the township was divided, five of these houses fell to each division. Since that time the number of houses in Little Britain have been increased by two, making them now seven, and several of the old houses have been rebuilt and otherwise improved, and the grounds pertaining to several have been enlarged. A liberal and progressive spirit seems to prevail; a desire to enlarge the usefulness of the system and to promote the comfort of the pupils.

Churches.—There are but two places of public worship in the township, though there are others conveniently accessible to its citizens, and some that bear its name, though not within its present limits.

Friends' Meeting.—On the 10th day of January, 1792, Henry Reynolds and Reuben Reynolds conveyed to James Harlan, Henry Reynolds, Jr., and Abner Brown, trustees of Friends' Meeting at Eastland, six acres and thirty-five perches of land for the purposes of a meeting-house and burial-ground, upon which a meeting-house was built, and a meeting organized, which has been kept up from that time to the present. The house is plain, but a substantial stone structure, and answers well the purpose for which it was intended. Without being large, it is sufficient for the accommodation of those who worship in it. The quiet method of the society not being attractive to "the world's people," it is never crowded unless when notice of a visit from some "public Friend" of note calls together a larger congregation than usual.

In 1848 a lot of ground was procured at Ashville

on which a house—a plain brick edifice—was erected for the convenience of an "indulged meeting" of Friends, so called by them, and by the terms of the grant and the understanding of contributors free for moral and religious meetings of all kinds when not used by Friends for their own meetings. After having been so used for a number of years, the Friends who used the meeting-house, and especially the trustees who held the property, having died or left the neighborhood, the premises were sold by a special act of the Legislature, and refitted, it is understood, for Presbyterian use and benefit. It is, however, for the general use of the neighborhood.

Little Britain Presbyterian Church and Little Britain Friends' Meeting at Penn Hill were organized more than a century ago, and take their names from the township wherein they were then located, and are still easy of access by those who prefer to resort to their sacred precincts.

The Mills and Industrial Establishments have already been incidentally mentioned, and it only now remains to recapitulate them in closer connection. The oldest mill is doubtless Adam Harkness', formerly Pierce's and, still further back, Clendenin's, on Pickens Creek. It is known to have been run by Joseph Hewes as far back as 1763, and may have been established by Robert Lewis at an earlier day. The Clendenins appear to have been a race of millers, three brothers of them owning three mills at one time, the one in question, and two on Western Octorara, in Colerain township. Samuel Connard's saw-mill was established as a tilt-hammer, changed to different uses since, and is now a saw-mill, as stated. It was first made a water-power about 1801, and is the next in age. Kirk's mills, at Eastland, erected by Timothy and Jacob Kirk, come next in order, and are unquestionably the first in importance. James King's mill was established simply as a saw-mill by Levin H. Jackson in 1846, and the grinding apparatus added by King at a later day. J. B. Brogan's spoke-mill, at Oak Hill, is run by steam, and is only in operation at intervals. Blacksmith- and wheelwright-shops exist in connection at the following places: On the property of John J. Pennel, south of Oak Hill; at Elim; on the property late of John Gibson, west of Elim; and at Oak Shade. There are blacksmith-shops separately at Oak Hill, at Fair Mount, and at Jacob Shade's, between Oak Shade and White Rock. Thomas J. Watson, at Ashville, and Marcenus King, a short distance west, have wheelwright-shops separately.

Mining.—The only mining operations within the limits of the township are the Tyson Chrome-Pits, on Octorara Creek, near the southern extremity of the township, more commonly known as the Wood Mines, from the name of the person from whom the land was bought. Here the digging of chrome has been carried on for the last fifty years with profit to the owner, and giving employment frequently to

many hands. At this time little is being done, and the mines are largely filled with water.

Justices of the Peace.—Before the adoption of the constitution of 1838 the following persons are known to have held the office of justice of the peace in the township, and to have resided within its present limits, to wit: Abraham Whiteside, Alexander Snodgrass, David Montgomery, and Levin H. Jackson. Most probably there were others whose names have disappeared from the common recollection, and are only to be found in their public acts and the records of their commissions. Since 1840 they have been elected by the people. The first election was before the division of the township, John Webster (of Fultonside) and Levin H. Jackson being elected in 1840, and commissioned April 14th of that year. The following is a list of those for Little Britain since then:

April 15, 1845. L. H. Jackson.	June 25, 1864. Joseph C. Jamison.
John Gibson.	1866. Washington Walker.
Aug. 22, 1848. David Cope.	April, 1869. Joseph C. Jamison.
April 9, 1850. John Gibson.	April, 1871. Washington Walker.
April 13, 1853. David Cope.	April, 1874. Joseph C. Jamison.
April 16, 1855. William Paxson.	April, 1876. Washington Walker.
April 14, 1858. David Cope.	April, 1879. J. F. Paxson.
April 10, 1860. Vincent King.	April, 1881. David F. Magee.
May 14, 1861. John J. Evans.	

The last two are in commission at this time.

It may not be improper to remark that at the election in 1860, Samuel E. Fairlamb had been elected to supply the place of David Cope, now far advanced in years, and that he neglected to take out a commission, and declined to serve, whereupon Joseph C. Jamison was elected the next spring to fill the vacancy thus created.

The following county offices have been filled by citizens of Little Britain as now limited:

Commissioner, Phineas Ash, 1816; Thomas Patterson, 1845; James Wood, 1875. County Surveyor, John C. Lewis, 1856-59.

She has never furnished a member of either branch of the Legislature since the division of her territory, and although repeatedly thus honored before that time, so far as appears, they were always from the other end, and not from the territory now comprising Little Britain.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOSEPH C. TAYLOR.¹

Joseph C. Taylor, son of David and Hannah (Craig) Taylor, was born in Chester County, Pa., June 22, 1805. He lost his father when quite a small boy, he being drowned in the Brandywine, near the famous battle-ground, in attempting to rescue one who had fallen in. Joseph's educational opportunities were meagre, being only such as were common to the children of persons in moderate circumstances

¹ By Ellwood Green.

at that day. At the age of sixteen he apprenticed himself to the tanning business in the village of Kennett Square, and after learning it removed to Little Britain township, Lancaster Co., where he resided until his decease, in 1876. For a short time after his removal to Lancaster County he was engaged at tanning in partnership with John Pierce, but subsequently entered into mercantile business at Oak Hill, and was also for some years proprietor of the hotel at that place.

In 1833, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage to Susan R., daughter of John Twaddell, of Chester County. Two children were born to them, both of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Taylor was a woman of delicate health, and died in 1835.

In 1836, Mr. Taylor married Jane M. White, who survives him, and is now living at Ashville, Little Britain township. By her he had five children,—B. Frank, John T., David M., Edward C., and Howard J. John T., who was a young man of unusual promise, entered the army, and was killed at the storming of Petersburg, Va., in 1865. Howard C., the youngest son, whose health was always delicate, died in January, 1878. The other members of the family are still living.

Some time after his second marriage Mr. Taylor sold out his business at Oak Hill, and removed to a farm he had purchased near Hickory Hill school-house, now owned by his son, B. Frank Taylor. He continued in the farming business until 1847, when he removed to the village of Ashville, and again entered into the mercantile business. Here he remained until his death.

Mr. Taylor was a man of sound judgment, rare integrity, and great personal courage. Brave almost to rashness, he was tender-hearted as a child, and his sympathy always went out to those who were wronged or oppressed. In his business relations he maintained the strictest integrity, and during his long career as a country merchant he was looked upon as above reproach. The poorest and most ignorant persons who came to his store on business were treated with the same care and consideration as the richest and most influential. His kindness to the poor was proverbial, but he preferred to render them assistance by helping them to earn a living. He had an inveterate dislike for shiftlessness.

In early life Mr. Taylor attached himself to the Democratic party, but severed his connection with it when he became convinced it was the ally of slavery. In 1843 he attended a lecture on that subject by James Fulton, Jr., a well-known abolitionist, at a school-house near by, and was struck with the importance and weight of the arguments presented. He was not a man to change his opinions suddenly or without mature consideration, but after careful reflection he became convinced that the doctrines and measures of the abolitionists were in the main correct. From that time forward he refused to act with

the Democratic party, though he always retained the strongest personal friendship for some of its members. In 1844, Mr. Taylor supported the Liberty party presidential ticket; in 1848 he voted for Van Buren and Adams, and from the time of the organization of the Republican party, in 1856, to the day of his death was one of its most ardent advocates and supporters.



J. C. TAYLOR.

Mr. Taylor was a born leader of men. He was singularly free from ambition, and had not the slightest desire to be regarded as a leader, but in times of peril, or where great coolness and courage were required, he was recognized, in his neighborhood, as the commanding spirit. An affair that transpired in 1844 will illustrate this.

Mr. Taylor then lived on his farm, to which we have before referred, near Hickory Hill school-house. Some distance away, perhaps a mile or thereabouts, and off from the public road, was a place called Wolf Hollow, and here there was a small settlement of colored people, composed of a few log houses with lots adjoining. In one of these lived a family consisting of a husband and wife and two children. The mother was a fugitive slave, but the husband was a free negro, and the children had been born in Pennsylvania. On a sultry September morning in the above year, just before sunrise, Mr. Taylor was standing in the door of his farm-house. He had just arisen, and had on neither coat, vest, hat, nor shoes. In front of him was his five-horse team, harnessed and ready to start to Quarryville, some ten miles away, for limestone. He was making some casual remark to the driver, who was about to start, when there came across

the field from the direction of Wolf Hollow a colored woman, running as fast as she could, and evidently in a state of great alarm. As she came nearer she was heard to say, "Mr. Taylor! Mr. Taylor! the kidnappers has got the woman and her two children; they's carryin' them off! There they goes now!" as she pointed to a covered wagon drawn by two horses, and closely followed by two men on horseback, which was passing rapidly down the road that led southward in the direction of the Maryland line. Taylor took in the situation in an instant. "Unhitch that lead horse and take off his harness," he said to the driver, and in less time than it can be told he had mounted the horse without a saddle, and himself without hat or shoes dashed away in pursuit of the slave-catchers.

His coolness and good sense did not forsake him in the excitement. He calculated that the kidnappers would take the road westward toward Conowingo Bridge after going a short distance south. So he cut across the corner of a triangle, coming out on the Conowingo road near Harlan's tan-yard. In the meantime he had aroused some neighbors on the way, so that when they reached this road several had joined in the pursuit. Among these were Oliver Furness, James Woodrow, Joseph Pierce, John P. Harlan, and Nicholas Wells. Inquiry developed the fact that the kidnappers had passed a short time before in the direction of Conowingo, and the pursuers pushed forward with all the energy in their power. As they passed on, Taylor reflected that the pursuing party were entirely unarmed. There could be no doubt the slave-hunters were thoroughly equipped with the means of defense, and of what use will it be, he reflected, to overtake them? So, when they came to the store at Kirk's Mills, Taylor stopped and procured a gun, had it heavily loaded, and then pushed forward in pursuit.

When the pursuing party passed the village of Eastland, and came in sight of the long hill west of that place, they saw the kidnappers about half-way up it. At the same moment the latter saw they were pursued, and did all in their power to urge their horses forward. After the top of this hill was reached there was a long level stretch of about two miles to the Maryland line. Once over that the kidnapping party could not be interfered with. At that point pursuit must cease. The supreme moment was at hand, and the result doubtful.

As the pursuing party reached the top of the hill and started on the level piece of road toward the Maryland line, Taylor's horse showed unmistakable signs of giving out. The morning was close and hot, and the ride had been too much for him. What was to be done? If the slave-catchers were to be overtaken, not a moment must be lost. Joseph Pierce, who was one of the pursuers, had a large black horse, the fleetest in the party. Pierce was a man of great resolution and excellent judgment; but he recognized the fact that if the kidnappers were to be overtaken

and stopped, Taylor was the man to do it. Without a moment's hesitation he said, "Here, Taylor, take my horse, and catch them or kill the horse."

Every one present joined in the request. In a moment Taylor was on the horse, gun in hand, speeding away with every energy at his command. He was a subject for a painter at that moment. Hatless, coatless, and shoeless, his hair standing in every direction, but with courage and determination speaking out from every feature, he sped onward. It soon became evident the pursuing party would win. Within about forty yards of the Maryland line Taylor came up to the horsemen in the rear of the wagon. They and the men who were driving were all heavily armed.

"Stop!" said he; "I want to see whether you have a right to carry away these people."

"You must speak to the men who are driving," was the reply; "we have nothing to say to it."

Pushing his horse forward, he passed the wagon, wheeled round, and leveling his gun at the man who was driving, called out, "Stop!"

Instantly the horses were stopped. Though armed themselves, these men saw that Taylor meant to shoot.

"We want to see whether or not you have a lawful right to carry these people off," said Taylor to the slave-catchers. "If you have, we will not interfere; if you have not, you cannot take them."

By this time the rest of the pursuing party had come up, and after some consideration it was resolved that the fugitives and their claimants should all be taken before John Webster, Esq., justice of the peace for Fulton township, whose office was near by, for a hearing. When they reached the squire's office, and the facts were stated and the law examined, the party from Maryland became thoroughly alarmed. That they had a legal right to the woman could not be doubted, but the children, being born in Pennsylvania, could not be held as slaves; so the squire resolved to hold them for kidnapping, the punishment for which was very severe. They were given into charge of the constable of Fulton township, and Mr. Taylor, John P. Harlan, and Joseph Pierce agreed to prosecute the cases. In the mean time they concluded to go to their homes, a distance of several miles, for a change of clothing, before starting with the prisoners for Lancaster.

But in their absence a large crowd collected, and many advised that the prisoners be allowed to escape. Their advice prevailed, and when the prosecutors returned their game had flown. It was quite a disappointment to them, but some argued that it was the best solution of the matter, because it opened a way for the escape of the mother as well as the children. They were never afterwards retaken.

When the Rebellion broke out, and during the progress of the war, Mr. Taylor was intensely devoted to the Union. He was too old to enlist, but he did good service to the cause in many important ways.

Two of his sons, John T. and David M., enlisted in the Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served to the end of the war. The former was killed, as before stated, in the explosion of the mine at Petersburg, Va. Mr. Taylor never ceased to mourn his loss. He was an excellent young man, and a brave and patriotic soldier. David M. came safely through the war, and is now cashier of a National Bank at Oxford, Pa.

Mr. Taylor had no political ambition. Capable of filling any position within the gift of his fellow-citizens, he aspired only to lead a useful life, and acquire a competence for himself and family. Whatever he undertook to do he did well, but he had no desire to shine in public. He filled several township offices, and served one term as county auditor, but he consented to be elected only because he thought it his duty to bear a portion of the public burdens. Few men have ever lived imbued with higher courage, sounder judgment, purer patriotism, or more spotless integrity.

CHAPTER LXV.

MANOR TOWNSHIP.

Location and Limits.—Manor township, the wealthiest and most populous township in Lancaster County, occupies a tract of country embracing twenty-five thousand seven hundred acres, or a little over forty square miles, in the western portion of Lancaster County, about midway between the northern and southern boundaries of the county. The Susquehanna River forms its western and southwestern boundary, and the Conestoga Creek its southern and southeastern limits. Lancaster township is on the east, and East and West Hempfield on the north, East Hempfield being separated from Manor by the Columbia and Lancaster turnpike, and West Hempfield by a boundary line on the top of a ridge of hills beginning near the Columbia turnpike, at a point near the southeastern corner of West Hempfield. The population of Manor township in 1880 was five thousand and fifty-three.

Original and Present Extent.—Manor township embraces the whole of the original Conestoga Manor of a century and a half ago, with an additional tract on the north about half as extensive. Conestoga Manor, when surveyed and laid out in 1717-18, embraced seventeen thousand acres, including the two original five-hundred-acre tracts owned by James Logan and John Cartlige in the southern part of the township. The northern boundary of the original Conestoga Manor was a line running from a point marked by a locust-tree on the banks of the Susquehanna, on the site of the present borough of Wash-

ington, in an easterly by northeasterly direction, to a point marked by a white-oak tree near the Little Conestoga, and not far from the site of the mill now owned by John Brenner. This line, six miles in length, corresponds with the road now leading from Brenner's mill to Washington borough. The fertile tract north of the original Conestoga, embracing eight thousand seven hundred acres, was afterwards added to the township. Otherwise the present boundaries of the township are the same as the original limits,—Lancaster township on the east, the Conestoga Creek on the southeast and south, and the Susquehanna River on the west and southwest.

Surface.—The surface of Manor township is rolling and hilly throughout. In the southwestern portion is what is called Turkey Hill, which extends along the Susquehanna River, a distance of about four and a half miles in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction, about a mile and a half in width. Within the western half of the northern part is a hill of considerable elevation, along the top of which runs the boundary line between Manor and West Hempfield townships, this hill being about four miles in length. Otherwise there are no considerable hills except along the streams.

Streams.—The eastern portion of Manor is intersected by the Little Conestoga Creek, which crosses that portion of the township, first in a southwesterly, then in a southerly direction, and empties into the Conestoga at a point about two miles above the mouth of the Conestoga. The northern and central part of Manor is intersected by the west branch of the Little Conestoga, which runs first in a southerly, then in a southeasterly direction, and empties into the Little Conestoga about two miles above its mouth. Indian Town Run is a small stream about two and a half miles in length, running in a southeasterly direction, having its source to the north of the site of the old Indian town, and emptying into the Little Conestoga nearly a mile above the mouth of the latter. Besides these there are a number of small streams.

Soil and Products.—The soil of Manor is a rich limestone. The cereals produced are wheat, corn, and oats, but tobacco is the principal staple product. Of this farmers cultivate large fields, ranging from ten to twenty acres. This tobacco is cultivated partly by the farmers themselves, partly by others on shares. The tobacco crop of Manor is the great source of its wealth, and this township produces more than any other in Lancaster County. Manor has always taken rank as a rich agricultural section. Its inhabitants are mainly devoted to that kind of industry, and there are no manufacturing establishments in the township except the usual mechanical employments to be found anywhere,—a woolen factory near Safe Harbor and an agricultural implement factory in Millersville. The Proprietors of Pennsylvania and their agents early knew of the fertility of the Conestoga Manor, and were desirous of settling this section

¹ By I. S. Clare, Lancaster.

with the industrious and thrifty Swiss and German Mennonites.

Indian History.—Manor was the theatre of some of the most important occurrences in the Indian history of Lancaster County. The Susquehannock Indians had a fort near the Susquehanna River, between Turkey Hill and Blue Rock. In the southern portion of this great township was the famous Indian town of the Conestogas, a small and inoffensive tribe of Indians. The town lay to the east of Turkey Hill, about two miles west and north of the Conestoga Creek, and about one mile west of the Little Conestoga, on the land which afterwards came into the possession of the Mellinger family, and which is now owned by Jacob H. Habecker. Here the Indian chiefs of various tribes met the whites to make the treaties which ultimately led to a peaceful settlement of the troubles that had hindered the development of the early settlements in the immediate vicinity and the county at large. Here the sachems of the Six Nations assembled to negotiate with the provincial Governors for the establishment of peace, and to complain of the various outrages committed by the white traders, who deluded the aborigines. Here the first massacre of the Conestoga Indians occurred, an event which caused many atrocities and much bloodshed. But the days of their glory and their possessions have departed, and not a vestige remains where the Indian wigwams were located a century and a half ago. The place still bears the significant name Indian Town. The Indian town of the Conestogas was destroyed in 1763, the last year of the famous French and Indian war.

For detailed accounts of Indian Town, of James Patterson and Peter Chartier, noted as Indian traders, the former a Scotch-Irishman and the latter a French Jesuit, the reader is referred to the general history of the county in another portion of this volume.

First Appearance of Whites in Conestoga Manor.—Early in the eighteenth century, while Lancaster County was yet a part of Chester, two Scotch-Irishmen—James Logan and John Cartlige—had each obtained tracts of land, of five hundred acres, in the southern part of the Conestoga Manor. These tracts lay between the famous Indian Town on the north and the Conestoga Creek on the south, and between the Little Conestoga on the east and Turkey Hill on the west, a little northeast of the site of the present Safe Harbor. Both these tracts were bounded on the south by the Conestoga. Logan's five hundred acres lay just to the west of the Little Conestoga, the southeastern point touching the Conestoga at an elm-tree at the mouth of the Little Conestoga. Cartlige's five hundred acres lay to the west of Logan's tract, the southwestern point of his land touching the Conestoga at a black-oak tree on the bank of the Conestoga, at the first bend of the stream just above the present Safe Harbor. Logan afterwards obtained the northern part of Cartlige's tract, about two hundred

acres, thus leaving Cartlige only three hundred acres. These tracts were exceedingly hilly.

Two whites, who were celebrated as Indian traders, had obtained grants of land on the northwestern borders of Conestoga Manor. These were Peter Chartier, a French Jesuit, and James Patterson, a Scotch-Irishman. Chartier's land lay on the east bank of the Susquehanna, on and east of the site of the upper part of the present borough of Washington; Patterson's farm of two hundred acres lay directly east of Chartier's tract.

First German Mennonite Settlers in Conestoga Manor.—During the early years of the eighteenth century many German and Swiss emigrants accepted William Penn's offer, and took up lands in the rich limestone valleys of the Pequea and Conestoga regions, which were a part of Chester County until 1729, when Lancaster County was organized. These emigrants were Mennonites, as the followers of Menno Simon, a worthy cotemporary of Luther, were called. The Mennonites of the Palatinate and Switzerland led simple and religious lives as peasants. Their peculiar manners, simplicity of dress and manners, aversion to the use of law and to military services having subjected them to rigorous persecution in their native homes on the banks of the Rhine and among the Alps, they came to seek a refuge from persecution in the English Quaker province of Pennsylvania.

Many of them settled in the Conestoga Manor and took up lands therein, after Hill, Norris, and Logan had issued a warrant directed to Jacob Taylor, surveyor-general, to survey Conestoga Manor, in 1718. Among the early German Mennonite families who settled in the Conestoga Manor were the Herts, the Baughmans, the Mayers, the Shanks, the Killhavers, the Funks, the Kauffmans, the Hostetters, the Oberholtzers, the Zieglers, the Witmers, the Kendigs, the Lintners, the Wisslers, the Millers, the Newcomers, the Corrells, or Charleses, and others. These German families gradually settled in Manor during the half-century before the Revolution. A few English families still retained land here, the most noted being the Wrights. The descendants of many of these early settlers still live on the lands obtained by their ancestors, but many of the original families have become extinct.

Early Patentees to Lands in Conestoga Manor.—The whole western half of the Conestoga Manor remained unsettled until long after the rest of the township had been taken up. The portion of this occupied section north of Turkey Hill, embracing about three thousand acres, was retained by the Penn family. The northeastern section, embracing fifteen hundred acres, had first been granted to Andrew Hamilton, Esq., of Philadelphia, then one of the most eminent lawyers of America.

May 3, 1729, Andrew Cornish and his wife Elizabeth sold three hundred acres of land at the mouth of the Little Conestoga Creek to James Logan for

five hundred pounds. On Nov. 18, 1734, James Logan and his wife Susanna bought two hundred acres from John Cartlige.

Nov. 21, 1739, three hundred acres were granted to Thomas Ewing and Susanna, his wife. Feb. 13, 1749, Susanna (Ewing) Connelly sold to John Keagy one hundred and fifty acres.

Dec. 31, 1739, Andrew Hamilton, Esq., sold his manor of fifteen hundred acres to Michael Baughman for five thousand pounds. Michael Baughman sold to Abraham Stoner, blacksmith, of Warwick, and to Abraham Herr, two hundred acres.

Nov. 21, 1751, John Keagy and his wife Ann sold to Jacob Miller one hundred and fifty acres.

Oct. 16, 1738, a patent was given to Michael Mayer and his wife Elizabeth for two hundred and seventeen acres. They gave this tract to their son, Michael Mayer, Jr. (June 22, 1745).

May 8, 1749, Michael Mayer, Jr., sold this tract to John Miller, blacksmith, of Lancaster, for six hundred pounds. Upon this tract Millersville is built.

Nov. 1, 1769, John Killhoffer sold to John Stoner, of Hempfield, land in Manor, adjoining land of Henry Funk, John Miller, and Hans Frans, lying along the Little Conestoga, and having a mill on it.

Sept. 10, 1811, John B. Haldeman, of Donegal, and Ann, his wife, sold to Joseph Charles, of Manor, land beginning at the river for six thousand five hundred dollars. This tract embraced one hundred and thirty-four acres, and contained part of four tracts, the one-half part of which Jacob Gish and his wife Mary sold to John B. Haldeman, Dec. 17, 1808. The above tract was allotted to John B. Haldeman in 1809, by writ of partition. He married a daughter of Steman, who owned the land.

Andrew Kauffman, who had obtained a patent for four hundred and sixty-two acres in Manor, died in 1737. His sons were Christian, Michael, John, Jacob, and Isaac.

James McMaster and his wife Elizabeth, May 14, 1764, sold to George Mann, John Mann, and Bernard Mann one hundred and fifty acres, adjoining the lands of John Keagy, Michael Thomas, Michael Kauffman, and James McMaster's other land.

The Shumans settled in the vicinity of Washington borough, where their descendants still live. The Manns settled a little farther eastward, where their descendants now dwell, near Washington borough.

Nov. 21, 1734, a patent was given to James Patterson and his wife Susanna, as joint tenants, for two hundred acres.

In 1741, Jacob Hostetter by a patent obtained two hundred and thirty-five acres. His sons were John and Abraham.

Michael Atkinson, a Scotch-Irishman, who had received a patent for fifty acres on the north side of Conestoga Manor, left a widow, Ann, and several sons.

Susan Connelly, widow, of Lancaster, sold her two

hundred acres, formerly James Patterson's two hundred acres, to John Keagy, who made a will in August, 1783, and gave the same farm to his sons, Jacob, John, Rudolph, and Isaac.

Nicholas Houghtentogler settled near the site of the present Breneman's tavern in 1758. The Rev. Christian Hershey, a Mennonite preacher, a prominent character among his brethren, settled in Manor in 1777, taking up one hundred and eighty-eight acres of land. Valentine Miller and his wife, Mary, settled in Manor in 1756. He left four sons, John, Valentine, Jacob, and Matthias, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Christian Stoner. John took land along the Conestoga, and Jacob and Matthias land at the river.

Abraham Miller settled east of Breneman's tavern, which was built in 1793, and was formerly known as Mann's tavern.

Jacob Miller lived on a farm of one hundred and fifty acres along the northern line of Manor, which farm he bought of John Keagy and Anna Nov. 21, 1750. In 1753, Jacob Miller sold the above farm to Tobias Steman. Part of this land belonged to Thomas Ewing in 1739. In 1758, Tobias Steman sold it to Christian Kauffman.

The tract embracing the old Indian Town came into the possession of the Musser family after the destruction of the Conestoga tribe. March 4, 1786, John Musser sold one hundred and sixteen acres of Indian Town to Christian Mellinger, and in 1793, Christian Mellinger sold it to John Mellinger, father of the late Dr. Mellinger and grandfather of the present Dr. Mellinger. The land on which the old Indian Town was located is now owned by Jacob Habecker.

On Feb. 2, 1816, John Leman and his wife, Elizabeth, of Hempfield, John Funk and his wife, Alice, of Franklin County, Pa., John Witmer and Ann, of Manor, Barbara Bare and Mary Bare, spinsters, of Conestoga, who were grandchildren of Adam Kendig, sold fifty acres each to John Steman, of Manor, Adam Kendig, who owned one hundred and twenty acres in Martic township, made a will in 1804, leaving his son, Christian, seventy acres.

The islands opposite the lower end of Washington, four in number, were called the "Isles of Promise."

George Shuman settled in Manor in 1772 on the upper end of Turkey Hill. He left four sons,—Michael, John, Henry, and Adam. The Shumans afterwards settled in and around the present borough of Washington, where their descendants yet live. Jacob B. Shuman, now (1883) seventy-nine years of age, who was three times a member of the Legislature, the last time of the State Senate, has a large farm just east of Washington borough, and on this farm is the house built by John Keagy and Anna, his wife, in 1756.

To the eastward of Jacob B. Shuman's farm, on the opposite sides of the road, are the farms owned by the brothers John S. Mann and George S. Mann. These

are among the principal firms in the township, and are the leading farms in this vicinity.

Conestoga Manor was surveyed for the use of the Proprietary in 1717-18, according to the following order to Jacob Taylor, surveyor-general:

"These are to authorize and require thee without any delay to survey or cause to be surveyed all that tract of land lying between Susquehanna river and Conestoga creek, from the mouth of said creek as far up the river as the land already granted to Peter Chartier, and then by a line running from the said river to Conestoga creek, all which tract of land for the proper use and behoof of William Penn, Esq., Proprietary and Governor-in-Chief of the said Province, his heirs and assigns forever. Given under our hands, March 1, 1717-1718."

"Manor was afterwards divided and sold to purchasers. This survey included more than 16,000 acres. It was afterwards sold in small tracts and patented. The following were the principal patentees: Israel Pemberton, 300 acres, date of patent, Oct. 1, 1723; the Messrs. Wright, 1500 acres, Dec. 13, 1735, sold afterwards in smaller parcels to John Herr, Andrew Steinem, Daniel Lintner, Jacob Killhaver, Rudy Herr, Jacob Frantz, Godfrey Klugh, Matthew Oberholtzer, Rudy Herr, Jr., John Killhaver, Christian Hershey, Andrew Kauffman; James Pattison, 107 acres, Nov. 21, 1734; James Logan, 700 acres, July 15, 1737, afterwards held by George Brenner, Philip Brenner, Christian Stouffer, Caspar Souter, Adam Fisher, Valentine Rummel, Lawrence Cliffer, Christian Stake; Michael Baughman, 489, Michael Mayer, 131 acres, both Feb. 20, 1738; Michael Mayer, Sr., 217 acres, Oct. 16, 1737; Abraham Steiner, 63 acres, May 3, 1740; John Wistler, 167 acres, July 3, 1741; Jacob Kuntz, 166; Anna Ottila Betty Kolfer, 166; Jacob Hostetter, 475; John Shank, 197 acres, July 30, 1741; Edward Smout, 113 acres, June 21, 1743; Michael Baughman, 339, May 28, 1752; Abraham Hare, 424, April 22, 1751; Jacob Wistler, 125, Valentine Miller, 140, both May 25, 1756; Martin Funk, 237, Dec. 18, 1758; Jacob Wistler, 202; Jacob Shuck, 185, Aug. 18, 1759; Abraham and John Miller, 89, Valentine Haith, 29, Robert Beatty, 226, February, 1760; Samuel Herr, 247, John Keagy, 188, Henry Funk, 150, Jacob Wistler, 173, Ludwig and Friedrich Ziegler, 209, June, 1760; John Witmer, 77, Abraham Miller, 204, Rudolph Herr, 176, Jacob Witmer, 77, November, 1761; James McMaster, 247, April, 1761; John Keagy, 150, Henry Funk, 177, David Hare, 195, John Miller, 150, George Adam Dustler, 112, John Correll, 209, Christian Stoner, 244, all dated 1761; Michael Kauffman, 116, John Kauffman, 118, Jacob Kauffman, 167, Christian Kauffman, 163, Michael Kauffman, 118, Abraham Steiner, 200, John Wormley, 115, Jacob Wistler, 19, John Kreemer, 184, Bartholomew Butt, 40, John Graff, 136, all dated 1762; Philip Ulweiler, 39, Benjamin Miller, 220, David Hare, Jr., 91, Peter Snyder, 86, Henry Atkinson and Adam Bigging, 49, Peter

Witmer, 132, dated 1763; John Miller, 60, Jan. 19, 1764; John Newcomer, 109, Joseph Nelson, 109, Jacob Wisler, 178, Mary Wright, 119, 1767; John Kendrick, 558, James Pratt, 232, 1768; Henry Buckley, 150, 1769; William Wright, 257, 1770; Ulrich Rebur, 232, John Manning, 165, 1772; Jacob Ashleman, 340, 1774; Indian Town, 414; Blue Rock, 800. Fractions of acres are omitted.

"Thomas Penn estimated the value of Conestoga Manor, being sixty-five miles from the city of Philadelphia, 13,400 acres, at £40 per hundred acres, £5360, Pennsylvania currency. There is no date to the paper from which this extract is made."¹

The foregoing extract shows who took up land in Manor during the period before the Revolution. The lands of the township continued to be divided among new purchasers. Farms were cultivated in every portion. Turkey Hill and the tract in the northwestern part began to be settled, and grist-mills and saw-mills were erected in all parts. Land was then valued at from twenty-five to thirty dollars per acre. Good horses were valued at ninety dollars, and cows at fifteen dollars. Timber was cut down and large tracts were rapidly cleared and converted into highly-productive fields, and orchards were planted. The village of Millersville was laid out before the Revolution, and a tavern was erected on the site of the present "Black Horse" about 1769 or 1770. The toil and industry of the Swiss and German settlers in Manor soon made that township the most highly-productive agricultural district in the county. A Mennonite meeting-house was early erected in the centre of the township, on the land now owned by C. B. Herr. The northern boundary of Manor was pushed about a mile and a half north of the original line. Following is an assessment-list of Manor for 1780, during the period of the Revolution:

Ackerman, Paul.	Domini, Michael.
Atter, John.	Dereher, David.
Beor, John.	Dunkle, John.
Buckholder, Christian (2 mills)	Dubber, Henry.
Brenner, George.	Dunkles, Jacob.
Breneman, Henry.	Dunkle, Melchor.
Bauman, Christian.	Dunkle, Matthew.
Brenner, Jacob.	Dunkle, George.
Brenner, Philip.	Eberls, Henry.
Brennes, George (Adam's son).	Eshleman, John.
Berg, Jacob.	Eshleman, Jacob.
Bonn, Jacob.	Erisman, George.
Bonn, Widow.	Erisman, Andrew.
Bender, Michael.	Ehrhard, Daniel.
Bott, Henry.	Ehrlich, Christian.
Bauman, Christian.	Ehrly, Matthew.
Bachman, Michael.	Frantz, Jacob.
Behm, Gabriel.	Funk, Samuel.
Bentzenger, Matthias.	Funk, Henry.
Brand, Frederick.	Funk, Martin, Jr.
Beor, Jacob.	Funk, John (smith).
Correll, Jacob.	Funk, Henry (old).
Candiday, William.	Funk, Jacob.
Dostler, Adam.	Funk, John.
Dosch, George (1 negro).	Fisher, Adam.

¹ Sparks's Franklin, vol. iii. p. 553.

Frey, John.
Feg, Frederick.
Foreleigh, James.
Fauler, David.
Funch, Rudolph (weaver).
Fenstermacher, Frederick.
Funch, Henry.
Grubbs, John (clerk).
Goodman, Jacob (1 mill).
Gander, Martin.
Gerber, Christian.
Gessler, John.
Hillegar, Conrad.
Har, Abram (David Har's son).
Hershey, Christian.
Hostetter, Jacob.
Hostetter, Benjamin.
Har, Samuel.
Har, Christian (David Har's son).
Hampton, John.
Heller, Michael.
Henry, William.
Hostetter, John.
Hopp, Frans.
Har, John (David Har's son).
Harr, Rudolph (oil-miller, 1 mill).
Hershey, Christian (old).
Hiland, Henry.
Habecker, Joseph.
Habecker, Christian.
Holt, Peter.
Hostetter, Abram.
Harr, Christian (old Abram's son).
Harr, Abram (old, 1 mill).
Harr, John (old Abram's son).
Hershey, Christian.
Hinkle, John.
Harr, Christian (saw-miller, 1 mill).
Hansman, Paul.
Harr, Abram.
Halbrun, Widow.
Hofmann, Frederick.
Immel, Jacob.
Jacks, James, Esq.
Kriebel, Jacob.
Kunningham, Hugh.
Kaufman, Christian (Hamberger's brother-in-law).
Keller, John (oil-miller, 1 mill).
Korrell, John.
Krinivalt, Abram.
Kaufman, John.
Kaufman, Jacob (old).
Kriebel, Peter.
Kaufman, Christian (old).
Kaufman, Andrew (Christian's son).
Kindig, John.
Klein, Peter.
Kuntz, Peter.
Kindig, Daniel.
Kaufman, Isaac.
Kaufman, Michael.
Kaufman, Christian (saw-miller's son).
Harr, Conrad.
Kaufman, Christian.
Kindig, widow.
Kilbiter, Jacob.
Kindig, Jacob.
Klog, Carl.
Kriebel, Rudolph.
Krauter, Thomas.
Kebler, Michael.
Kremer, John.
Kilbiter, John.

Kremer, John (old).
Kaufman, Andrew.
Kaufman, Jacob (oil-miller, 1 mill).
Kegy, Jacob.
Kegy, Jacob (executor for Isaac).
Kling, Charles.
Kaufman, Andrew (old).
Lindner, Daniel.
Lockert, Thomas.
Lohman, Adam.
Lutz, Casper.
Litzberger, Adam.
Lagatz, Peter.
Lichty, Henry.
Logan, John.
Lichty, Henry Smith.
Manning, John.
Miller, Jacob.
Miller, Benjamin.
Miller, Henry.
Moor, Benjamin.
Mou, John.
Moor, Widow.
McDonald, Samuel.
Messer, Yost (saw-miller, 1 mill).
Man, Bernard.
Man, John.
McIntosh, Benedict.
Martin, Isaac.
Mentzer, Frederick.
Martin, David.
Meyers, Peter.
McManus, William.
Miller, Abram (preacher).
Mayer, Abram.
McIntosh, Jacob.
McDonnell, William.
Miller, Jacob.
Montez, Michael.
Newcomet, John.
Neff, Isaac.
Newcomet, Christian.
Neff, Henry (cannepacker).
Neff, Henry Long.
Newcomet, Christian.
Neff, John.
Neff, Henry (old Henry's son).
Newcomet, John (weaver).
Neff, Jacob.
Nestorad, Christian.
Ohlweyer, Christian.
Pratt, James.
Pattin, Thomas.
Peters, Abram.
Pey, Abram.
Peters, Henry.
Reuts, Peter.
Row, Jeremiah.
Rummel, Valentine.
Reuter, Ulrich.
Ratze, Jacob.
Rabott, Leonard.
Rathbun, Leonard.
Sagert, Jacob.
Sagert, Jacob (old).
Shenk, John (old).
Sheff, Henry Smith.
Shuman, George.
Snyder, Godlip.
Stone, Abram.
Sauter, Casper.
Steg, Christopher.
Stinner, Widow.
Studer, John.
Sander, Henry.
Stouffer, Christian.
Snyder, Peter.

Sauer, Philip.
Shack, Jacob.
Shack, Jacob.
Stoner, Christian.
Stauffer, Abram.
Stenar, John.
Stark, John.
Stallenberger, George.
Stemmer, Christian.
Steig, Jacob.
Schenck, John.
Shoff, Henry.
Shertzer, Widow.
Sholt, Michael.
Smith, Christian.
Stoman, Peter.
Saltzman, Frans.
Shipley, John.
Smidling, George.
Snyder, Michael.
Smith, Abram.
Shertzer, John.
Shenk, Michael.
Stauffer, John.

Stauffer, John.
Stegmann, Jacob.
Fink, Thomas.
Ulrich, Adam.
Whitmer, Michael.
Wenger, Joseph.
Wright, William.
Wright, Joseph.
Wright, Thomas.
Wright, James.
Wagner, George.
Winterbauer, George.
Wischer, Christian.
Witmer, John.
Witmer, Jacob.
Witmer, Peter.
Wiesler, Rudolph.
Wertz, Widow.
Wallett, Rupert.
Yeders, John.
Zimmerman, Fred.
Zimmerman, Michael.
Zigler, Frederick.

Evening.

Funk, Abram.
Shenk, Henry.
Bunn, Matthew.
Kaufman, Christian.
Rummel, Peter.
Neff, Henry.
Reuter, Henry.
Krow, Paltzer.
Ness, George.
Boman, Christian.
Stallenberger, Jacob.
Hiland, John.
Kaufman, Isaac.
Martin, Christian.
Witmer, Peter.

Funk, Christian.
Miller, Henry.
Danckle, Peter.
Eckelmann, Henry.
Kuntz, Isaac.
Heligart, Thomas.
Steg, Adam.
Heller, John.
Harr, David.
Kessell, Edward.
Pratt, William.
Pattin, Thomas.
Kaufman, Jacob.
Miller, Henry.
Halbrun, Casper.

Dr. John Connolly occupied a very conspicuous but unenviable position during the struggle of the American colonies to establish their independence. His is an historical character and deserves some notice at our hands. What induced him to become a Tory, whether from the tainted blood of his father, or early association, or direct bribery by Lord Dunmore, will never be known. Like Burr, he may have taken a desperate plunge to retrieve a fortune lost and attain great political power.

He was born in Manor township in the year 1744, upon the farm owned by James Patterson, the old Indian trader, and his wife Susanna, who owned the land as tenants in common. His mother was formerly Mrs. Patterson, a very remarkable woman. If she was the first wife of Mr. Patterson, they must have been married in Ireland as early as 1708. When Mr. Patterson died in October, 1735, their children were Susanna (Lowry), Sarah (Chambers), James, Rebecca, and Thomas. In 1736 Mrs. Patterson married Thomas Ewing, a Presbyterian, and member of Donegal Church, as was also Mr. Patterson, by whom she had two sons, to wit: James Ewing, who was a captain in the French and Indian war, and a distinguished general and statesman in the Revolutionary war, and John, who was also a captain in the war of independence.

In 1743, Mr. Ewing died, and within a year after she married an Irish officer named John Connolly, who had been a surgeon in the British service. He was a strong Roman Catholic. By this husband she had one son, the subject of this sketch. After her husband's death, which took place about the year 1747, she removed to Lancaster. She had a great deal of wealth, and it is presumed that she sent her son to the best schools the town afforded. She died in 1755, and it is supposed that her son was placed in charge of Col. George Croghan, who was his uncle. Where or with whom he studied medicine is not now known, but he doubtless became attached to a roving and adventurous life while traveling with his uncle Croghan, whose business as an Indian trader took him among the tribes in the far West. After the conquest of Canada by the English, and the subjugation of the Indians by Col. Boquet, the French agreed to surrender all of their forts and possessions east of the Mississippi River.

Lieut.-Col. Wilkins was sent out to the Illinois to take command of that department. He arrived there on the 5th day of September, 1768, and took command, and set up a civil government. A number of the officers were from Virginia and Pennsylvania, and he seems to have been followed by a large number of Indian traders.

David Franks, an Indian trader and merchant of Philadelphia, was commissary of subsistence and supplied the Royal Irish Regiment. A number of these Pennsylvania Indian traders, probably Wharton, Boynton, Gratz, and Croghan, established a very extensive store at Kaskaskia. On the 8th day of December, 1768, Dr. John Connolly came to the Kaskaskia store and purchased some loaf-sugar, Bohea tea, tallow candles, and a pint of rum, and on the 9th instant he purchased various articles for house-keeping, such as knives and forks, spoons, table cloth, tea-kettle, etc. He purchased at this store almost daily, and among the articles were large quantities of rum. It is possible that he went with a detachment of troops as surgeon. We find, however, that on the 11th day of February, 1769, he formed a partnership with Joseph Hollingshead, formerly of Burlington, N. J., and purchased at the Kaskaskia store goods amounting to four thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine pounds, twelve shillings, and sixpence, and also boats and bateaux for one thousand pounds. These purchases were followed quickly by several other large purchases.

On the 1st of August, 1769, for the first time, Dr. Connolly's wife is charged with several articles upon the books of the company, and we infer that he married her in that place. She was doubtless the daughter of an Indian trader, perhaps of Dennis McCroghan, who may have been the brother of Col. George Croghan. The adventures of Connolly and Hollingshead doubtless resulted in a financial failure, for Connolly suddenly left the neighborhood in the

spring of 1771, greatly in debt. He went up the Ohio to Pittsburgh, where he met Lord Dunmore, the Governor of Virginia, and came to the Ohio to look after the interests of Virginia, claiming jurisdiction over the western part of Pennsylvania.

The adventurous, bold, and dashing character of Connolly, and his knowledge of the country beyond the Ohio and of numerous Indian tribes, whose language he spoke fluently, led Dunmore to make a bargain with him. He was given two thousand acres of land at the Falls of the Ohio, where Louisville now is; was made commandant, with supreme power, at Fort Pitt, the name of which Dunmore changed, calling it after himself. A majority of the most prominent settlers in that part of Pennsylvania then claimed by Virginia accepted the very liberal terms offered to them by Dunmore, and, in consequence, they seemed to prefer to live under that jurisdiction rather than under Penn's, who would not consent to allow any settlers on the land along the Ohio until they first purchased it from the Indians, which was done late in the fall of 1768 at the treaty at Fort Stanwix.

Connolly found this divided allegiance, and he took decided and violent measures to coerce the adherents of the Penns into the support of Dunmore. He undertook to abolish the Justice's Court at Hannastown by imprisoning the justices, some of whom he sent to prison at Staunton, Va. His violent and reckless conduct brought on Indian hostilities, which was retaliated by Cresap and others, and an Indian war was the result.

Lord Dunmore adhered to the fortunes of the corrupt king of England, and when measures were taken to punish the rebels at Boston, he was using violent measures in Virginia to coerce the people into the support of the king and Parliament. Connolly sided with Dunmore and left the Ohio, where it was becoming uncomfortably warm for him, and found his way to Boston, where he received a colonel's commission in the British service from Gen. Gage. He returned to Baltimore with his commission, and started for the Ohio and the lakes with the intention of raising a regiment among the Indians, with the intention of making war upon the frontier settlers.

When passing through Hagerstown upon horseback, with a single companion, he was arrested by the "minute-men" and taken prisoner to Lancaster and Philadelphia, where he was thrown into jail. His commission was found concealed in his saddlebags. After remaining in jail for several months, his half-brother, Gen. James Ewing, became security for his good behavior. He was paroled and sent to the plantation of Gen. Ewing, near Wrightsville, and part of the conditions were that he was not to go farther than six miles from Gen. Ewing's mansion. He was there but a short time when it was discovered that he was again plotting against the colonies.

He was rearrested and taken to Philadelphia and put in prison. We find him before the close of the

war in Canada. While he lived he was on half-pay of the "British establishment." After the close of the war he made an effort to recover his land at the Falls of the Ohio, and attempted to enlist some army officers in a scheme to capture Louisiana and set up a separate government in the West.

After the close of the Revolutionary war, Dr. Connolly visited his half-brother, Gen. Ewing, several times. Upon one occasion, in an unguarded moment, when seated at the table, he boastingly made the threat that the British army would come down from Canada and conquer the United States. Gen. Ewing sprang to his feet and seized him by the throat, and was separated from him with great difficulty by his wife. Both regretted the occurrence very much, for they loved each other, although they were so widely separated upon political questions.

Had Dr. Connolly chosen to take a stand in behalf of the republic, he doubtless would have attained a very high rank. He died in Canada, and we are not aware that he left any descendants there.

Millersville.—The principal village of Manor township is Millersville, which was founded over a century ago by John Miller, and was first called Millersburg, then Millerstown, and lastly Millersville.

Oct. 16, 1738, Michael Mayer took out a patent for two hundred and seventeen acres, the boundaries of which formed a parallelogram. The tract was situated in the Conestoga Manor, near its northeastern boundary, and was surveyed in May, 1737, and the original patent was given by Thomas Penn, Esq. Michael Mayer and his wife, Elizabeth, conveyed the same to their son, Michael Mayer, Jr., June 22, 1745, and May 8, 1749, Michael Mayer, Jr., sold the tract to John Miller, a blacksmith, of Lancaster, for six hundred pounds.

June 4, 1761, John Miller received a patent for one hundred and fifty acres adjoining the aforesaid tract, and also another patent on the 19th day of January, 1764, for sixty acres. March 29, 1764, he purchased eight and three-fourths acres from John Correll (Charles) and Magdalena, his wife, who had received a patent for the same July 23, 1761. These tracts contained about four hundred and sixty-two acres. Miller sold one hundred and three acres to Isaac Kauffman. In 1761 he laid out a town in five-acre lots, subject to an annual quit-rent. In the same year he laid out a street upon the four sides of one of his largest purchases. The small tract of eight and three-fourths acres lay on the south side of the street, near the site of the Normal School. Some of the first of these five-acre lots were purchased by Paul Hausman, who sold two of them to Abraham Peters, father of the late Abraham Peters, who was born in the place in 1791, and who remained a resident of the place until his death in 1882. The original deed is in the possession of the Peters family, and bears date 1764, referring, however, to Oct. 16, 1738, at which time the tract was purchased by Michael Mayer. The lots

purchased by Abraham Peters, Sr., with two additional ones of five acres each, or a parcel containing ten acres, bought by Abraham Peters, Sr., from Jacob Sinn, still remain.

As early as 1761, Hausman kept a tavern here on the site of the present Black Horse, erected by the late Abraham Peters in 1825. There was a store here as early as 1769 or 1770, but the only one of which any record exists was that kept by Philip Shissler about 1789.

John Miller, the founder of the town, occupied a house on the present property of Abraham Frantz. There are two buildings yet standing that were erected before the Revolution. One is a tenement-house, now owned by Henry Lintner. It was built by Jacob Sinn. The other stands nearly opposite, on the Blue Rock road.

A post-office was established in this village as early as 1820, the commission coming to the late Abraham Peters through James Buchanan. John Lintner made an addition to Millerstown in 1810, otherwise the boundaries are the same as at first laid out. The addition made by Lintner, and called Lintner's division, embraced that part of Millersville on the road from the "Black Horse" Hotel to Lancaster.

Millersville, spread over an area of over two miles, has never become a compact village. The principal thoroughfare is the turnpike leading from Lancaster to Millersville, which was established in 1839. The village has made considerable progress of late, and is now the largest unincorporated town in Lancaster County, having a population of over twelve hundred.

Millersville has improved much within the last twelve years. It now has three general stores, one grocery-store, one shoe-store, one agricultural-implement store, one agricultural-implement manufactory, three hotels, four coach-manufactories, one lumber-yard, two coal-yards, a number of cigar-manufactories, and other business places.

Millersville has five churches,—one Methodist Episcopal, one Evangelical, one Reformed, and two Lutheran Churches. The first church edifice was erected in 1843, jointly by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations. Both of these had church organizations here long prior to this date, as had also the Methodists, who afterwards erected a plain frame edifice. The Evangelical congregation erected a plain brick house about half a mile west of the Normal School, on the turnpike leading to Safe Harbor, in 1852. This building was enlarged, and a steeple was added in 1866. The Methodists erected a large new two-story brick building close to the Normal School in 1869-70. The Lutheran and Reformed congregations each erected large two-story brick edifices with large steeples, on the main street, between the Normal School and the "Black Horse Hotel," in 1871. A small Lutheran congregation erected a small but neat brick building not far west of the Normal School in 1876.

In June, 1874, the street railway from Lancaster to Millersville was constructed at a cost of forty thousand dollars, and it is one of the chief improvements of the place. It was extended to the west end of the village in 1877. The street-cars make seven trips daily between the two places.

The leading citizens of Millersville are Jacob Pickel, a large property-owner, who lives in a large three-story brick dwelling about one-fourth mile west of the Normal School; his son-in-law, Jacob F. Warfel, confectioner, who lives with him; Henry Bowman, merchant, whose dwelling and store are directly opposite; Dr. P. W. Hiestand, dentist, a short distance farther westward, who owns and occupies a large and elegant three-story dwelling; Andrew H. Howard, confectioner, opposite the Normal School; the brothers John and Henry Lintner, living at the upper end of the town. In the southwestern part of the village, about half a mile west of the Normal School, is a steam saw-mill and a coal- and lumber-yard, owned and conducted by Nunnemaker & Levenite. Samuel Shenk has an agricultural implement factory at the upper end of Millersville, and John Stauffer has a grocery-store, an agricultural implement store, and a coal-yard nearly opposite. Amos Baker has a store at the upper end of the village, and Henry Bowman and Mrs. Mary A. Hooftstetter have stores at the lower end. Smith & Hofferd are coach- and wagon-makers at the lower end. Abraham Breneman is a coach- and wagon-maker in the same part of the village, and his shop is connected with those of Benjamin F. Eshelman and Cyrus Stambach, blacksmiths. Anthony Ernst is a blacksmith and a coach- and wagon-maker on the street leading from the Normal School to the "Black Horse." Abner Livengood is a coach- and wagon-maker at the upper end of Millersville, just on the west side of the "Black Horse Hotel." Harry Shaub is a blacksmith, just opposite the "Black Horse Hotel." Henry Immel is a blacksmith. Almus M. Brubaker is a saddler at the lower end of the village. Amos Fenstermaker has a cigar- and tobacco-store at the lower end. William Widmayer has a barber-shop in the same building, which is owned by Jacob Pickel. Dr. Milton T. Reeder has a drug-store close by. Dr. M. T. Reeder is a practicing physician at the lower end of the town, and Dr. Benjamin F. Herr at the upper end. Daniel H. Lintner is a justice of the peace. A. O. Newpher is postmaster, and has his residence in the lower end of the village; he is also an attorney-at-law, having his office in Lancaster. There are almost twenty cigar manufacturers in the village. For a long period, until about twenty years ago, there were about as many coopers in the place, but the number has gradually dwindled down, and there are now but three to be found in all this extensive village. James Keemer and his son, Henry Keemer, are carpenters. There are now three hotels in the village,—the one at the lower end, opposite Bowman's store, is owned and

kept by John H. Miller; the "Black Horse," so long owned by the late Abraham Peters, is now kept by Benjamin F. Daily; and the hotel at the eastern end of the village, in Lintner's Division, by Christian B. Herr.

The town has two practicing dentists, Dr. P. W. Hiestand and Dr. A. S. Miller, both living at the lower end of the village on opposite sides of the street. Dr. McCalla, a retired dentist and founder of the State Dental Association, of which he was once president, resides in their immediate neighborhood.

There have been only two new streets laid out in Millersville since the first, and these in the last few years. The private dwellings recently erected in the place are fine structures, either brick or frame. Among the most elegant residences may be mentioned those of Dr. P. W. Hiestand, David Landis, Jacob Landis, Tobias Stehman, Andrew H. Howard, Jacob S. Gamber, the residence of the late Abraham Peters, Henry Lintner, and a number of others.

Millersville had about fifteen years ago three secret organizations. The American Mechanics had a lodge, but it had only an existence of a few years. The Good-Fellows was another secret organization, whose lodge was as short-lived as the American Mechanics. The Good Templars maintained an organization at this place for nearly a quarter of a century, and only disbanded a few years since. It was called Samaritan Lodge, and although at first organized and conducted by citizens of the village, was for the last fifteen years mainly conducted by and composed of Normal School students, the great leader and mainstay of the lodge being Samuel G. Behmer, who since 1864 has been steward of the Normal School. Mr. Behmer's enthusiastic devotion to the cause of temperance and his zeal for the support of the lodge was for a long time seconded by others, but eventually the lodge dwindled down and was finally obliged to dissolve, the members joining elsewhere.

Union Hall was erected in 1861, and was owned by Christian Herr. It was bought by Jacob Pickel in 1871, and is still owned by him. It is located in the lower end of Millersville, beside Mr. Pickel's residence. It is a large three-story frame structure. On the second floor is a large hall-room for the meetings of open societies, for lectures, political meetings, concerts, exhibitions, balls, public entertainments, fairs, and public gatherings in general. On the third floor is a large lodge-room.

Millersville has had for a long time two large public school buildings, each with two large school-rooms. Both these school-houses are brick structures, and are supplied with bell and cupola, with the latest improved school furniture, and with all the necessary school apparatus. The house in the lower end of the village is a two-story building with two school-rooms. The house in the central part of the village is a long one-story building with two rooms.

The State Normal School.—This institution is

officially designated as the State Normal School of Pennsylvania of the Second District, but is popularly known as the Millersville State Normal School. It is located in the town of Millersville, four miles southwest of the city of Lancaster, with which it is connected by an excellent turnpike, and also by a street railway. The school thus possesses all the advantages of a country location, with direct city connections, and is convenient of access from every part of the State.

The Millersville Normal School is one of the largest State Normal Schools in the United States. The buildings cover an area of about thirty thousand square feet, or nearly three-fourths of an acre. The number of students vary from six hundred and fifty to eight hundred a year. During some years it has reached nearly nine hundred. The number of professors and instructors is from twenty to twenty-five, varying with the number of students. The number of persons employed in the management of the boarding department averages about thirty, making a total of about fifty officers, instructors, and employes necessary for the complete running of the institution.

The origin of the school at Millersville was due to the large-heartedness and courage of a handful of citizens in the little village which it has made so conspicuous. And their struggles and sacrifices, personal and pecuniary, to lay the foundations of what developed into this splendid educational institution, is a chapter in the early school history of Pennsylvania, which must survive the institution itself. After the school became a success friends flocked to it in scores. But the names of L. M. Hobbs, Barton B. Martin, Daniel S. Bare, Jonas B. Martin, Jacob R. Barr, John Brady, which are inscribed on the marble tablet in the old building of 1854, formed the nucleus about which as "the founders" must gather whatever of credit belongs to the starting of the celebrated school, out from whose walls up to this time have come twenty thousand students to dispense broader learning and ampler educational facilities in the commonwealth. The founders were all humble, plain men in their way, but involved with a desire for higher educational privileges for the community. L. M. Hobbs, the village schoolmaster, suggested the erection of an academy. B. B. Martin seconded the suggestion with a liberal subscription, being the only man of wealth in the party, so the idea took root and grew, and the present ample dimensions and widespread influence are the result of the initiative of these two men. The others named above each contributed according to his means; one sent his horse and cart to assist in digging the foundations; another superintended without pay; another took the subscription-list among his neighbors. It was a labor of love full of discouragements at the beginning; but by dint of coaxing for funds among the farmers, and appealing to liberally-disposed citizens elsewhere, and by generous subscriptions themselves,

the first directors, not without many vicissitudes, succeeded in constructing the original building which they called the Millersville Academy. The extent of their undertaking will be perceived when it is remembered that even in 1855 the county of Lancaster had many people hostile to free schools and the development of the free school system. The State had not yet to any extent become the patron of education. The whole system was new and untried. Millersville became the seat of the pioneer Normal School, because from the buildings and facilities that she put at the disposal of the public thus early, men like Hon. Thomas Burroughs and Professor J. P. Wickersham recognized a spirit friendly to education and full of sympathy with the new system.

In the winter of 1854-55 the trustees of the new institution, B. B. Martin, John Brady, D. S. Barr, J. B. Martin, Jacob R. Barr, learning that the county superintendent of Lancaster County was desirous to secure a building in which to hold a three months' teachers' institute, offered their large and commodious structure gratuitously. They promised to supply the want of boarding accommodations by private hospitality, and beside pledged themselves individually for one thousand dollars towards defraying the expenses. Such was the spirit that animated the founders of this celebrated school, and the zeal they manifested in its behalf brought it friends.

This offer was accepted by Professor Wickersham, and a successful institute, opening on the 17th of April, 1855, was held, numbering one hundred and thirty-five students. The faculty of this Normal Institute consisted of the following persons: J. P. Wickersham, A.M., Principal and Professor of the Theory and Practice of Teaching; J. F. Stoddard, A.M., Professor of Mathematics; Cornelius Walker, A.M., Professor of Reading and Elocution; R. T. Cornwell, Professor of Grammar, etc.; Swayne Wickersham, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Physiology; Dr. C. Cutter, Dr. A. H. Grimshaw, and Professor James Thompson, lecturers on various objects of study; G. C. Hawthorne, Esq., Principal of the Eastern Model School; Amos Horst, Principal of the Western Model School. The two public schools of the town were used as model schools. This normal institute was a great success, and laid the foundation upon which the State Normal School was subsequently erected.

At the close of the Normal Institute, the trustees of the academy decided to enlarge their building and establish a permanent institution, under the name of the Lancaster County Normal School, and elected as its principal Professor John F. Stoddard, who had been Professor of Mathematics during the Normal Institute. This school opened on the 3d of November, 1855, with the following faculty: J. F. Stoddard, A.M., Principal; Edward Brooks, Professor of Grammar and Rhetoric; R. T. Cornwell, Professor of Natural Sciences; S. C. Agnew, Professor of Latin and Greek; Mrs. H. Marie Brooks, Teacher of Music;

Miss E. Augusta Dart, Teacher of Geography and Drawing; Mr. L. M. Hobbs, Steward. The school continued in session for a term of five months, and numbered over one hundred students. In the spring of 1856, Professor Wickersham, county superintendent, united a three months' county institute with the Normal School. During the summer Professor Stoddard resigned his position as principal, and Professor J. P. Wickersham was elected his successor, Professor Wickersham resigning his office as county superintendent to accept the position. The school opened again on the second Monday of October with the following faculty: J. P. Wickersham, A.M., Principal and Professor of Mental and Moral Science and the Theory and Practice of Teaching; Edward Brooks, Professor of Mathematics; R. I. Cornwell, Professor of Grammar and Philosophy; E. B. Weaver, Assistant Teacher of Mathematics; Mrs. H. Marie Brooks, Teacher of Music; Miss E. Augusta Dart, Teacher of Drawing and Painting; Miss S. T. Wickersham, Teacher of Grammar and Geography; Miss E. McV. Budd, Teacher of Reading; Miss S. E. Bolton, Assistant Teacher of Grammar and Arithmetic. Mr. L. M. Hobbs was the steward until 1858, when, on his resignation, Mr. D. S. Bare was elected as his successor.

The school, now permanently organized, entered upon that career of prosperity and success for which it has been so widely celebrated. With a clear idea of a teacher's preparation and work, broad and comprehensive views of educational principles, executive and administrative abilities of the highest order, Professor Wickersham gave ten years of devoted and successful labor to the school. Some of the principal facts indicating the growth and success of the school under his administration will be briefly enumerated. To accommodate the increasing number of students, in 1857 the building was enlarged by an addition thirty by forty-six feet, increasing the size of the chapel and furnishing additional recitation rooms. In 1857 the Normal School law, prepared by Dr. Thomas H. Burrowes, who had been a warm friend of the school and a wise counselor of its authorities from the beginning, was passed by the State Legislature. In order that the institution might conform to the requirements of the law and become a State normal school, the grounds were enlarged and a new building, forty by one hundred and twelve feet, erected at a cost of over twenty thousand dollars, and on the 3d of December, 1859, the school was formally recognized as the first State Normal School in Pennsylvania. In compliance with the law, Professor Wickersham organized a model school, or school of practice, which, under the superintendency of Professor M. D. Wickersham, a brother of the principal, attained a high degree of excellence, and became a model for the other similar schools of the State. In 1864 the department of boarding, which had previously been in private hands, was united with the department of instruction, and all placed

under the charge of the principal, and so judicious was the management that when he resigned, in 1866, every cent of the obligations for improvements had been paid, and the school was left free from debt.

Besides these achievements in organization and building, Professor Wickersham gave great excellence and reputation to his department of the training of teachers. The theoretical part of the professional training was given by carefully-prepared lectures, presenting broad and comprehensive views of education, and clear and practical directions for the work of teaching. These lectures attracted wide attention, and were subsequently embodied in his two works on education, "School Economy" and "Methods of Instruction," works of recognized ability and high excellence, which have aided in giving their author not only a national, but also a foreign, reputation.

In the summer of 1866, on the resignation of Professor Wickersham, Professor Edward Brooks was elected principal of the school. Professor Brooks had been connected with the institution since 1855 as professor of mathematics, and by his skill as an instructor and the publication of his normal series of arithmetics, had given the school a reputation for its mathematical training and contributed largely to its popularity and growth. Full of energy and enthusiasm, an accomplished and experienced teacher, and possessing a high ideal of scholastic culture and professional training, he seemed especially fitted to carry on the work so well begun. During his administration many important changes were made and improvements effected that indicate the continued growth and prosperity of the school, and constitute a part of its history. The principal of these will be briefly enumerated.

To accommodate the increasing number of students in 1868, an addition to the ladies' building, ninety by forty feet, was made, which, with the furnishing, and some other needed improvements, cost about \$20,000. The business of the school in a few years amounted to from \$70,000 to \$80,000 a year, and finding the method in use inadequate to insure the satisfactory care and exhibit of income and expenditures, a complete reorganization of the business management was effected on a plan of great simplicity and accuracy. In 1874, the school having again outgrown its accommodations, a large central building, one hundred and thirty by sixty feet, was erected, affording a new chapel, recitation-rooms, library-rooms, dining-room, etc. This is the largest and most important improvement ever made to the building, and with its furniture and other accompanying expenses cost about \$50,000. The building committee consisted of Abraham Peters, Edward Brooks, Jacob M. Frantz, Jacob G. Peters, Andrew M. Frantz, George Levan, and P. W. Hiestand, whose names are inscribed on a marble tablet set in the wall of the chapel. A further improvement consisted in converting the old chapel and recitation-rooms into stu-

dents' rooms, and raising the gentlemen's wing of the building one story, the cost of which was about \$10,500. About the same time the grounds were enlarged by the purchase of several acres of land lying across the street in front of the school, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars, to prevent the erection of buildings which might be detrimental to the institution.

Another very important achievement during this administration was the cancellation of the capital stock of the institution. For the erection of the original building, and the earlier additions, stock had been issued amounting to about eleven hundred shares, which at the par value of twenty-five dollars was worth twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars. This stock, for many years almost valueless, selling as low as two or three dollars a share, was gradually bought up by a few business men. To avert the disaster that would have resulted from the payment of dividends, the stockholders were induced to agree to the adoption of a plan by which the stock should be purchased at its par value and canceled, provided that any who would might contribute stock, the contributors having the power to elect twelve out of the eighteen members of the board of trustees. In pursuance of this plan nearly two hundred shares were contributed, and the balance, over nine hundred shares, were purchased and canceled, the expense being paid out of the net earnings of the school. All these improvements and changes, in connection with the purchase of philosophical apparatus, increase of library, and purchase of musical instruments, cost over one hundred and ten thousand dollars, and so successful was the school, and so careful the management of its finances that, on the resignation of Professor Brooks, in 1883, the school was in a condition to pay the entire indebtedness, which, with the exception of fifty thousand dollars received from the State, had been saved out of the net earnings of the school.

This enlargement of the body of the school was but an indication of the development of its intellectual life and the steady increase in its popularity and efficiency. The success of the school was due mainly to two causes: first, the thorough and practical instruction given in the different branches, and, second, the excellence of the methods adopted for the professional training of the students for teachers. In order to elevate the scholastic standing of the school, the departments of instruction were more definitely arranged, a new department of English literature established, the salaries of the instructors raised, and efforts made to secure distinguished ability at the head of each department. In the department of professional instruction, two things were emphasized: a thorough knowledge of the nature of the mind, and a practical knowledge of the inductive method of primary instruction; and the reputation of the school for its course in mental philosophy and the

excellence of its methods in primary instruction attracted wide attention, and drew to its halls students from nearly every part of the State. Out of the professional training of the student-teachers grew Professor Brooks' two treatises on education, "Normal Methods of Teaching" and "Mental Science and Culture," works which extended the reputation of the school and of their author. His series of normal arithmetics, algebra and geometry, which were widely used in the public schools, also advertised the institution and attracted students to it. The growth of the institution is also very largely due to the skill and devoted labors of a very able faculty, many of whom have attained a State reputation, and several of whom have become popular authors of works which advertised the school and increased its popularity and patronage. Besides this great skill and efficiency manifested by its graduates and students, many of whom became distinguished as county and city superintendents, principals of high and graded schools, and professors in normal and other schools, helped to extend the reputation of the school and fill its halls with students. All these agencies and influences have combined not only to place the school at the head of the Normal Schools of the State, but to win for it a national reputation of which any institution might be proud.

The teachers who have especially aided in the growth and prosperity of the school, many of whom are still connected with it, deserve mention in this sketch. They are as follows: A. R. Byerly, A.M., Professor of Latin and Greek, elected in 1859, widely known as an able thinker and a popular and efficient instructor; E. B. Weaver, Professor of Natural Science, elected in 1857, died in 1863; M. D. Wickersham, Superintendent of Model School, elected in 1859, resigned in 1861; J. Willis Westlake, A.M., Professor of English Literature, elected in 1869, author of "Three Thousand Practice Words," "How to Write Letters," and "Common School Literature;" Thomas R. Baker, Ph.D., Professor of Natural Science, elected in 1868, author of "Natural Philosophy" and "Chemistry;" J. V. Montgomery, A.M., Professor of Drawing and Penmanship, elected in 1861, Superintendent of the Model School, author of a system of drawing; B. F. Shaub, A.M., Professor of Natural Science, elected in 1869, and resigned after two years to accept the office of county superintendent; E. Oran Lyte, A.M., Professor of Grammar and Book-keeping, elected in 1869, author of "Practical Book-keeping," "Forms of Parsing and Analysis," and "English Grammar;" D. M. Sensenig, M.S., Professor of Mathematics, elected in 1870, resigned in 1875; Frank Albert, M.E., Professor of Mathematics, elected in 1873; Joseph H. Landis, M.E., Superintendent of the Model School, elected in 1875; H. Marie Brooks, Teacher of Music, elected in 1855; Annie E. Hartman, Teacher of Grammar and French, elected in 1866, for many years preceptress, resigned in 1881;

Jane E. Leonard, Teacher of History and Geography, elected in 1863, resigned in 1875; Eliza G. Westlake, Teacher of Reading and Elocution, elected in 1867; Annie Lyle, Teacher of History, elected in 1873, now preceptress; Mary McJ. Lyte, Teacher of Geography, elected in 1872. The steward, Mr. S. G. Behmer, elected in 1865, has also given many years of devoted and efficient labor to the school.

The trustees who have been especially interested and efficient in the management of the institution are as follows: Abraham Peters, elected president of the board of trustees in 1856, and held the office until his death in 1882; George K. Reed, elected in 1866, and made president of the board in 1882; Jacob M. Frantz, elected in 1856, and for many years chairman of the finance committee; Jacob G. Peters, elected in 1864, and for many years chairman of the household committee; Andrew M. Frantz, Esq., elected in 1861, and for many years secretary and chairman of the committee on grounds and buildings; Dr. P. W. Hiestand, elected in 1857, for many years treasurer and chairman of committee on instruction and discipline; George Levan, elected in 1862, and for many years chairman of committee on library and school furniture; B. B. Martin, elected in 1856; John Brady, elected in 1856; J. R. Barr, elected in 1856; J. B. Martin, elected in 1856; Jacob R. Shenk, elected in 1856; D. S. Bare, elected in 1856, for several years secretary and treasurer; Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, elected in 1857; Henry Bowman, elected in 1860; Hon. A. E. Roberts, elected in 1865; David Hartman, elected in 1858, died in 1881; Christian B. Herr, elected in 1856; Hon. John Strohm, elected in 1861; Hon. John B. Warfel, elected in 1872; Hon. John M. Stehman, elected in 1873; Hon. John B. Livingstone, elected in 1873; Hon. A. L. Hayes, elected in 1869; Jacob Bausman, elected in 1870; Abraham Frantz, elected in 1864, several years secretary; Charles Dennes, Esq., elected in 1865, several years secretary; Levi S. Reist, elected in 1873; Dr. S. T. Davis, elected in 1866; Dr. John W. Hess, elected in 1867, etc.

In the spring of 1883, upon the resignation of Professor Edward Brooks, who had been connected with the school twenty-eight years, eleven as Professor of Mathematics, and seventeen as principal, Professor B. F. Shaub, superintendent of Lancaster County and a graduate of the school, was elected as his successor. The eminent qualifications of Professor Shaub give promise of an administration of great popularity and success, and the future historian of the county will have the pleasure of adding another bright page to the history of the Normal School.

The Manor Turnpike Company was chartered in 1839, and the stock is largely held by the Bausmans and other wealthy farmers in the vicinity; it was afterwards extended to Safe Harbor, but that part beyond Millersville has long since been neglected. The Manor or Millersville and Lancaster turnpike now only runs to the corner, about one-half mile west of the Normal

School. The turnpike from that point to the Conestoga, running southward one mile, is owned by John Shober. The turnpike branching from the main road at the Black Horse Hotel, at the upper end of Millersville, and running westward one mile to Isaac Groff's mill on the Little Conestoga, was built at the same time as the main turnpike. The Miller-ville and Lancaster turnpike has been well kept up year after year, and is one of the finest turnpikes in the county.

The late Abraham Peters, who was all his life a resident of Millersville, was born here in 1791, and died in 1882, at the age of ninety years. He was long a leading citizen of the town, and was its most wealthy inhabitant. He erected the present "Black Horse Hotel" in 1825. He was the first postmaster of Millersville, being appointed in 1820. He was also a member of the Legislature during the winter of 1861-62. He was a leading member of the board of trustees of the State Normal School, of which institution he was one of the founders. He was for a long time president of the board.

Safe Harbor.—Israel Nestleroad, who kept a tavern in Manor, at the mouth of the Conestoga, took out a patent for Sandy Island in 1811. In 1812 he sold it to Martin Stouffer, John Stouffer, John Sourbeer, and Christian Kneisly. Millport (Safe Harbor) was laid out on the right bank of the Conestoga Creek, at its mouth, in 1811. The lot-holders in 1815 were Philip Brenner, William Bushrun, John Beam, Adam Fogle (storekeeper), John Funk, Sophia Wright, Jacob Guck (cooper), Henry Hoffman, Henry Klein, Samuel Kimmens, Daniel Kendig, John Kendig, and Catharine Logan. Jacob Miller and the Widow Miller laid out the town. John Martin was also one of the original residents. Israel Nestleroad was the innkeeper during the earlier years of Safe Harbor. Jacob Logan and Christian Kneisly were also lot-holders. The Strasburg Company, in which Mike Withers was a prominent stockholder, held some of the lots here. Christian Otto and John Umbach were also lot-holders about the same time. Philip Urian was an innkeeper in 1811. The Manor side of the Safe Harbor made slow progress. In the course of time the iron-works on the Conestoga side made that part a place of some importance, but those works ceased running on a large scale in 1861, and the place has fallen into insignificance. The Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad passes through the lower end of Safe Harbor. The depot is on the Manor side, where a small but neat and substantial frame building has been erected as a ticket, express, freight, and telegraph office. A fine trestle-work bridge crosses the Conestoga at its mouth. There is a hotel near the depot, which has in the past few years been kept by Benjamin Markley. Charles J. Rhodes, who lives in the central part of the Manor side of the village, is the leading citizen of that side of Safe Harbor. On the Manor side of Safe Harbor there is a large hill, just back of the

buildings, which are all, with two exceptions, built on the street along the Conestoga. The other few dwellings are along the road leading to Millersville and Turkey Hill.

Fairview.—The town of Fairview, about two miles south of Columbia, and just north of the borough of Washington, was laid out in 1811. It contained forty-one building lots on fifteen and a half acres of ground on the bank of the Susquehanna River. The lots were disposed of by lottery by Stahl, innkeeper, Nov. 1, 1811. The town was laid out in streets, and is often called Shultztown, from the many families by the name of Shultz residing there. In the old flourishing days of rafting there were three taverns in the place for the accommodation of raftsmen. One of the Manor township school-houses is here. Levi Haverstick is the proprietor of a lumber-yard and a saw-mill. The old tavern kept here by Magdalena Stahl about seventy-five years ago was quite celebrated in its time.

Blue Rock.—The town of Blue Rock, just south of Washington, in Manor township, was laid out Jan. 7, 1814, by Joseph Charles. It consisted of two hundred lots, from fifty-five to fifty-two feet front, one hundred and thirty feet deep, all fronting on streets sixty feet wide, extending to fourteen-feet alleys. This landing was considered the best ever offered for sale, being nearer Lancaster than any other shore on the river, and fifteen miles from Strasburg. The soil and timber was superior to any other in Lancaster County, and the tract was well supplied with spring-water. Being the well-known Blue Rock farm, lot No. 24 was entitled to a new two-story dwelling-house, now occupied by Mr. Lewis, and worth seven thousand dollars; lot No. 25 to an ice-house; No. 28 to a large new barn, valued at three thousand dollars; No. 16 to a log dwelling. Lots were drawn by lottery, three hundred and thirty dollars being paid for each lot, one hundred and thirty dollars cash, when a deed would be made out. Afterwards one hundred dollars were to be paid March 1, 1815, and one hundred dollars on March 1, 1816. Joshua Scott made a plan and wrote deeds. Joseph Charles died Sept. 28, 1814, before sales were effected. There had been a charter granted for a bridge across the Susquehanna, from Blue Rock, Lancaster Co., to Pleasant Garden, York Co., April 11, 1793, but the bridge was never built. The lot-holders of Blue Rock were William Lewis, James Redman, John Kauffman, Francis Gordon, John Getz, Abraham Bitner, Joseph Kinch, Peter Protzman, George Beitz, George Beitz, Jr., and Peter Bachman. The Blue Rock farm is now owned by Isaac Shultz, of Fairview.

Manor Mills in 1780.—The following mills were in Manor in 1780: Christian Burkholder's mill, Jacob Goodman's mill, Rudolph Herr's oil-mill, Christian Herr's mill, John Keller's mill, Christian Kauffman's mill, Yost Musser's saw-mill, and Jacob Kauffman's mill.

Manor Mills in 1820.—The following were the mills in Manor in 1820: Kendig's, at the mouth of the Conestoga; Mellinger's, on the Conestoga; A. Hershey's, on the Indiantown Run, near the old Indian town; B. Herr's, F. Herr's, Miller's, Kauffman's, Hershey's, and J. Herr's saw-mill, on a stream which empties into the Conestoga at Mellinger's mill; B. Herr's, Bender's, Eby's, Musselman's, Stoner's (Columbia pike), Reigart's, Weiler's.

Manor Mills at Present.—The following are the mills in Manor, on the Little Conestoga: Brenner's, to the north of Millersville, on the road to the Columbia turnpike; Groff's, one-half mile northwest of Millersville, on the road from Millersville to Washington borough; Bickhart's, one mile west from Millersville, on the road from Millersville to Masonville and Turkey Hill; Stehman's, on the old road from Millersville to Safe Harbor; Landis' mill on the West Branch of the Little Conestoga, on the road from Millersville to Washington borough; Doerster's mill on the West Branch, on the road from Millersville to Masonville; Shopp's mill farther westward; Taylor's steam grist-mill and saw-mills on a small stream just at the upper end of Safe Harbor. G. A. Taylor also has a saw-mill on the same small stream, just above Safe Harbor, and Oberholtzer's woolen-mill is just a little above, on the same stream.

Kneisly's, Kauffman's, H. M. Reigart's (Hoover's), and Eby's, are on the Little Conestoga, and Stauffer's (fulling-mill), on the first stream above Safe Harbor.

Hamlets.—Pittsburgh is a small village between several large hills, on the lower end of Turkey Hill, about one mile northwest from Safe Harbor. There are here a number of dwellings, a school-house, and an Evangelical Church. Highville is located about a mile north of Safe Harbor, on Turkey Hill, and contains a store and post-office, a hotel, a school-house, and a United Brethren Church. Creswell, farther northwest, on Turkey Hill, contains a store and post-office, a blacksmith-shop, an agricultural implement store, a school-house, and an Evangelical Church. Masonville, about three miles west of Millersville, has John Steigelman's hotel, a blacksmith-shop, and a wagon and coachmaker's shop. It will be seen that there are at present (1883) only three post-offices in Manor township,—Millersville, Highville, and Creswell. Highville, at first called New Market, was laid by William Green, of Columbia, in 1816. Creswell was named after Postmaster-General Creswell in the early part of President Grant's administration, when the post-office was established.

Churches.—Manor township has fourteen churches and meeting-houses,—two Methodist, one at Safe Harbor and one at Millersville; three Evangelical, one at Millersville, one at Pittsburgh, and one at Creswell; two Lutheran and one Reformed in Millersville; two United Brethren, one (Stehman's) about two and a half miles southwest of Millersville, and the other at

Highville; two old Mennonite meeting-houses, one near Masonville and the other (Habecker's) about a mile north of Breneman's (formerly Mann's) tavern.

The Methodists have an organization at Safe Harbor about half a century old, and their church edifice there is a frame structure almost as old. The building has been several times repaired. This is the only church building in Safe Harbor, and the Methodists are the only religious body having an organization in that village. This church is one of the four comprising the Safe Harbor Circuit. Its most noted pastors in recent years have been the Revs. W. B. Gregg, William Dalrymple, Mr. Watson, J. Kessler, John Shields, Mr. Mauger, Mr. Hare, F. M. Brady, J. W. Harkins, and Rev. Mr. Anther. This church has maintained a flourishing Sunday-school organization.

The Methodists of Millersville have a church organization also about half a century old. They erected an unpretentious frame edifice for worship nearly forty years ago. Their congregation grew in numbers but not in wealth, and in 1869 a large two-story brick church edifice was erected immediately north of the Normal School. In this building the Millersville Methodists have ever since worshipped. The second story is still uncompleted. Previous to 1871 this church belonged to the Safe Harbor Circuit, but in that year the congregation secured a pastor of its own, and have maintained a separate pastorate ever since. The pastors of the church since its separation from the Safe Harbor Circuit have been the Revs. Moore, in 1872; Dungan, in 1873-74; MacLane and Devine, in 1875; Charles Rhodes, in 1876-77; McKay and Hartley, in 1878; S. O. Garrison, in 1879; George Gaul, in 1880; Mr. Wheeler, in 1881-83. Through the energetic and zealous efforts of Rev. S. O. Garrison, the pastor in 1879, the debt, which had borne heavily upon the church for ten years, was paid off in one year's time. This church has maintained steadily a prosperous Sunday-school organization.

The Evangelical Church has had an organization in Millersville for over thirty years, and in 1852 this congregation erected a plain brick structure on the main street, about half a mile west of the Normal School. This building was enlarged in 1866, and a bell and steeple were added. The church has also had a flourishing Sunday-school. The pastors of this church have been the Revs. Litzenger, Harper, Baker, Dissinger, Chubb, Zern, Shoemaker, Stirk, Specht, Weidler, Laros, De Long, Hershey, and Hoover.

The Evangelical congregation of Creswell is about thirty years old, and its church edifice, built of brick, is almost as old. The pastors were the same as those of Millersville until about ten years ago. Their recent pastors have been the Revs. Hess, Specht, Harper, and Witmer. The Evangelical congregation of Pittsburgh was originally a part of that of Creswell, but the Evangelical members in and around Pittsburgh erected a stone structure of their own about fourteen

years ago. The pastors have been the same as those of Creswell.

The Lutheran and Reformed denominations, which had for some time maintained church organizations in Millersville, jointly erected a house of worship on the main street, about half-way between the site of the Normal School and the "Black Horse Hotel," in 1843. This edifice, built of brick, was torn down in 1871, and in that year the two congregations erected separate church buildings of their own. These two buildings are each of brick, two stories high, and each is supplied with bell and steeple. They are located near the site of the old church edifice. Both these congregations have flourishing Sunday-schools. The Lutheran pastors were for a long time non-residents of Millersville, and also had other charges. The Rev. Mr. Fritchey and the Rev. Mr. Boyer for a long time preached here. Recent Lutheran pastors resident here have been the Rev. Mr. Reed and the Rev. Mr. Markley. The Reformed pastors resident here have been the Rev. Mr. Steckel, the Rev. Mr. Shenkle, and the Rev. Mr. Moore. A small portion of the Lutheran congregation built a small but neat one-story brick edifice of their own in the lower end of the village, about a quarter of a mile west of the Normal School, in 1876. This church has also a prosperous Sunday-school. The pastors of this second Lutheran congregation have been the Rev. Mr. Pore and the Rev. Mr. Eckert.

The United Brethren congregations erected a church edifice in Stehman's neighborhood in 1857. This is a plain brick structure, and the congregation holding services here is large. Recent pastors here have been the Revs. Keyes, Baltzel, Mumma, Kauffman, Sanders, and Lightner. The United Brethren congregation of Highville, which formerly constituted a part of the preceding congregation, erected a plain brick building of their own about fifteen years ago. Their pastors have been the same as those of Stehman's Church.

The Old Mennonite meeting-houses of Manor are both stone structures over a century old, and are plastered outside as well as inside. The New Mennonite meeting-house, a half-mile south of Millersville, is a plain brick building about a quarter of a century old. In 1876 the Dunkers of Manor erected a plain brick meeting-house about two miles west of Millersville.

School Affairs.—Manor was one of the townships which accepted the free school law passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1834, but it made no report in 1837, when the other townships of Lancaster County which accepted the law reported. In 1827, seven years before the law was passed, Manor paid \$389.69 for the education of the poor children in the township. In 1855 it had 21 schools and 1085 pupils, and \$2500 was raised for school purposes. In 1882 there were 24 schools and 1057 pupils, and the total receipts and expenditures for school purposes were \$12,928.88. The following school statistics of

Manor for the years 1855, 1866, and 1882, will more fully explain the educational development of this wealthy and prosperous township. In 1855, Manor had 21 schools; the school term was six months; there were 19 male teachers and 2 female teachers; \$26 per month was paid to each of the male teachers, and \$20 per month to each of the female teachers; there were 585 male pupils, and 500 female pupils; 14 were learning German; 643 was the average number attending school; \$2500 in taxes were levied for school purposes; \$416.15 was received from the State appropriation; \$2874.30 was received from the school tax collector; \$3096.50 was the cost of instruction; \$671.34 was paid for fuel and contingencies; \$2111 was the cost of school-houses, purchasing, building, renting, repairing, etc. In 1866, Manor had 22 schools; the school term was seven months; there were 10 male teachers and 12 female teachers; the average salaries of male teachers was \$37.80 per month, and of female teachers \$36.50 per month; there were 528 male pupils, and 478 female pupils; 641 was the average number attending school; \$5000 was levied for school purposes, and was the total amount levied for that year; \$475.19 was received from the State appropriation; \$3868.33 was received from the collector of the school taxes, unsated lands, and other sources; \$5712 was the cost of instruction; \$947 was expended for fuel and contingencies; \$2667 was the cost of school-houses, purchasing, building, renting, etc., and \$1700 was the temporary debt. In 1882, Manor had 24 schools; the school term was six months; there were 16 male teachers, and 9 female teachers and 1 assistant teacher; \$47.80 was the average salary of each of the male teachers per month, and \$46.55 of each of the female teachers; there were 573 male pupils and 484 female pupils; 768 was the average number attending school; 83 was the average percentage of attendance; \$8276.52 was the total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes; \$1058.41 was received from the State appropriation; \$11,870.47 was received from taxes and other sources, except State appropriation; \$12,928.88 were the total receipts; \$4568.89 was the cost of school-houses, purchasing, building, renting, etc.; \$6322 were paid in teachers' salaries; \$1537.99 were expended for fuel, contingencies, fees of collectors, and all other expenses; \$3921.88 were the township's liabilities for school purposes.

The Manor school-houses, with few exceptions, are substantial brick buildings, supplied with bell and cupola, with the latest improved school furniture, with globes, maps, and all the necessary school appliances. For a period of about fifteen years Manor had a school term of seven months in the year, and for a short time higher salaries were paid to teachers, but since 1876 the school term has been six months, and the salaries have been slightly reduced. A large school building is in contemplation in Millersville for all the public schools of that village. Although

a State Normal School is within the limits of Manor, that township does not have as long school terms, does not pay as high salaries, and is generally not as progressive as some other townships of Lancaster County.

Justices of the Peace.—The following have been the justices of the peace of Manor township since the adoption of the State Constitution of 1838, giving each township its own justices of the peace: Rudolph Wissler and John Shissler, elected in 1840; John Wright and John Shissler, 1845; George Hawthorne and John Shissler, 1850; George Hawthorne and John Shissler, 1855; Charles Denues, 1857; Charles Denues and A. R. Witmer, 1862; Tobias Kauffman, 1866; A. R. Witmer, 1867; Tobias Kauffman, 1871; A. R. Witmer, 1872; Abraham Frantz, 1873; A. R. Witmer, 1877; Abraham Frantz, 1878; A. R. Witmer, 1882; Daniel H. Lintner, 1883.

Members of the Legislature from Manor.—The following have been members of the State Legislature from Manor township at different times. Members of the House of Representatives: Jacob Kimmel, elected in 1803-10; Andrew Kauffman, 1837; Jacob B. Shuman, 1845 and 1846; Abraham Peters, 1861; Charles Denues, 1864 and 1865. Jacob B. Shuman was a State senator, elected for three years, in 1854.

Old Tavern-keepers in Manor.—The following were tavern-keepers in Manor from 1798 to 1809 inclusive: 1798, Abraham Peters, Millerstown; 1799, Michael Rinehart, on the road from Lancaster to Turkey Hill; 1805, Samuel Petit, on the road from Columbia to the Black Horse, Christian Mellinger, on the bank of the Susquehanna, and Abraham Peters, Millerstown; 1806, Edward Hughes, Christian Mellinger, on the road from Lancaster to Columbia, Magdalena Stahl, on the road from Columbia to Blue Rock, John Lewis, on the road from Columbia to Blue Rock, Jacob Martig, Blue Rock, John Stehman, on the turnpike from Columbia to Lancaster, Joseph Charles, Millerstown; 1808, John Eshleman, on the road to Safe Harbor, John Stehman, on the turnpike from Columbia to Lancaster, Israel Nestleroad, at the mouth of the Conestoga (Safe Harbor), Jacob Martin, on the road from Columbia to Martie Forge, John Lewis, on the road from Columbia to Blue Rock; 1809, John Bender, on the road from Columbia to Martie Forge, William Lewis, on the road from Lancaster to Blue Rock, John Rupley, John Stehman, on the turnpike from Columbia to Lancaster, Peter Burk, on the road from Lancaster to Safe Harbor, Joseph Charles, on the road from Millerstown to the Susquehanna, Magdalena Stahl, on the road from Columbia to Blue Rock.

Election Districts.—Manor township has three election districts.—New Manor, Indiantown, and Millersville. New Manor embraces all the north-western section of the township, and the voters of this district cast their ballots at Breneman's (for-

merly Mann's) tavern. Indiantown comprises the southwestern section, and the voters of this district deposit their tickets at Mrs. Stoner's tavern, at Highville. The Millersville district embraces the whole eastern section, and the voting for this district is done at the Black Horse Hotel, at the upper end of Millersville.

Manor's Population in 1880.—The census of 1880 gave the population of Manor township at 5053. Of this number about 1200 were in the village of Millersville. Millersville district had 2043 inhabitants, Indiantown district had 1797, and New Manor district had 1213. It will thus be seen that the village of Millersville had almost one-fourth of the inhabitants of the township.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN LANDIS.

The name of Landis is one of the most respected and influential in the township of Manor. The family have long been represented in Lancaster County, though of Swiss nationality. Benjamin, the father of John, was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Brackbill, whose family first came to American shores in 1717. To this marriage were born two sons, John and Benjamin. The birth of the former occurred June 9, 1786, in Manheim township, Lancaster County, where his early years were spent upon the farm of his father, whom he materially assisted in his daily avocations. The opportunities for education were at that day limited, though Mr. Landis readily availed himself of such as were offered. When nineteen years of age he removed to the farm now in possession of his son Tobias, in Conestoga township, and the same year was married to Miss Elizabeth Rudy, to whom were born children,—Mary, Benjamin, Anna, and Fannie. By a second union with Anna, daughter of Jacob Hoover, his children were Susan, Betsey, Jacob H., David, Tobias, and Magdalena. Mr. Landis was a man of much public spirit and enterprise. His judgment was regarded as sound, and his influence in the community was wholesome and beneficial. He was elected supervisor of Conestoga township, and in 1829, when a resident of Manor, served as county commissioner. In politics he was a Whig, and subsequently a Republican, but not active in the political field. In his religious belief he was a consistent Mennonite until his death, which occurred Aug. 22, 1870, in his eighty-fifth year.

JACOB H. LANDIS.

The progenitors of the Landis family were natives of Switzerland, and the date of their emigration is not positively known. The grandfather of the subject of this biography was Benjamin, who married

Elizabeth Brackbill. The progenitor of the Brackbill family was Ulrich, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Landis, who emigrated from Germany to the United States on the 24th of August, 1717.

To Benjamin and Elizabeth were born two sons,—John and Benjamin. John married Elizabeth Rudy, whose children were Mary, Benjamin, Anna, and Fannie. His wife having died in 1816, he contracted a second marriage with Anna, daughter of Jacob Hoover, to whom were born children,—Susan, Betsey, Jacob H., David, Tobias, and Magdalena. The death of John Landis occurred Aug. 22, 1870, in his eighty-fifth year, his second wife having died in 1857. Their son, Jacob H., was born April 18, 1822, in Conestoga township, Lancaster Co. On attaining his fourth year he removed with his parents to Manor township, and during his youth was a pupil at Lititz and also at a select school in Manheim township. After becoming thoroughly familiar with the labor of a farm, he in 1841 became apprentice to the miller's trade, and having served his time assumed the management of his father's mill. In 1861 he became sole proprietor of both mill and farm, each of which he conducted successfully until his retirement from active business in 1880, when he was relieved of his responsibilities and cares by his sons.

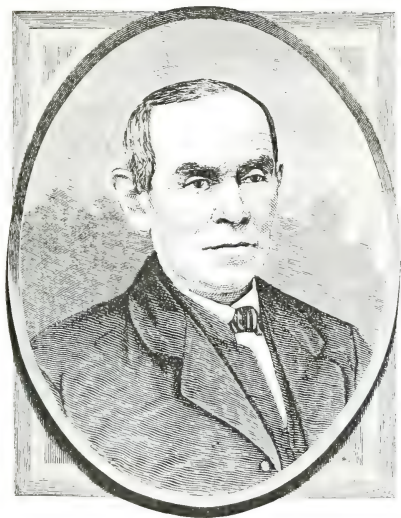
Mr. Landis was married on the 26th of February, 1852, to Miss Anna S., daughter of David and Susan Herr, of Lancaster township. Their children are John H., Mary (Mrs. Wenger), Susan (Mrs. Reist), Lizzie (Mrs. Stehman), Fannie, and David.

He is a Republican in politics, but not an active partisan. He is greatly interested in the cause of education, and is at present a trustee of the State Normal School of Millersville. He has also been a school director of his township. He is a director of the Farmers' National Bank of Lancaster, and one of the board of managers of the Lancaster and Millersville Street Railroad.

In religion both he and Mrs. Landis are Mennonites, though cheerful contributors to other denominations. Mr. Landis, as a successful business man and an honorable citizen, enjoys the esteem of his contemporaries throughout the county.

EZRA M. HOSTETTER.

The progenitor of the Hostetter family was Jacob, who, in 1741, purchased of the government the land now in possession of his great-great-grandson, who is the subject of this biographical sketch. He had two sons, Abram and Jacob, who inherited the ancestral acres, the former of whom was the father of a son Benjamin, born March 12, 1755, who died Feb. 4, 1844. The latter, who became heir to a portion of his father's estate, had five daughters and two sons, Benjamin and Rudolph. Benjamin, the father of Ezra M., was born Oct. 16, 1796, on the homestead farm, the land of which he devoted a lifetime to cul-



Jacob H. Lavettis. —



E M Hostetter



John S. Mann



Abraham Peters

tivating and improving. He was, in politics, a Whig, and in his religious belief a Mennonite. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Christian Miller, of York County, Pa., and had sons,—Ezra M., Jacob, and Christian. The death of Mr. Hostetter occurred March 22, 1858, in his fifty-sixth year. His son, Ezra M., was born Dec. 20, 1833, at the house which had been for successive generations in possession of the family. Here his boyhood was spent either at school or in labor upon the farm. In 1860 he became owner of the property, and in February, 1861, was united in marriage to Miss Susan, daughter of Tobias Deitrich, of Manor township, who was also of German extraction. They have had four children,—Benjamin D., Jacob D., Mary, Lizzie (deceased), and Katy. The sons reside at home, where they render invaluable assistance to their father on the farm.

Mr. Hostetter usually casts his vote with the Democratic party, though untrammelled by the claims of party, choosing always the most eligible candidate for office irrespective of his political affinities. The time and attention demanded by his own business interests leave little leisure for affairs of a public nature. Mr. Hostetter is in religion a supporter of all evangelical denominations.

JOHN S. MANN.

Bernhart Mann, the grandfather of John S., was born May 9, 1740, and when eight years of age emigrated from Huißenhart, Germany, to America. He was, in accordance with the method of that period among emigrants, sold for his passage-money to a Mr. Stehman, of Lancaster County, with whom he remained until his majority was attained, after which he settled upon a purchase of eighty acres of land now owned by his grandson, the subject of this sketch.

He married Mary Staumb Aug. 11, 1743, also of German ancestry, and had children,—John, Bernhart, George, and Elizabeth (who became Mrs. Wormley). Mr. Mann's death occurred June 6, 1817, in his seventy-eighth year, and that of his wife April 21, 1821, also in her seventy-eighth year. Their son, John, was born on the paternal land March 7, 1774, where his life was devoted to farming employments.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of George Snyder, of East Donegal, Lancaster Co., who was born Oct. 8, 1780, and died March 25, 1870, in her ninetyeth year. Their children were Bernhart, Jacob, Margaretta, Marie, Elizabeth, Sophia, Catharine, Barbara, Sarah, John S., and George.

Mr. Mann during his lifetime espoused the tenets of the Lutheran belief. He died Dec. 3, 1843, in his seventieth year.

His son, John S., was born Nov. 26, 1819, on the homestead farm, the birthplace of all the members of the family and the scene of his lifelong labors.

He received but limited advantages of education, and at an early age engaged in the employments of

the farm. In 1846 he became owner of the ancestral acres, which he still retains and on which he resides. He was married, in 1852, to Miss Barbara, daughter of Jacob Zeigler, of East Donegal township. Their children are Harriet, Alice, Ida, Emma (deceased), John (also deceased), and John Edwin. Mrs. Mann's death occurred Feb. 10, 1881, in her fifty-fourth year. Her grace and beauty of character still live in the memory of his attached family.

Mr. Mann is in politics a Democrat and at present a member of the township committee of Manor township. He is actively engaged in business operations, and a director of the Lancaster County National Bank. He is a member of the board of trustees of the State Normal School, appointed by the State.

His religious convictions lead him to support all worthy denominations irrespective of sect, though educated in the Lutheran belief.

HON. ABRAHAM PETERS.

Abraham Peters was one of the most distinguished representatives of the native German element of Lancaster County. He was born Aug. 29, 1791, near Millersville, Lancaster Co., Pa. His father, also named Abraham Peters, emigrated to this country when about nineteen years of age, from near Strassburg, a town of Alsace, now in Germany, but at that time a province of France. He located in the vicinity of Millersville, then called Millersburg, where, in 1777, he purchased ten acres for two hundred and seventy pounds. He was an industrious and intelligent man, was for many years engaged in the distillery business, and also kept a tavern in an old log house, in which the subject of the present sketch was born. He died Feb. 5, 1818, aged seventy-seven years. Upon the death of his father, Abraham Peters took charge of the business, which he continued until 1853, and at the same time engaged in farming. He was a model landlord, strictly temperate himself, and careful that there should be no rowdiness or intemperance at his hotel. In the days before railroads were built, when goods were hauled in Conestoga wagons from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, his tavern was a popular and noted stopping-place for teams *en route*.

During this time his devotion to his aged mother was a remarkable incident of his life, for on her account he delayed marriage until he was thirty-four years of age. On the 16th of October, 1825, he was married to Miss Fanny Gamber, of which marriage one son and six daughters survive. He continued the business of farming up to 1862, and also carried on the business of saw-milling on the Conestoga.

Through his long life, though engaged in active pursuits, he was always public-spirited, lending his aid and influence to the promotion of many public enterprises. He was an earnest advocate for the construction of the turnpike from Millersville to Lancas-

ter, of which company he was for many years president, and also gave his money and influence for the connection of the same two places by a street railway. When the common school system was introduced into Lancaster County it met with a determined opposition from a certain class of citizens, but through his able and persistent fight in its favor much of the opposition was overcome, and its introduction into his district was largely due to his influence. He was one of the early advocates of the county superintendency, and his support and influence did much to allay the prejudice with which this office was regarded in the county.

In 1854 there was begun in Millersville an educational enterprise which eventually developed into the Millersville State Normal School. Mr. Peters was one of the leading movers in this enterprise, and was elected the first president of the board of trustees, a position to which he was annually re-elected up to the time of his death. The institution was the pioneer of the normal schools of the State, and as it was an experiment, it was with some difficulty that the citizens were induced to subscribe for its stock. By his earnest solicitation of his friends and neighbors he succeeded largely in having the stock taken, and he was so enthusiastic and confident of its success that he was always ready to aid in keeping up its financial standing. He always manifested a deep interest in the school, was proud of his connection with it, and was a wise counselor and a firm support to its administration. The writer of this sketch remembers with grateful feelings his words of kindly advice and his loyal support in hours of difficulty and anxiety.

In 1861, the Republicans of Lancaster County having a factional disagreement in their nominating convention, the minority united with the Democrats in forming a Union ticket, and placed the name of Abraham Peters at its head. This ticket was elected, and Abraham Peters, a lifelong Democrat, represented the strong Republican county of Lancaster in the State Legislature. In this position he discharged his duty with great fidelity to his constituents, and to the satisfaction of both parties. For many years he was a director in the Farmers' National Bank of Lancaster, but a few years before his death he requested that his place should be filled by some younger and more active man. During the last few years of his life he withdrew from all active business, and, surrounded by his children and enjoying the esteem and affection of his friends and neighbors, he passed his declining years in comfort and with a cheerful spirit, looking forward with a Christian's hope to the reward hereafter. He died Feb. 13, 1882, respected and mourned by the community in which he had lived.

Mr. Peters was a man of large natural intellectual

power. His judgment was sound and reliable. He weighed a question with deliberation, and decided it in the light of a clear understanding. His neighbors had so much confidence in his judgment that they often consulted him on matters of business, and seldom made a mistake when they followed his advice. So sincere and honest was he in his convictions that his conclusion on a subject was worth more than most men's arguments. As presiding officer of the board of trustees of the Normal School, the writer has known him to listen for a while to a discussion, and then, by a mere expression of his own opinion, silence argument and settle the question. Had he received a scholastic education in early life, he would have risen to high position in the political history of the State, not through his personal ambition, but on account of his natural fitness for leadership. By nature he was qualified to be Governor of the commonwealth, or even President of the United States. Even though a plain farmer, he was the intimate and confidential friend of James Buchanan and John W. Forney in the palmy days of the Democracy.

But the crowning element of Mr. Peters' character was that of moral greatness. No one could associate with him without feeling that the man was greater than his words or actions. In an emphatic manner he exemplified the poet's line that "an honest man's the noblest work of God." There was a sincerity about his thoughts and expressions, a straightforwardness in his business transactions that led his friends to place implicit confidence in his integrity. Of him it could be truthfully said that his word was as good as his bond. When he had pledged his word you could rely on it with as much confidence as if the articles of agreement were signed or the deed recorded. So well understood was his integrity that no man ever dared approach him with a mean proposal, and had such a thing been done it would have been met with an outburst of indignation. Scorning a mean action himself, he looked down with contempt upon meanness and lack of principle in others.

Mr. Peters was not only a moral man but a Christian. He was for many years a member of the German Reformed Church of Millersville, and illustrated in his character and actions those high moral attributes that constitute Christian manhood. It was largely through his energy and liberality that the large and handsome Reformed Church in Millersville was erected, and his venerable form could be seen in his accustomed place each succeeding Sabbath until old age rendered him too feeble to leave his own house. In his death his native town lost one of her best citizens, and the county one of her greatest and noblest men; but his example of a high and honorable character still lives, and his memory will long be cherished in the hearts of all who knew him.

CHAPTER LXVI.

MARTIC TOWNSHIP.

Geographical and Topographical.—Martie township is situated in the southwestern part of Lancaster County. It was organized as a township in 1729, the organization being ratified in 1739. It is bounded as follows: north by the Pequea Creek, which separates it from Pequea township; northeast by Providence; east by Providence and Drumore; southeast and south by Drumore; west by the Susquehanna River. It derives its name from a small tribe of Indians who inhabited the township in the neighborhood of the mouth of Pequea Creek. It is one of the six townships into which Lancaster County was originally divided, and is spelled upon the old records "Martock."

Geology of the Township.—Along the northern and northwestern borders of the township are found extensive deposits of carbonate of lime. These deposits are the source from which are derived the principal fertilizers used by the farmers, and in consequence of these deposits the farms in their vicinity are very productive. Small deposits of magnetic ore are also found in various sections, but not enough to warrant the deposits being worked as a source of revenue. On the farm of Mr. George S. Lamborn have been discovered deposits of black oxide of manganese, but not in sufficient quantities to lead to any important results.

Flora.—The flora of the township is especially rich and abundant. Trees of magnificent growth and of almost all varieties crown her hills and slopes, whilst the lower forms of plant life exist in rich profusion. Near the village of Rawlinsville there is a tract known as Eshleman's meadow, in which upwards of two hundred and fifty different plant forms have been discovered. The following is a tabulated statement of the different natural orders found in this section: 1. Ranunculaceæ, crow-foot family; 2. Dipsacæ, teasel family; 3. Caryophyllacæ, pink family; 4. Discoriacæ, wild yam; 5. Anacardiaceæ, sumac family; 6. Anonacæ, pawpaw family; 7. Violacæ, violet family; 8. Ericacæ, heath family; 9. Leguminosæ, bean family; 10. Aristocholacæ, birth-root family; 11. Composite; 12. Sauriacæ, lizard's tail; 13. Phytolacacæ, poke family; 14. Rosacæ, rose family; 15. Rubiacæ, madder family; 16. Asclepidacæ, milkweed family; 17. Euphorbiacæ, spurge family; 18. Alismacæ, loose strife family; 19. Onagracæ, evening primrose family; 20. Grossulacæ, orpine family; 21. Sinacæ, wild flax family; 22. Scrophulariacæ, fig-wort family; 23. Verbenacæ, vervain family; 24. Labiatæ, mint family; 25. Boraginacæ, borage family; 26. Solanacæ, nightshade family; 27. Polygonacæ, knot-

weed family; 28. Urticacæ, nettle family; 29. Smilacæ, smilax family; 30. Lilacæ, lily family; 31. Cyperacæ, sedge family; 32. Filices, fern family; 33. Lycopodiaceæ, club moss family; 34. Lobeliaceæ, lobelia family; 35. Plantaginacæ, plantain family. All of these natural orders have been discovered in this section, their location being determined, and the genera and species fixed by the local botanists. Belonging to these thirty-five different orders about eight hundred different genera have been discovered, including above five thousand different species. Near the village of Martieville, upon the farm of David S. McEllhany, stand two magnificent trees of the oak family (*Quercus villosa*, or willow-oak), said to be the only two specimens of the kind within the limits of the county of Lancaster.

Natural Features.—In the north the land is generally level, with a slight inclination to roll. In consequence of the proximity of this portion of the township to the great limestone belt skirting the northern part, the soil is very productive, and the labor of the farmer is repaid with abundant crops. In the centre of the township the land is decidedly hilly, and though, in consequence of the gravelly nature of the soil, the land is not quite so productive as in other parts of the township, labor and skillful cultivation yields an ample return. In the eastern part the land is level, while in the southern part it exhibits a slight disposition to a rolling nature, sloping gradually towards the Susquehanna River. The following streams furnish the water-power of the township: Muddy Run, rising near Rawlinsville, on the farm of Samuel Martin, deceased, now owned by Jacob Strine, ex-sheriff of Lancaster County, flowing southwest, forming the southwestern boundary between Martie and Drumore, from near the residence of Hannah Duglan to the Susquehanna, entering that river between two points known as Cully's Falls and Neal's Fishery. On this stream are located the following mills: Grist and saw-mill, property of Thomas Wentz; grist and saw-mill, property of Peter Snively. The Tucquan, rising in the village of Rawlinsville, and entering the Susquehanna River below a point known as Erb's saw-mill, is the most noted stream in this section of the county. From its source to its mouth, a distance of six miles, its course is through a ravine, abounding in picturesque and beautiful scenery. Rocks of every shape, crowned with trees or nodding with magnificent ferns, greet the eye. Here the stream is a gentle rivulet, there a miniature whirlpool, and again it rushes through a rocky chasm in one wild plunge, like a frightened steed panting to break the bonds that bind it. From Erb's saw-mill to the Susquehanna River, a distance of about two miles, the stream is so tortuous that the public road crosses it five times.

About one mile from the river the stream passes through a deep gorge, known as the Devil's Hole. Here, between precipitous rocks towering up for hun-

1 By S. C. Stevenson.

2 By U. S. Clark.

dreds of feet, the tourist may sit for hours and muse upon the beauty and grandeur of the scene. The rocks, crowned with magnificent growths of the mountain laurel (*Rhododendron maximum*), shut out the faintest glimmer of the sunlight, and one can almost imagine that he is surrounded by fairy enchantments. The ravine through which this stream passes is noted for the richness and profusion of its botanical specimens, and is a great place of resort for lovers of that delightful science.

Early Settlers.—The early settlers of the northern part of the township were originally from Hesse-Darmstadt, in Germany. According to the testimony of some of the oldest inhabitants, the northern part was settled by Matthias Kreider in or about the year 1691, but in all probability his arrival was nearly a score of years later. He settled upon the southern bank of the Pequea Creek, a little to the north of the present village of Marticville. His tract contained two hundred acres, the stipulated price being one shilling per acre, or one cord of wood for every acre of land. It is said that he paid for his land with the wood that grew upon it.

Other settlers from the "Old Country" soon followed this first pioneer, and in a short time the region was settled. The Dutch element largely preponderates in the northern part of the township, and the same plodding industry, desire to make money, simplicity of habits, general sameness of dress, peculiar religious traits that prevail among the Germans in the "Old Country" characterize their brethren in this section of the township. They cling to the customs of their ancestors with a tenacity which neither time, distance, nor surrounding circumstances can wholly obliterate. These pioneer settlers were followed in a short time by the families of the Goods, Hubers, Warfels, Hares, and Millers. At a later period in the history of this township came the Sweigarts, Eshlemans, and the Shanks.

The Good family came to the township at an early period of its history, the date of some of their deeds running back anterior to the time when the commonwealth purchased the right of the heirs of Penn. They settled south and west of the present village of Marticville, and their descendants still occupy the land purchased by their forefathers. The family name is closely identified with the history of the township. They have been foremost in improvements, in furthering all that might conduce to the prosperity of their section, and in promoting the good of the community. It may be mentioned as a fact in the history of this township that of a number of positions of trust or honor that have been conferred upon the township by the voters of the county the members of the Good family have held the largest share, and at present John J. Good, son of Daniel Good, who once held the important position of county commissioner (in 1851), is county treasurer of Lancaster County.

The Huber family also secured a foothold in this township at a very early period of its existence. They also settled in the neighborhood of Marticville, and the family to-day occupy a large portion of the northern part of the territory of the township. Among its prominent members now living are Henry Huber, postmaster at Marticville, who has held that position for a period of thirty-six years; Joseph Huber, one of the progressive farmers of the northern end; Benjamin Huber, also extensively engaged in the farming business; David Huber, of Marticville; and David H. Huber, engaged in farming in the southern section. Later on in the history of the township came the Eshlemans, who have contributed by their ability in developing the agricultural facilities of the northern section in no small degree.

The section of the township along the Susquehanna River south of the mouth of the Pequea Creek was settled by the Clarks, McCrearys, and Reads early in the eighteenth century, they, with the family of the Neels, having taken up all the land from the river to and including much of what is now known as Mount Nebo. All the above names have disappeared from the list of taxables except the Clarks and Neels, who still live upon the land occupied by their fathers, and are numbered among the more progressive men of the section.

The Clark family has always been closely identified with every religious and educational enterprise, James Clark having been secretary of the school board for a period of nine years, and for a long time been an official member in the Mount Nebo Methodist Episcopal Church.

The McCreary family has always been noted for its zeal in the cause of education, charity for the needy, liberal-mindedness, sound judgment upon all matters pertaining to the common welfare, and its members were among the best informed upon almost all topics that could be mentioned. William McCreary, the last of the name in this township, and who died in 1868, had during his lifetime given liberally to the church of his choice (the Mount Nebo Presbyterian).

At the time of its organization in 1854, Mr. McCreary placed one thousand dollars on interest, and directed that the interest of the sum and fifty dollars of the principal should be used each year as long as it lasted to pay the salary of the minister. This church has also a small circulating library, the gift of William McCreary, who gave his own private library and one thousand dollars to purchase new books. The committee on purchase consisted of Messrs. Will. Ed. McCreary, Thomas Stewart, and S. C. Stevenson.

The southern part of the township was settled by the Scotch-Irish Covenanters about the year 1740 or 1742. Among the earliest settlers were the following: David Jones, John Marshall, William Andrews, James Stewart, the Duncans, Grays, Dixons, Boyds, Steeles, McCaughlins, Robinsons, Whorrays, Whites, Pegans, and Soskes. None of their descendants, as

far as known, now live in the township except the Pegans (mentioned elsewhere) and Mary Jane, wife of Thomas E. Ambler, who is a lineal descendant of the Boyds, being a granddaughter of John Boyd, who in 1752 settled upon the land now owned by Milton Wike, of Columbia.

The oldest house in this part, and, as far as known, the oldest in the township, was built by James Duncan in 1755, and is still occupied as a dwelling-house by the present owner, Ellen Kehoe. In this house John Stevenson, father of the writer of the present sketch, was born in 1807. His father, Samuel Stevenson, had lived here for some years, and taught school in this township, also in Manheim township, this county. Some of his old subscription lists are still preserved in the Stevenson family, showing him to have been a good penman, a very necessary qualification for a school-teacher in that day. He was also a surveyor and scrivener, and wrote many of the legal documents required at that time.

Among the later settlers here may be mentioned Joseph Wentz, who came from Doe Run, Chester Co., in 1792, and for a number of years was justice of the peace. He raised a large family of children, some of whom have been closely identified with the later history of the township. Among those still living in the township are Thomas Wentz, owner of Wentz's mill. He has been a member of the Bethesda Methodist Episcopal Church since its erection in 1843, and from that time to the present has been in official capacity in the church. Another son, William Wentz, recently deceased, held a number of positions in the township, having been school director for several terms; he also held the office of assessor, besides other positions of trust, and was at the time of his death tax collector. His two sons, Isaac J. and William H., still live in the township and are farmers. John Wentz (merchant), of the firm of Brown & Wentz, is a son of John Wentz, and grandson of Joseph Wentz. He is one of the most active and untiring business men of whom the community can boast.

Among the oldest families in this section are the Simpsons. They purchased a property in Martie, about two miles south of Rawlinsville, in 1821, and have resided upon it from that date up to the present time (1883). The father of the family, John Simpson, was married to a daughter of Roger Douts. From this union resulted eight children,—James, Mary, Sarah, Robert (deceased), William (deceased), Jane, and Bartholomew, and one who died in childhood. The family, especially the male members, are men of note in the community in which they live. James, the oldest, has held several offices of trust and profit in the township. He was auditor of the township for many years, and held the office of assessor from 1840 up to 1858. Bartholomew was a member of the school board for a period of not less than twelve years, and during all that time labored solely for the good of the schools of the township.

All the members of this family are noted for their hospitality, public-spiritedness, devotion to the cause of the right, sober, industrious, and pious men. They labored earnestly for the good of the community.

We might mention also the names of the Robinsons, descendants of John Robinson, who came from Ireland near the close of the century. Of his descendants now living in the township, Isaac H. Robinson is a merchant doing an active business at Bethesda, and Thomas Robinson, lately retired from farming on account of increasing age and declining health, who now lives with his son-in-law, James F. Harner, an enterprising man. Thomas Cully, a descendant of George Cully, also lives in this part, and is one of the solid men of the township, noted for his hospitality and kindness to the poor.

James Pegan, grandfather of the present family of Pegans in Martie township, came to Lancaster County prior to 1757, and settled upon a tract of land in Martie township, near the village of Bethesda. This tract was known as "Pegan's Fancy." A patent for this land was issued to Andrew Pegan, bearing date 1810. James Pegan, above mentioned, had three sons, namely, James, Andrew, and Henry, and three daughters, Margaret, Ann, and Jane. Andrew Pegan, who received the patent already mentioned, was the father of seven children, three sons and four daughters. His sons were James, Alexander, and Andrew. Two of these reside at present (1883) in Martie township, James near the village of Bethesda, and Alexander near the village of Mount Nebo. Margaret (deceased), the oldest of the daughters, was married to George Nimlow. Two of her descendants, namely, Hannah Margaret, wife of Isaac Walton, merchant, and Anna Mary, wife of James Akens, shoemaker, reside at present (1883) in the village of Mount Nebo. A son, James Andrew, is a tobacco merchant in the city of Lancaster, and Sarah Jane is married to Hugh Kilgore, of York County. James Pegan has been postmaster at Bethesda from 1863 to the present time (1883). Alexander Pegan has held the same office at Mount Nebo (with occasional interruptions) for a number of years.

James Pegan, the grandfather of the present family, served as a soldier in the Continental army during the struggle of the colonies for national independence.

William Ambler, the father of the present Ambler family of Martie, came to Lancaster County from Montgomery County on March 25, 1829. He was married to a daughter of Israel Penrose. The Penroses emigrated from Bucks to Lancaster County in 1827. The living members of the family of William Ambler are as follows: Penrose, married to Elizabeth Smedley, residence Fulton township, Lancaster Co., occupation farming; Thomas, married to Mary Jane Boyd, residence Martie township, occupation farming; Edward, married to Mary Johnson, residence Drumore township, occupation cabinet-maker and undertaker;

Adaline, married to James Smedley; Anna, married to Aquilla Lamborn, residence Drumore. Thomas Ambler, the member of the family who resides in Martie township, is one of the most progressive farmers that the township can boast of. He is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, liberal in his views upon all subjects pertaining to educational and religious matters, charitable to the poor, of kindly and benevolent impulses, and active and energetic in all that pertains to the welfare of his native section.

About the year 1830 the Shoemaker family emigrated from Montgomery County, and settled in Lancaster County, choosing Martie township as their place of residence. They settled in close proximity to the Amblers, the two properties adjoining.

Joseph Harner, the father of the present Harner family in this township, was born in Montgomery County, and emigrated to Lancaster County in 1838. He also chose Martie as his place of residence, settling near the Ambler property. He married Mary Slingluff, daughter of John Slingluff, of Montgomery County. From this union descended the present family of Harners in this township, namely, John S. (who married a daughter of J. B. Long), George (deceased), Samuel (married to McLaughlin), Joseph, Rebecca (deceased), Jesse, Mary Ann (married to Thomas Cully), May (deceased), and Elizabeth (married to Harrison Long).

The Harner family number among its members some of the most progressive farmers in this section of the county. They are all noted for their devotion to the cause of morals, religion, and education. John S. held the office of school director in the township for some years, and his influence contributed in no small degree to the position which the schools occupy today in the history of the township. Jesse Harner was also a school director for a number of years, and aided by his ability and moral worth in placing the common schools of this section upon a more enduring basis.

The Armstrong family are also men of note in this community. Hugh Armstrong, the progenitor of the present family of that name in this township, came from Ireland to Edward Brien's landing at Martie Forge about the year 1800. After coming to this country, he married Jane Shoff, a relative of the present family of Shoffs, of Martie. From the union of these two persons sprang the present family of Armstrongs. There are nine children, descendants of Hugh Armstrong,—John, Joseph, William, Gordon, Hugh, Nancy (married to Edward Galen), Elizabeth (married to Isaac Null), Belle (married to Hugh O'Neil), Jane (married to Mahlon P. Eckman). All of the male members of this family have become distinguished citizens of the township. John, the oldest member of the family, was elected to the office of county commissioner in 1869, holding that position until 1872. Anterior to this time he had held nearly every office within the gift of the people of the town-

ship. He is a man of large means, noted for his generous disposition, kindness of heart, and abundant hospitality. Joseph is an intelligent farmer, and a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. William is also a farmer, residing near Mount Nebo, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a man of liberal views and kindly disposition. Thomas, deceased, left a family of five boys, as follows: B. F. Armstrong, member of the school board of Martie; Thomas Jefferson, until recently assessor of Providence township; Christian, Daniel, and George. Gordon Armstrong is at present (1883) supervisor of the public roads of Martie. Hugh, another member, was for many years a school-teacher in the township, a man of no mean abilities in scholastic attainments, and at present (1883) holds the position of justice of the peace in Martie. He is at present a surveyor and scrivener by profession, and has been for a number of years connected in church fellowship with the Bethesda Methodist Episcopal Church. Hugh Armstrong, son of John Armstrong, is at present (1883) a member of the board of auditors of Martie township. Among the descendants of the Armstrongs is one who deserves notice; we refer to James Galen, residing at present with his mother upon the property of Milton Wike, of Columbia borough. He has the largest numismatic cabinet in the county, some of his coins antedating the birth of Christ.

Among the prominent property-owners in the township at present is George M. Steinman, member of the firm of Steinman & Co., of Lancaster, who bought of Samuel Allison one hundred and fifteen acres of land known as "Martie Heights," and commenced making improvements thereon. This farm has been increased by subsequent purchases, until he now owns eight hundred and twenty-three acres. About four hundred acres of this tract is under cultivation, the balance is covered with timber. The greater part of this land was poor and worked down by bad farming, but under wise direction and the skillful care of John Monteith, who for eighteen years was Mr. Steinman's farmer, this farm has reached a degree of perfection unequalled by any in the township, and at present is the most valuable landed estate in Southern Lancaster County. The farm is at present under the efficient management of B. F. Armstrong. Upon this property are three sets of farm buildings and three tenant houses. The water supply of the main farm is from a water-wheel and pump of the capacity of twenty-five hundred gallons per day. The water is stored in a stone reservoir containing sixty-three thousand gallons, and two cisterns of about ten thousand gallons' capacity. The two other farms are watered by springs.

George Lamborn, an intelligent and public-spirited citizen, is a farmer living in the lower end of the township (along Muddy Run). He is a member of the society of Friends. For fifteen consecutive years he was a member of the school board of Martie,

and held the position of secretary in that body for nine years. During this time he has left a mark upon the pupils of the public schools that will be an enduring monument to his memory, such as any one may well be proud of. Mr. Lauborn is the owner of the largest mineral collection in the township.

Joseph Engles, one of the justices of the peace for Martic township, is one of the most prominent citizen. He lives in the village of Mount Nebo, and has for a number of years been one of the leading merchants of the village. He is a man of commanding presence, vigorous intellect, and stern conscientiousness. Few persons have a stronger hold upon the confidence and affections of the people than the subject of this sketch. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mount Nebo since 1859. Mr. Engles has been a justice of the peace in Martic, with slight interruptions, from 1865 to the present time.

PROVINCIAL TAX OF MARTIC FOR 1857 (INCLUDING PROVINCIAL TAX OF DENISE TOWNSHIP).

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
James Reed	0	10	6	William Stuart	0	15	0
James Duncan	0	5	0	Samuel Enson	0	1	0
Bruce Miller	0	5	0	Thomas Wolfe	0	2	6
Robert Penney	0	10	0	John Caldwell	0	18	0
Samuel Hilliss	0	10	0	James S. Adams	0	10	0
Andrew Johnson	0	2	6	Robert Fulton	0	5	0
John Alexander	0	11	6	Samuel W. Smith	0	20	0
John Snodgrass	0	9	0	Hugh Workman	0	10	0
William Leaman	0	16	0	Robert Brotherton	0	7	6
Robert Matheson	0	6	0	William Bartholomew	0	10	0
Jacob Beams	0	10	0	John Long	0	1	5
Jonathan Craft	0	5	0	John Gird	0	7	6
Michael Pratt	0	3	0	Hugh Blair	0	10	0
Ulrich Young	0	10	0	Samuel Means	0	10	6
Jacob Craft	0	3	5	Alexander Sood	0	16	0
Michael Shank	0	12	6	William Reed	0	2	6
Olly Evelyn	0	10	0	David Moore	0	5	0
John Hoover	0	10	0	George Johnson	0	5	0
James Nelson	0	10	0	James Reed	0	4	6
High Long	0	7	0	Daniel Reed	0	7	6
David Wells	0	16	0	James Blair	0	7	6
James Robinson	0	12	0	David McBride	0	10	0
Moses Nelson	0	10	0	John McAnulty	0	10	0
Thomas Nelson	0	10	0	John Alexander	0	12	0
Samuel Luckley	0	10	0	John Ramsey	0	1	0
Robert Luckley	0	10	0	Adam Moore	0	10	6
John McMillan	0	15	0	Samuel McCullough	0	18	0
William McArthur	0	6	0	James Luckley	0	10	3
John McMillan	0	4	0	Patrick Duncan	0	9	0
Christian Murphy	0	3	0	Alexander Hundel	0	10	0
George Coup	0	4	0	Shelley Smith	0	4	0
John Fink	0	5	0	Thomas Smith	0	2	5
Francis Taylor	0	7	0	John Alexander	0	2	0
Henry Stetler	0	7	6	William Snodgrass	0	1	2
William Folk	0	1	0	George Campbell	0	7	6
Jacob Loughman	0	10	0	William Browder	0	4	0
John Good	0	2	0	John to do	0	1	0
Henry Loughman	0	7	0	Jacob Hart	0	15	0
John Sobot	0	1	5	George Kirkland	0	5	0
William Hoover	0	3	0	John Gaym	0	7	0
Jacob Whittier	0	18	0	William Snodgrass	0	11	0
Jacob Armstrong	0	11	0	William Snodgrass	0	15	0
Samuel Ewan	0	10	0	John Leaman	0	1	0
Joseph Blair	0	7	6	George Sutter	0	3	0
William Ewan	0	7	0	Samuel Rogers	0	10	0
Widow Steel	0	12	0	James Clark	0	1	0
Samuel Dixon	0	11	0	Hugh Campbell	0	14	0
John Grimes	0	18	0	Hugh Blair	0	7	6
Thomas Cully	0	7	0	Edward Gilbert	0	9	3
Andrew Pagon	0	15	0	Samuel Means	0	10	0
George McLaughlin	0	14	0	Alexander Scott	0	12	0
Alberty McLaughlin	0	16	0	William Reed	0	10	0
Robert Lees	0	7	6	William Neely	0	2	0
James Moore	0	13	0	William Reed	0	8	0
Thomas Black	0	12	0	David Reed	0	12	0
Daniel McDayon	0	10	0	James Kinkaid	0	1	0
George Reed	0	14	0	Hugh Campbell	0	5	0
Alexander Ralbridge	0	10	6	William Brown	0	2	6
John Muckle	0	3	6	John McAnulty	0	7	0
William Reed	0	10	0	Thomas Whority	0	10	0
William White	0	4	6				
Thomas McVilly	0	16	0				
Martin Fink	0	12	0				
Widow McQuay	0	5	0				
Widow Lusk	0	5	0				

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Peter Clark	0	5	6	John Onall	0	12	0
John Duncan	0	1	0	James Clark	0	7	6
Robert Duncan	0	6	0	John Lowman	0	7	6
High Gray	0	10	0	Samuel Byers	0	2	0
John Gray	0	7	6	Jacob Winter	0	17	6
Robert Hall	0	14	0	Jacob Steer	0	2	0
William Stuart	0	5	0	Patrick McGee	0	5	0
John Hunter	0	10	0	Jacob Bear	0	16	0
William Clark	0	7	6	John Gird	0	1	2
James Enson	0	1	5	John Winter	0	6	3
Widow McChesny	0	7	6	Adam Tompkins	0	14	0
Harry Blesher	0	14	0	Henry State	0	2	5
Michael Hebel	0	2	6	Mathias Byers	0	9	0
John Hanson	0	8	0	Frederick Shouler	0	9	0
John McLean	0	4	0	Jacob Rulbacker	0	1	8
Christian Shank	0	1	5	Francis Taylor	0	19	0
Benjamin Marshall	0	5	0	Henry Hoover	0	1	2
Denis McMacdon	0	5	0	Alexander McClester	0	7	6
Thomas Boyd	0	1	0	John McAnulty	0	1	0
Andrew Rodgers	0	5	0	Samuel Wilson	0	10	0
John Ralbridge	0	10	0				

Freeholders.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
John Clark	0	1	0	Patrick Bushak	0	1	0
Andrew McAlley	0	1	0	James Browner	0	1	0
James Long	0	1	0	John Browner	0	1	0
Samuel Whority	0	1	0	William Nason	0	1	0
William Leaman	0	1	0	John Boyd	0	1	0
William Clark	0	1	0	Hens Adams	0	1	0
William Gabbery	0	1	0	William Fullertown	0	1	0
Robert Stuart	0	1	0				

WARRANTEES OF LAND IN MARTIC PRIOR TO 1800.

Anderson, William, June 19, 1745, 200 acres between the mouth of Conestoga Creek and Mount Maser.
Atton, Thomas, Feb. 25, 1742, 40 acres, on Susquehanna River, next to George Stevenson, owned in 1883 by R. Brulaker.
Armstrong, Andrew, March 20, 1755, 100 acres, including improvements, next to Humphrey Barnes and David Yartz, in Martic.
Atkinson, Michael, May 13, 1748, 100 acres, next to James Clark and James McPherson.
Bair, Jacob, Feb. 15, 1751, 50 acres, next to John Robinson and George Turner.
Baldrice, John, Dec. 14, 1750, 100 acres, next to John Ramsey and others.
Barnard, Jeremiah, Dec. 12, 1748, 150 acres on branch of Muddy Creek, near Susquehanna.
Bleeker, Michael, Feb. 28, 1750, 20 acres, next to his other land.
Bowles, Thomas, June 19, 1744, 200 acres, next to John Taylor, over Susquehanna.
Boyd, John, Jan. 17, 1750, 50 acres, next to Thomas White and James Moore. This property remained in the family until the death of W. C. Boyd, when it was sold to Milton Wike, of Columbia (present owner).
Boyes, Jacob, March 6, 1744, 100 acres, next to Samuel Boyes. Now owned by Martin Forge.
Boyes, Samuel, March 6, 1743, 50 acres, next to his other land. The old forge property.
Burcan, James, Aug. 22, 1753, 150 acres, bought by Samuel Stevenson in 1819, sold by his son, John Stevenson, in 1838, now owned by Ellen Kehoe.
Erwin, Samuel, Sept. 30, 1755, 50 acres, next to Robert Boyd and William Gray.
Forsyth, Robert, Dec. 28, 1742, 50 acres, next to Widow Middleton and Samuel Scott, improved in 1779.
Gilson, Patrick, Dec. 22, 1744, 50 acres, next to Henry Hoover and Leonard Benson, improved in 1757.
Giving, John, Jan. 1, 1750, 50 acres, next to John McPherson.
Gross, Andrew, Nov. 29, 1745, 50 acres, next to Mike Grove.
Grunder, Jacob, Nov. 5, 1755, 20 acres, next to John Smith.
Johnson, George, Nov. 8, 1743, 50 acres, next to John Logan.
Johnson, Benjamin, Oct. 19, 1757, 10 acres, next to J. and S. Boyes, or Boyer.
Kinkaid, John, Dec. 14, 1750, 50 acres, next to William Forbes and Widow Rauls.
Lasko, Elizabeth, Jan. 31, 1750, 100 acres, next to Robert Steele and T. White, now owned by David Ralbridge.
McAnulty, John, Dec. 20, 1750, 100 acres, next to Widow Snodgrass, now owned by George M. Steinman.
McCall, Samuel, March 17, 1761, 50 acres, on Susquehanna.
McCullough, Samuel, Feb. 11, 1750, 100 acres, now owned by David Miller.

McLaughlin, George, Dec. 1, 1750, 30 acres.
 McLaughlin, Alexander and George, May 21, 1751, 150 acres, now owned by J. S. Harner.
 McLaughlin, Alexander, Feb. 12, 1755, 20 acres. The two McLaughlin brothers owned at one time a large tract of land comprising at present the farms of Thomas E. Ambler, John S. Harner, Isaac J. and W. H. Weitzel, and Thomas Robinson.
 Meigs, Samuel, Dec. 14, 1750, 40 acres.
 Middleton, George, April 15, 1757, on east side of Pequop Creek.
 Middleton, George, Feb. 5, 1745, 100 acres, improved in 1757.
 Ramsey, John, March 20, 1743, 100 acres, returned in Drumore Road, James, Jan. 3, 1754, 200 acres, next to his other land, now owned by Rolandus Brubaker.
 Read, James, March 10, 1743, 50 acres, over river.
 Read, James, July 1, 1755, 70 acres, in Martie.
 Read, James, Nov. 26, 1756, 50 acres, next to Joseph Read.
 Read, Joseph, Jan. 4, 1759, 50 acres, next to James Read.
 Robinson, James, May 5, 1754, 100 acres, included in his improvement, now owned by Jesse Shoencker's heirs.
 Scholtz, Frederick, March 30, 1755, 50 acres.
 Smith, Abraham, March 11, 1757, 200 acres, next to Jacob Boyer and J. Middleton.
 Snodgrass, James, Sept. 6, 1751, 20 acres, now owned by J. N. Manney.
 Snodgrass, John, Dec. 20, 1750, 100 acres, next to James Patterson's, now owned by George M. Steinman.
 Snodgrass, Janet (widow), Dec. 20, 1750, 100 acres, next to John McAnally, now owned by George M. Steinman.
 Steel, Robert, Nov. 28, 1753, 30 acres, next to his other land, sold to John Simpson in 1821. The present owners are the heirs of John Simpson.
 Stewart, James, July 17, 1742, 50 acres, including improvements by Thomas Stewart.
 Thomas, Adam, Jan. 3, 1750, 25 acres, next to his other land.
 Warty, Thomas, Feb. 28, 1750, 100 acres, now owned by Dancy & Miller.
 Wentzel, John Adam, May 24, 1748.
 Wilson, Samuel, Nov. 23, 1751, in his improvement of 1743.
 Yorty, Uriah, Dec. 21, 1750, 100 acres.

NON-ASSOCIATORS FOR MARTIE TOWNSHIP, 1757.

Thomas Whitty.	Martin Byers.
Samuel McCoulough.	Peter Miller.
William Clark.	Peter Toats.
Hugh Barr.	Henry Hebel.
Henry Stofor.	John McGinnis.
Christ Stofor.	William Turner.
Charley Lamo.	Frederick Heide.
James Reibart.	John Heble.
Arthur Roly.	Conrad Heble.
Jacob Whrtman.	Henry Blecker.
Alexander Kegy.	James Harris.
Christ Kegy.	John Smith.
Henry Kegy.	Wendley Smith.
Alexander Kegy, Jr.	Samuel Reeder.
Martin Byers, Jr.	Jacob Reas.
John Bughman.	

TAXABLES IN 1807 OF WHAT IS NOW MARTIE TOWNSHIP.

Ankrin, James, tanner.	Connolly, Henry, laborer.
Alexander, John.	Cramer, Peter.
Allen, William, collier.	Danouch, Thomas.
Ankrin, Samuel.	Benning, William, merchant.
Brue, Edward, Esq.	Dout, Roger.
Brown, James, innkeeper.	Dout, Samuel.
Brannon, Margaret.	Dout, Robert.
Black, Widow.	Debats, Hugh.
Byers, Henry, doctor.	Dunkle, George.
Byers, Jacob.	Douglas, John, wood-hauler.
Blair, John, weaver.	Elliott, Samuel.
Calby, Widow.	Eide, Henry, collier.
Campbell, Patrick.	Fraxey, Widow.
Campbell, George.	Fanner, Gregory.
Clark, Widow.	Ferguson, John, laborer.
Clark, James.	Tullerton, Alex., wood hauler.
Curtis, John, forgerman.	Galen, James.
Cherry, George, cordwainer.	Gathier, Valentine, tanner.
Crow, George, steel-maker.	German, Lawrence, cordwainer.
Cly, Henry, collier.	Goad, John.

Harris, William.	Miller, Abraham.
Heston, Henry.	Miller, Peter.
Harris, John, innkeeper.	McIntosh, Oliver, blacksmith.
Hagen, John, forgerman.	Moore, John, collier.
Hennelmeier, J. Josh, laborer.	McCall, Robert, collier.
Hart, Benjamin, tanner.	Noel, James.
Hart, John, tanner.	Nord, John, forgerman.
Herr, Emanuel.	Nelson, Stephen, laborer.
Huter, Abraham.	Oldfield, David.
Heston, John.	O'Donnell, Hugh.
Henry, Richard, mason.	O'Neil, Charles.
Irwin, William, collier.	Patterson, John.
Jones, Richard, distiller.	Penny, James, joiner.
Johnston, John, hatter.	Porter, James, joiner.
Kline, Henry.	Patten, John.
Kelly, Samuel, cordwainer.	Pagen, James.
Kirk, Lenthin, wagoner.	Penney, Hugh.
Keppler, Jacob, mason.	Paul, James.
Keppler, Frederick.	Robison, John.
Leisner, George.	Robison, Thomas.
Lamborn, Townsend.	Robison, James.
Long, Hugh.	Robison, John, Jr.
Lemon, William.	Reed, John, Esq.
Leard, John, tailor.	Rice, Peter, wagoner.
Limes, Christian.	Robison, John, weaver.
Miller, Martin.	Sargent, Jane.
McConch, Robert, tailor.	Sides, George.
McMullin, Steward.	Snodgrass, James.
Moore, Adam.	Swagert, Felix.
Mackey, Thomas.	Steer, Michael, wagoner.
McLaughlin, William.	Stodcock, Henry, collier.
McLaughlin, George.	Stodcock, William, wood-chopper.
McCandless, John.	Spencer, John.
McKee, William.	Shoff, John.
McCallough, Samuel.	Swagert, Sebastian.
McNear, Archibald.	Shank, Christian.
McCreary, John.	Stodcock, William, gunsmith.
Morris, John, forgerman.	Shelf, Jacob.
Mayley, James.	Shank, John.
Mayberry, Sylvanus.	Wallace, John, tailor.
Moore, William, collier.	Wentz, Joseph, miller.
McTarty, John, blacksmith.	Williams, Robert, hatter.
	Young, Peter, distiller.

Women

David Smith, merchant.	Samuel Snodgrass.
Isaac Smith, merchant.	Thomas Clark.
James Pendry, sickle-maker.	Philip Gardner.
Robert Francis.	Robert Douglas, collier.
Joseph Reid.	Owen Connolly, collier.
Thomas Shindleton.	Patrick Connolly, collier.
Edward Pennel.	John Connolly, wood-chopper.
Samuel Stevens.	Anthony, Kemes, cordwainer.
Thomas Black, tanner.	Joseph McGinnis.
James Black.	David Irwin.
John Ryley.	Samuel McConnell.
Peter Poley.	George Wattle, cordwainer.
John Cramer, collier.	William Donb.
Joseph Penny.	Hugh Black.
John Dunkle.	John Long.
Powley Dunkle.	Samuel Snodgrass.

Justices of the Peace.—Since the adoption of the State Constitution, authorizing townships to elect their own justices of the peace, the following-named persons have been elected in Martie township:

Ryland McAlister, April 14, 1840.	Thomas Wentz, April, 1861.
John Good, April 14, 1840.	Joseph Engles, April, 1865.
James Black, April 15, 1840.	Elias Aument, April, 1869.
R. B. McAlister, April 15, 1845.	Joseph Engles, April, 1870.
Henry Rush, April 9, 1850.	Jacob Reese, April, 1874.
F. Henry Andrews, April 11, 1854.	Abraham Good, April, 1876.
John Rawlins, April 11, 1854.	Joseph Engles, April, 1877.
John McTune, April 12, 1859.	Hugh Armstrong, April, 1879.
Henry Andrews, April 12, 1859.	Joseph Engles, April, 1882.
Jacob L. Lehman, April 12, 1864.	

Martic township contains four villages of considerable size.

Martieville is situated in the northern part of the township, about nine miles south of the city of Lancaster. It contains about two hundred inhabitants, one Methodist Church, two stores, one of which is the post-office, one good hotel, and one public school. The village is pleasantly located in the midst of a limestone region, noted for the productive quality of its farms. This village was commenced early in the history of the township, being started upon the road leading from Conestoga Centre to the present village of Martieville, and was originally called "Frogtown," the western part still retaining that name. The population is principally of the Dutch element, and retains to a great degree the customs of its ancestry.

Rawlinsville is situated in the eastern part of the township, on the road leading from Lancaster to McCall's Ferry, about thirteen miles from the former and five miles from the latter place. It contains about one hundred inhabitants, two stores, two hotels, one Methodist Church, and one public school. We have been unable to obtain any authentic data as to when the village was settled, but it was probably made the site of a village very early in the history of the township. It is situated in the midst of a fine farming region, the people being noted for their thrift, devotion to the cause of education, and general intelligence.

Bethesda is situated in the southwestern part of the township, about one mile north of the famous ferry on the Susquehanna River, known as McCall's Ferry. It contains about one hundred inhabitants, two stores, one Methodist Church, one resident physician, and one public school, and a post-office.

Mount Nebo is situated near the centre of Martie township, about fourteen miles south from Lancaster, and about two and two-thirds miles east from the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad. It contains two general stores, two churches, one Methodist and one Presbyterian, cabinet-shop and furniture warehouses, and one public school. It contains no hotel, and it is a remarkable fact in the history of this village that it never did contain a hotel.

It is situated in the midst of a region noted for the grandeur and beauty of its landscape scenery. From Armstrong's Hill, a little to the east of the village, may be seen one of the grandest landscape scenes to be found anywhere within the limits of the county. Looking to the north from this point of observation, you behold an extended view of hill and dale, dotted with smiling fields, sleeping groves, isolated farm-houses, and an ever-varying panorama of beauty, until the view is lost because the eye does not possess the power to pierce the distance beyond. On the northwest the observer has a magnificent view of the Susquehanna River, bordered with wooded slopes, and, taken as a whole, this view, especially in the summer season of the year, is really enchanting. Mount

Nebo is remarkable also as being the seat of the oldest Methodist Church in Martie township. The inhabitants are noted for their hospitality to strangers, devotion to the cause of religion, general intelligence, and zeal in the cause of common school education. As an evidence of the truth of this latter statement we may mention the fact that the school district of which Mount Nebo forms a part has within the last three years sent out five common school teachers, all of whom were trained to the profession at the public school in this place.

Closely identified with the history of Mount Nebo is the Hagen family. For the last sixty-five years the name has been prominent in every enterprise, and they are numbered among the most valuable citizens of the village. Joshua Hagen (recently deceased), the eldest son of John Hagen, was a man of note, holding a number of positions of honor and trust. Though never married he was a householder all his life, and was noted for his hospitality and enterprising spirit. Davis Hagen, who learned the trade of axe-making with his brother Joshua, spent the greater portion of his life in this village working at his trade, which he taught to his five boys, viz.: Henry Bascom, John, Albert, Davis, and William. Of these five sons John is at present working at blacksmithing in Rawlinsville, William is carrying on axe-making in Mount Nebo, and Albert is engaged at his trade (blacksmithing) in this village, and at present is a member of the board of prison inspectors of Lancaster County.

Schools.—The common school law of Pennsylvania was passed in 1834, and adopted by Martie township in 1836. From that time until the present there has been a steady and gradual improvement in her school system. At the date of the acceptance of the common school law by Martie she had 616 taxable inhabitants, including Providence township. In 1837 she had 9 school-figures, 9 teachers, 484 pupils, and the tax levy for school purposes amounted to \$800; State appropriation, \$1162.81; total receipts, \$1665.58; expenditures, \$1617.41; expended on building, \$525. Tax collector Joshua Hagen collected the first school tax levied in the township. The most notable improvement in the history of the common schools of this township was made between the years 1861 and 1883. In 1861 the aggregate amount of taxation for school purposes was \$1900; term of school, five months; number of school-houses, 7; amounts paid to teachers, ranging from \$18 to \$25. From that time until 1880 there appeared to be a standstill in the history of this township, when at that period a new impetus was given to the cause of education. In the above-named year the taxation aggregated \$2800, the term of school six months, and the salary ranging from \$30 to \$37. At present, though there has not been much increase in taxation, Martie now boasts 10 schools, a term of six months, and a salary ranging from \$34 to \$50.

Church History.—The church history of Martie township commences with the Muddy Run Presbyterian Church. The land upon which the church stands was taken up or patented in 1742 by David Jones, John Marshall, and William Andrews, and a log house built the same year. There are no records to show who was the first pastor, as some years after its erection nearly all the settlers left, on account of a difficulty with the Indians, and removed to South Carolina. The second house, also log, was built in or about the year 1760. In the year 1820 a man by the name of Gregory Farmer, an eccentric character, living upon the banks of the Tucquan Creek, near the farm now owned by Henry Galen, conceived the idea of erecting a stone church in place of the "Old Log House," then in a very dilapidated condition, and although building-stone was very plenty in the vicinity and nearly valueless, he would accept nothing as a gratuity, but paid for everything entering into its construction with his own means. A man by the name of Annans was pastor of the congregation, and to show the relation existing between pastor and people at that time the following anecdote may be related: A member of the church, David Stewart by name, was leader of the choir. In endeavoring to sing the psalm read by the minister he missed the tune. After several ineffectual attempts to right himself, the preacher's patience became exhausted, and he peremptorily ordered him to close the "beyuk," saying, "You shan't abuse the word of God so." This command ended the psalm-singing for that day. The fourth and present house was built in 1853. This house was also built of stone, but still at this late day it is known as the "Old Log Church." Mr. Annans was succeeded in 1826 by Rev. William Easton as pastor, who preached there regularly until the year 1877, a period of fifty-one years, during which time he had seen laid to rest in the quiet graveyard adjoining the church almost the entire congregation that was present to listen to his first sermon. The present pastor is David Anderson, who preaches here the second and fourth Sabbaths in each month.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Mount Nebo.—The second church in point of age is the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mount Nebo. Methodism, in its struggle for a foothold in this township, had many difficulties to encounter. The strong leaning to the doctrine of the Mennonites by the inhabitants of the northern part of the township, the religious fervor of the Scotch-Irish Covenanters in the southern section, made this section of the county a barren field for a time for the inculcation of the doctrines of Wesley. In 1817, however, we find that Jacob Harnish, of Conestoga township, leased a lot to James Neal, Valentine Gardner, John Read, and William McCreary, for a term of ninety-nine years, the yearly rent, being one pepper-corn, to be paid upon the ground if desired, upon which was erected a house to

be used for church and school purposes. In the year 1818 Methodist meetings were held at the house of David Sockett, at which a man by the name of King preached. Sockett lived upon the property now owned by David Miller, near Muddy Run. After this occasional meetings were held in the public school-house and in private dwellings until 1834, when the zeal and influence of Isaac Greist and others caused a Methodist Church to be erected in the village of Mount Nebo, it being the first Methodist Church in this part of the county. The ground upon which this church was erected was deeded, the deed bearing date Aug. 2, 1834, by Jacob Harnish and wife, to Isaac Greist, John Miles, Isaac Wentz, John Owens, and Robert Bruce, who constituted the first board of trustees. In this connection Isaac Greist should receive more than a passing notice. The cause of Methodism never had a warmer friend or a stronger advocate. He gave liberally of his means whenever called upon. He had for some years before his death contemplated leaving his property to the church at Mount Nebo, but he died before his wife, namely, March 18, 1876. His wife, however, who died Nov. 1, 1879, carried out the wishes of her husband, and bestowed the bulk of her possessions to the trustees at Mount Nebo for the purpose of erecting a new house, the corner-stone of which was laid Aug. 17, 1882, and the house dedicated to the service of God Aug. 12, 1883. Revs. J. S. J. McConnell and George Cummins preached the dedicatory sermons, assisted by Rev. J. C. Wood, of Marietta, and others.

The present structure is built of brick and furnished in a substantial manner. The church is fifty-five feet long by thirty-four feet wide. Samuel Jones, of Rawlinsville, Martie township, was contractor. The names of the building committee were as follows: John A. Alexander, Rev. B. K. Hambleton, James Clark.

The following-named gentlemen constitute the present board of trustees: John Crawford, president; James Clark, secretary; J. A. Alexander, treasurer; F. Young, B. K. Hambleton, Rolandus Brubaker, William Armstrong, I. N. Massey, Samuel Alexander. Present membership, forty-four.

Bethesda Methodist Episcopal Church.—The deed of the land upon which this church is erected was obtained from John Creamer and wife. The deed was made to the following-named persons, who constituted the first board of trustees: William Mayberry, Henry Hart, John Wentz, Isaac S. Wentz, Lewis Wilkinson, Daniel Swift, and Harrison Potts. It is built of stone, and was built by subscription in 1843. James Hahn, the first preacher in charge at this place, who was a carpenter by trade, was the builder. William McLaughlin did the carpenter work until the church was under roof. It was finished by Christian Creamer and Lewis Wilkinson. The present board of trustees consists of the following persons: Thomas Wentz, Jesse Harner, J. O. Dunkle, William McLaughlin, L. R. McClune, John H. Car-

ter, Hugh Armstrong, William H. Wentz, James Ecklan. Present membership, ninety.

Rawlinsville Methodist Episcopal Church.—

This is a frame structure, erected in 1875. The land was obtained from B. F. Miller, and deeded by him to the following-named gentlemen, who constituted the first board of trustees: John Monteith, Elias Aument, John Hart, Jacob Hart, H. L. Thompson, Abraham Creamer, Samuel Drumm, Lewis Volrath, Washington Drumm. Contractor and builder, Samuel Jones, of Rawlinsville. The present number of communicants is thirty-two. The Methodist Circuit, of which Martie forms a part, was formerly called the Fulton Circuit. It was subsequently divided, the western part taking the name of the Mount Nebo Circuit. From its division to the present time (1883) the following-named persons officiated in the churches in a ministerial capacity: Joseph Magee, — Mauger, H. H. Bodine, N. W. Bennum, G. L. Schaeffer, Joseph Gregg, Samuel Harwell, W. W. McMichael, Frederick Ilman, F. M. Collins, Thomas Montgomery, and Robert C. Wood.

Martieville Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first Methodist congregation in the northern part of the township was organized at Martieville in 1836. The congregation held their meetings in private houses, and occasionally in the public school-house until the year 1863, when they held meetings at a place known as Huber's Hall. The meetings were held in this place from 1863 to 1874, when the first Methodist Church was erected in Martieville. The land upon which the church is erected was purchased from Eli Eshleman, and was deeded to Henry Brooks, Samuel Bookman, Matthias Myers, Henry Charles, Abraham Charles, and John D. Sensenig, the first board of trustees. The church is built of stone, and was completed and dedicated to the worship of God in 1874. The members of the present board of trustees are Henry Brooks, David S. McElhaney, Gabriel Spence, David Fehl, and James Creamer. The persons who officiated at this church in a ministerial capacity, from its erection, in 1874, till the present time (1883) are Rev. John Herr, Rev. Frederick Brady, Rev. John W. Harkins, and Rev. J. A. Amthier, the present incumbent. The communicants number at the present time forty-two. This church is in the Safe Harbor Circuit.

Mount Nebo Presbyterian Church.—This place of worship is chartered under the name of the Presbyterian Congregation of Mount Nebo. It is located at what is commonly known as Clark's graveyard, an old burial ground of the forefathers of the present generation. When the first interment took place we have no means of knowing. The oldest tombstone in the yard bears this inscription, "William Neil, Feb 8,

1814," although, as is well known, it was used as a burial ground long before that time. The charter was granted April 23, 1854 (D. W. Patterson, attorney), to John Bear, York County, Maris Hoopes, John J. Porter, Thomas Stewart, and George Campbell, who composed the first board of trustees. This board held their first meeting May 15, 1854. The church was dedicated in October, 1855. Rev. Alfred Nevin preached the dedicatory sermon, assisted by Rev. Lindley C. Rutter. The church was supplied with preaching by Rev. L. C. Rutter, of Chestnut Level; Rev. Mr. Farquhar, of Chanceford, York Co.; by Rev. Mr. Gamble (Farquhar's successor), and occasionally by others until the installation of the first pastor, Rev. Ezra S. Heany, who was installed in June, 1879. The present board of trustees are George Campbell (president), Joseph Clark (secretary and treasurer), Joseph Armstrong, A. L. Pegan, Lewis Jenkins, and Isaac Walton.

Graveyards.—The oldest graveyard in this township is the one attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Martieville. The date of the first interment is not definitely known, but it antedates the French and Indian war. It was used as a burying-ground by the miners who worked the mines now known as the Pequea Silver Mines, in Pequea township.

The next in point of age is the one attached to the Muddy Run Presbyterian Church, better known as the "Old Log Church." The first interment, according to the inscription upon the tombstone, is that of William Duncan, whose interment bears date 1744. This is followed by Sarah Rannels interment, bearing date 1750; William Leaman, interred in 1760; and Hugh Gray, in 1760.

The old graveyard at the Mount Nebo Presbyterian Church, known as Clark's graveyard, has also been used for a long time as a place of interment, but as the date of the first burial at this place has faded from the recollection of the oldest inhabitants, we have no other data by which we might be able to fix the exact time at which this spot was used as a place of burial for the dead.

There is also a graveyard adjoining the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mount Nebo, which was occupied as such as early as the building of the first Methodist Church at that place.

Kosciusko Lodge, No 374, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was instituted Sept. 29, 1849, and was at that time located in the village of Mount Nebo. The first officers consisted of the following: N. G., Mifflin Elliott; V. G., John Hess; Sec., George Campbell; Assist. Sec., George McCombs; Treas., Samuel Harnish. The lodge continued to meet in the hall at Mount Nebo until 1853, when, to secure more commodious quarters, the hall of the Sons of Temperance at Rawlinsville was purchased, and the lodge removed there.

¹ William Neil was at this time constable of Martie township, and in attempting to arrest Hugh McFalls, met his death in the following manner. McFalls warned him to stay away or he would shoot him.

Neil endeavored to arrest him before he could load his gun, and as McFalls had not time to put a load of shot in his gun, he turned quickly and shot him with the manual.

Since its removal to Rawlinsville the lodge has enjoyed a degree of prosperity seldom equaled by lodges outside the cities. At present the lodge owns its own hall, and has between four thousand and five thousand dollars at interest. This lodge is centrally located, in a good neighborhood, and must continue to prosper in the future as it has done in the past. Below we give the names of those who have filled the chair of Noble Grand from September, 1849, to October, 1883:

Millin Elliot, John Hess, Samuel Harnish, J. Proudfoot, Thomas Stewart, Benjamin Gontner, William Crawford, F. Shoffstall, L. D. Taylor, Hugh O'Neal, John Alexander, John Monteith, Thomas Lebezus, J. C. Otto, Frederick Hill, D. M. Dunkle, William Ramsay, T. R. Johnson, H. Harmon, F. Brenneman, William N. Gibson, John Conrod, C. T. Soulsby, John McFalls, W. B. Langert, Elias Aument, D. M. Moore, C. A. Derrick, John Galen, S. C. Stevenson, J. B. Laird, David Smith, Henry Shoffstall, Albert Hagen, Hugh Armstrong, B. F. Armstrong, J. B. Dunkle, Brice Clark, Henry Brenberger, Amos Groff, F. S. Hess, George A. Dunkle, William Heaps, Ambrose Singleton, James S. Ewing, Alfred Stewart, William K. McFalls, John H. Carter, C. H. Armstrong, David Ernhart, T. J. Armstrong, B. F. Jones, Samuel Hart, J. R. Shank. The following-named members have served as secretary for the terms set opposite their names: George S. Campbell, one term; W. H. Conway, one term; William A. Crawford, four terms; Franklin Young, one term; Samuel Allison, one term; John Alexander, one term; J. W. Deaver, one term; Millin Elliot, seven terms; George Tangert, four terms; L. D. Taylor, one term; D. M. Dunkle, one term; William N. Gibson, one term; F. Brenneman, one term; John Conrod, four terms; Thomas Lebezus, sixteen terms; John Galen, six terms; S. C. Stevenson, seventeen terms.

Treasurers for the same time have been as follows: Samuel Harnish, two terms; John Monteith, thirty-one terms; Richard Donaldson, two terms; Amos Groff, four terms; Millin Elliot, one term; Hugh O'Neal, eleven terms; Thomas Lebezus, six terms; Frank Brenneman, four terms; Jacob Reese, six terms. Present membership of this lodge, one hundred and forty-three.

Pliny Lodge, No. 423, Knights of Pythias.—This lodge was organized March 11, 1874. It meets at Rawlinsville in the Odd-Fellows' Hall on Wednesday evening of each week. It was organized with thirty-six charter members. The lodge is at present in a very prosperous condition, numbering eighty members. The following persons have filled the chair of Chancellor-Commander from its organization, in 1874, to the present date (1883): Samuel Jones, S. C. Stevenson, S. A. Wright, D. M. Moore, B. F. Armstrong, J. F. Yost, M.D., L. R. McClune, William H. Wentz, Amos McFalls, Daniel Creamer, George

W. Shade, John Duffy, F. P. Duffy, H. C. Cloud, B. E. Huber, C. H. Armstrong, Daniel Armstrong, Bayard Reinhart, John Drumm.

Martie Forge.—The oldest industry in Martie township is the iron industry, which commenced in the township at Martie Forge, prior to the Revolutionary war. The records of the first establishment of this place of business are lost, and hence we have no means of arriving at the exact date of the starting of this place. In looking over the records, as far as they have been accessible to us, we find that on March 17, 1737, a warrant was issued to Abram Smith, James Smith, and Thomas Smith. This is probably the first recorded sale of any portion of the property now known as Martie Forge. For the purpose of showing through what changes this property has passed we subjoin the following brief of title:

Sept. 6, 1769. James Webb, Esq., sold furnace and forge and 3404 acres of land in Martie township to Ferguson & McIlvaine, as the property of Thomas Smith & Co.

September 12th. Ferguson & McIlvaine sold furnace and forge to Adam Hoopes.

June 2, 1770. Adam Hoopes and wife conveyed furnace and forge to John Malcolm, George Monroe, Samuel Patterson, and John McCalmont, to each one-fourth.

May 25, 1771. John McCalmont and others sold the one-eighth part of Martie and 1275 acres of land to Joseph Musgrove.

June 22, 1772. John Malcolm and others sold the one-fourth part of Martie Forge to John Fox and Daniel Longstreth in trust for William Juto, Robert Morris, James Haldane, William Hazelwood, Nicholas Bernard, Stacy Nephum, Peter Sutter, James Fulton, Alexander Gresham, John Kidd, Peter Young, Anthony Yeldale, James Berwick, James Longhead, John Clark, Zachariah Neiman, Robert Graves, and the said John Fox and Daniel Longstreth, William Hazelwood, Peter Sutter, and Alexander Gresham each to have one thirty-fifth part, the rest to have two thirty-fifths parts each.

Feb. 18, 1774. John Malcolm and others sold one-fourth part of Martie Forge to William Montgomery and Matthias Wilkins, to each a moiety of the fourth part. John Malcolm and others sold one-eighth part of Martie Forge to Michael Hilligas.

Feb. 23, 1775. John Malcolm and others sold one-eighth part of Martie Forge to Michael Welsh.

Sept. 28, 1777. Matthias Wilkins sold a moiety of one-fourth part of Martie Forge to William Montgomery, who then sold one-fourth part of the forge and land.

December 8th. William Montgomery sold one-fourth part of the forge and land to Michael Hilligas.

Sept. 5, 1778. Joseph Montgomery and wife sold his one-fourth part of Martie Forge to Michael Hilligas.

To the preceding conveyance to Michael Hilligas

the one undivided fourth part of Martie, equal to six twenty-fourths, purchased from William Montgomery, the one-eighth part, equal to three twenty-fourths, purchased from Joseph Musgrove, and the one fourth part, equal to six twenty-fourths, purchased from James Fulton and others, amounting in the whole to fifteen twenty-fourths parts, were purchased by the said Michael Hilligas, in partnership with Matthias Slough and George Ege, though the deed was in the name of M. Hilligas alone, there are only conveyances for twenty-one thirty-fifth parts of the fourth purchased from James Fulton and others, the remaining fourteen thirty-fifth parts being unclaimed or released.

June 26, 1783. George Ege released his interest, amounting to five twenty-fourths parts, to Matthias Slough, who then held ten twenty-fourths parts.

Sept. 27, 1792. Michael Hilligas conveyed to Richard Footman and others, surviving assignees of Matthias Slough, then a bankrupt, the interest which Matthias Slough owned in the works, the title to which was in his own name, as well as Mr. Ege's share, which had previously been sold by him to Slough, amounting in the whole to fifteen twenty-fourths parts of the forge, etc.

March 11, 1793. Richard Footman and others, surviving assignees of Matthias Slough, sold his share in the estate (viz., ten twenty-fourths parts thereof) to George Ege.

March 13. Michael Hilligas sold to Robert Coleman and George Ege the one-eighth part, equal to three twenty-fourths, purchased from John Malcolm and others, and his one-third part of fifteen twenty-fourths, equal to five twenty-fourths, which he held in partnership with Matthias Slough and George Ege, the whole amounting to eight twenty-fourths.

Sept. 30, 1793. John Miller, sheriff, sold the one-eighth part of Martie Forge and land to Robert Coleman and George Ege, late the property of John Welsh.

July 8, 1803. George Ege sold to Robert Coleman his one-half of all the Martie lands purchased and held by Robert Coleman and George Ege in company, or granted and conveyed to them in fee as tenants in common; purchase-money two thousand five hundred pounds.

Same day. George Ege sold to Robert Coleman all the share and interest in the Martie property which formerly belonged to Matthias Slough, and which he purchased from the assignees; consideration money four hundred pounds.

Jan. 30, 1804. Robert Coleman, his one undivided half part of forge and lands to Edward Brien, for six thousand five hundred pounds.

1825 or 1826. James Coleman inherited Martie Forge from his father's estate, and in 1831 he erected a steel furnace. This property at that time consisted of six thousand four hundred and seventy-four acres, valued at \$72,160.

1855. Heirs of James Coleman sold the forge to George Steele.

1858. Assignees of George Steele sold the forge to Robert Potts.

1862. Sheriff of Lancaster County sold Martie Forge to the firm of Davis & Potts, the present owners (1883).

Robert S. Potts, the present manager of the Martie Works, is a relative of Isaac Potts, who is mentioned in Weems' "Biography of Washington" as being a man of note during the struggle of the colonies for independence.

What was known as Martie Furnace was not within the present limits of Martie township, but was situated in what is now Providence township, near the present site of Breneman's mill. The forge, down to and during the time of Edward Brien, was run mainly by slave labor. The burial-ground of these slaves may still be seen in this township, in a piece of wood on the left-hand side of the public road leading from Martieville to Mount Nebo.

Distilleries.—The next oldest industry of the township were the distilleries. The first distillery was on the road leading from Bethesda to Snavely's mill, on Muddy Run. The date of its establishment, owing to the lack of records, cannot be ascertained. A second distillery was operated in the neighborhood of Martie Forge. A third stood upon the property now occupied by David Fehl, near Martieville. A fourth was in existence upon the property now owned by John G. Good. Of three of these, namely, the one upon Fehl's property, the one at Martie Forge, and the one upon Good's property, no authentic date of their erection and discontinuance can be given, in consequence of the paucity of the records relating thereto. A fifth distillery was operated upon a piece of land now owned (1883) by the Goods, and known as Good's mill. It was built by a man named Shank, and was called Shank's distillery. This last-named distillery was built in 1793, discontinued as a distillery in 1830, and converted into a flour and feed-mill, which is carried on at the present date (1883).

The Hagen Axe-Factory.—A third industry for which this township is noted, and which is peculiarly a child of the township, was the manufacture of the celebrated "Hagen Axe." The exact date at which the manufacture of this instrument was commenced is not definitely known. John Hagen, the grandfather of the present Hagen family in this section, was the first person of the name who manufactured these axes in this township. He died before his oldest son, Joshua, was of age. This son learned the trade and taught it to his two brothers, Davis and Elijah. Elijah Hagen discontinued the trade, but Davis continued to work at the business until within a short time of his death. He taught the art to his five sons, Bascom, John, Albert, Davis, and William. These descendants of the pioneers of this business continue

the manufacture of the Hagen axe in the neighborhood of Mount Nebo at the present day.

Brick-Yards.—A fourth industry carried on in this township in the neighborhood of Marticville is the manufacture of brick. This business is carried on upon the spot where the first brick-yard was opened. The first brick made here was made by Isaac Heiney in 1813, but the first brick-yard was opened by D. S. McElhaney in 1847, and continued by him up to the present day. The clay from which these brick are made is a lacustrine formation covering an area of about ten acres, and the brick made from it are in demand all over the county.

Furniture Manufactory.—A fifth industry is the manufacture of furniture, carried on at Mount Nebo by S. C. Stevenson. At this place are manufactured all kinds of bedroom and kitchen furniture. The proprietor of the furniture warerooms is also engaged in the business of undertaker, and in a period of fifteen years has committed to the earth more than five hundred persons.

Other Trades.—The following-named persons carry on the trades of blacksmith and wheelwright: Marticville, James Creamer, blacksmith; Albert Guiles, wheelwright. Rawlinsville, wheelwright, Henry Heiney; blacksmith, John Hagen. Bethesda, blacksmith, John W. Sweigart. Drytown, blacksmith, John Miles. Mount Nebo, Albert Hagen, wheelwright; John Brown, blacksmith.

Mills.—Martie township has three mills, situated as follows: One near Marticville, called Good's mill; Snaveley's mill, on Muddy Run, and Wentz's mill, also on Muddy Run, not far from the village of Bethesda.

Hotels.—The first hotel within the limits of Martie township was called the Cob Hotel, and stood upon the road leading from Mount Nebo to Rawlinsville, about one mile from the latter place. The ruins of this hotel may still be seen upon the farm of John Seigfreid, near Rawlinsville, and the hill near the site upon which the hotel stood still retains the name of Cob Hill. Though the memory of this, the first hotel, still lingers, the recollection of the date of its building has faded from the memory of man. Another famous hostelry was one in the village of Rawlinsville, known as Oldfield's Hotel, from the circumstance of a man named Oldfield having been the proprietor for a number of years. The house in which this famous place of entertainment was kept was erected about the beginning of the present century. It still stands in the village of Rawlinsville, and is now used as a horse-stable. It was the first, and for a number of years the only building in the village. We append the following list of hotel licenses granted in Martie township for the years named:

The tavern licenses granted in Martie in 1804 were as follows: Sebastian Sweigart, "Seven Stars," on the road from Lancaster to Martie Forge; James Brown, "Mermaid," on the road from Lancaster to McCall's Ferry.

In 1805: John McCanless, "Spread Eagle," on the road from Lancaster to McCall's Ferry; Sebastian Sweigart, "Seven Stars," on the road from Columbia to Frogtown; James Brown, "Mermaid," on the road from Lancaster to McCall's Ferry.

In 1806: John McCanless, "Spread Eagle," on the road from Lancaster to McCall's Ferry; Henry Herr; Thomas Robinson; Sebastian Sweigart, "Seven Stars," on the road from Lancaster to Martie Forge.

In 1809: John Sheup, on the road from Lancaster to McCall's Ferry; Mary Sweigart, "Seven Stars," on the road from Shenk's Mill to Newport; James Brown, "Mermaid," on the road from McCall's Ferry to Christiana.

A hotel was opened about the year 1780 upon a property now occupied by Daniel Carrol, about one mile east of McCall's Ferry. It was opened by William Patterson, and sold by him to William Neal in 1810, who discontinued the hotel. A hotel was erected at McCall's Ferry, on the Susquehanna River, and continues at the present day. The present list of hotels is as follows: F. B. Groit, "Cross-Keys," Marticville; Crispin Taylor, "Exchange Hotel," Rawlinsville; Amos McFalls, "Rawlinsville Hotel," Rawlinsville; Christian Uffelman, "Hotel de Uffelman," McCall's Ferry; "Fairview," better known as the "Slab."

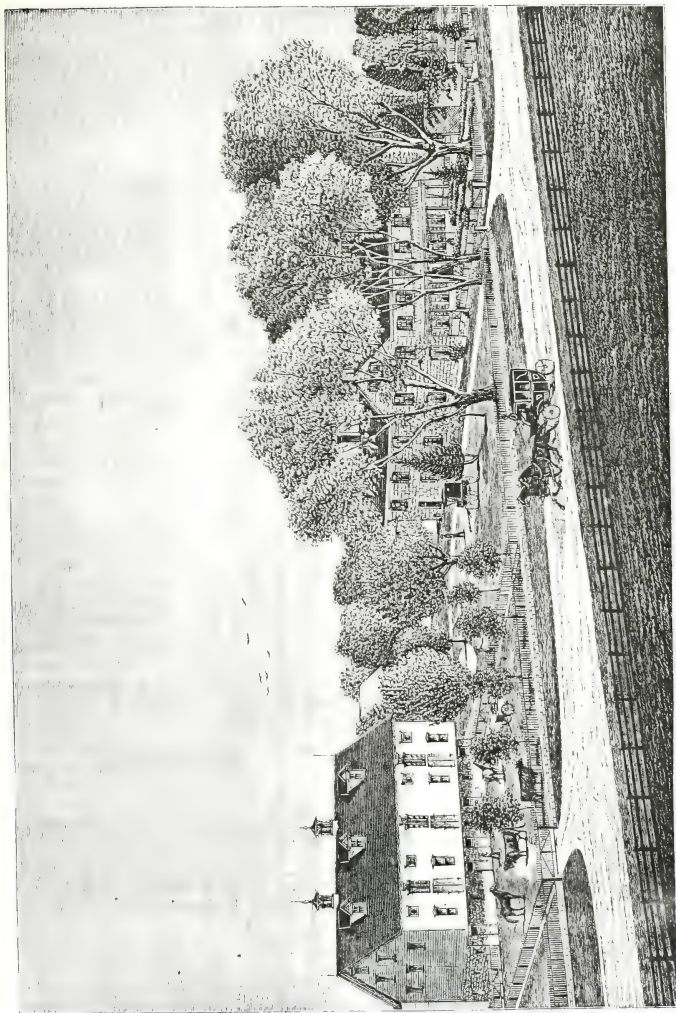
CHAPTER LXVII.

MANHEIM TOWNSHIP.

Organization and Description.—Manheim was one of the original townships of the county, and as such its boundaries were agreed upon at "a meeting of magistrates and citizens" held June 9, 1729, and confirmed by the Court of Quarter Sessions on the second Tuesday of August in the same year. The boundaries were described as follows: "Beginning by Peter's road, at a corner of Donegal and Warwick townships, near the head of Little Conestoga Creek; thence down the said road by Warwick township to Conestoga Creek; thence down the said creek to the Old Doctor's (Hans Henry Noll's) Ford; thence westerly by Lancaster township on a direct line to Little Conestoga, at the upper side of Peter Bomgarner's land; thence up the said creek to the place of beginning."

These boundaries have not been very materially changed, but the extension of the limit of Lancaster City slightly reduced the territory of Manheim, making its southern line irregular.

Because of its proximity to Lancaster City, as well as for other reasons, this township is thickly settled, and its lands are very valuable. They have great worth, however, independently of this circumstance, being very fertile and comparatively level, so that they can be farmed to excellent advantage. There



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE PAYNIX DEEVOY.
MADISON TOWNSHIP, LANCASTER CO., PA.

are few, if any, better agricultural properties to be found in the county than some of those which are to be seen in Manheim, and there are probably none which are more thoroughly or systematically worked. That this is a particularly rich spot in the garden county of the State would be evident even to the most casual observer from the number of stately dwellings which dot the landscape. Evidences of wealth appear on every hand and in great profusion.

The people of Manheim being so near the city can easily visit it, and they do so frequently. To this reason is doubtless attributable the fact that the township contains very few and small churches, with the exception of those which belong to the Mennonites and Dunkers.

The township, as the description of its boundaries already given would indicate, lies between the Big and Little Conestogas; the former separates it from Upper Leacock and East Lampeter, and the latter from East Hempfield. It is bounded upon the south by the township and city of Lancaster, and its northern neighbors are Warwick and Penn.

Settlement.—In the session of the General Assembly of the province of Pennsylvania beginning on the 14th day of October, 1738, and twelfth year of the reign of George II., an act was passed naturalizing a large number of the inhabitants of Lancaster County. In it are a number of names which are identified as those of Manheim township settlers, among them Hans Adam Shreiner. The act was printed in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin, and upon the copy seen by the writer, in the possession of Squire Henry Shreiner, one Christian Gressold has written a receipt for £22s. received from Hans Adam Shreiner, doubtless in payment for the service of the former in delivering to him the formal and official notice that he was among the persons naturalized.

Shreiner, who was from Germany, came to the township in 1729, and located on the farm now owned by Henry B. Shreiner and John Grosh. He also had land north of Neffsville, now owned by Christian Brubaker, David Stoner, and others. The farm first mentioned, or at least two hundred and eighty acres of it, was inherited by his son Philip, who had two sons, Martin and Michael, the former of whom removed to Lancaster City, where he became quite prominent. The latter remained in Manheim, and was the father of Squire Henry Shreiner, hitherto spoken of, one of the best known residents of the township, and for a period of forty-three years a justice of the peace.

Among the settlers who had come into the township before 1739 was Martin Weybrecht. There was granted to him December 11th of that year two hundred and seventy-five acres of land on Conestoga Creek, where he lived until his death, in 1787. He was a blacksmith by trade, and collector of the township in 1781. He was twice married, his first wife, Margaret, dying in 1741. His second wife, Elizabeth,

and seven children survived him. The only son was Martin, who, on the 8th of October, 1788, sold the farm to Abraham Hiestand, a brother-in-law. He had married Elizabeth, a daughter of Martin Weybrecht, who at this time was deceased, and after her death Mary Weybrecht, who was at the time of the purchase his wife. The other daughters were Barbara (Mrs. Andrew Kehlar), Margaret (Mrs. Andrew Foltz), Christina (Mrs. John Kremer), and Catharine (Mrs. Jacob Conrad). Descendants of some of these families are now living in the township.

Benjamin Webb, prior to 1739, had settled west of Martin Weybrecht's land (now Henry Landis'). He remained but a few years, and in 1756 was not in the township.

Caspar Nettsly, a settler at the same time, located on land adjoining that of Hans Adam Shreiner, John Long, and Benjamin Webb. It is probable that this family came to be known as Nis-leys. The land that Caspar Nettsly owned is now in the possession of Wallace Hauch.

Frederick Eiselberger came into the township about the same time as Martin Weybrecht, and settled on one hundred and forty acres of land, for which he received a patent Nov. 13, 1745. He remained here only until 1753, when he sold to Adam Simon Kuhn and William Bausman, of Lancaster, who in turn sold later to Abraham Stoner, who owned the property and lived upon it in 1756. David Stoner also owned one hundred acres in the same region in 1779. David, Isaac, and John Stoner, descendants of his, were living in the neighborhood in 1828. John died in that year, and one hundred and twelve acres owned by him passed into the possession of Samuel Hunsecker, a miller. On this property is the mill now owned by Isaac Hostetter. It was known many years as the Stauffer mill. Hunsecker had long been a resident of the township. He left three sons, Jacob, Peter, and Christian, the last named of whom, born here in 1814, succeeded to the ownership of the mill, and became a prominent man, not only in the township but the county. He served in the Legislature in the years 1850, '51, '52, '54, '56, and '71.

In 1756 there were living in the township Christopher, Jacob, Stephen, Samuel, and Martin Myer, or Myer. They lived at what was later known as Oregon. Samuel and Jacob Myer were smiths, and owned about one hundred acres of land each. Martin and Jacob were farmers, and owned respectively two hundred and two hundred and fifty acres. Martin had at this time a grist- and saw-mill, and in 1786 owned two mills. The history of the village of Oregon (given elsewhere) is connected from the first with that of this family.

At the same time that the Myers are mentioned as living here (1756) Samuel and Isaac Bare (or Bear) were located near them. In 1779, Samuel Bare owned but one acre, upon which he erected a mill,

and he subsequently built a tavern in the village (see history of Oregon). Jacob Bare was a farmer, and owned one hundred and fifty acres of land.

The family of Brubaker were originally settlers in other parts of the county in 1709-10, and considerably later, some of them came into this township. In 1756 there were among them Joseph, Henry, John, Sr., John, Jr., Christopher, and Jacob, all of whom had taken up lands. Henry in 1779 had a distillery on his farm. Many persons bearing the name of Brubaker now live in the township, and many others who are descendants of the family but bear other names.

Christian Binkley was one of the early settlers, his land having been granted by the proprietors. He was here as early as 1740, and at that time one of the wealthiest men in the township. In 1779 he had in addition to his land a grist- and saw-mill. In 1789 he built the famous Binkley's bridge, the first stone bridge in the county, of which a more extended account is elsewhere given. His descendants are now few and widely scattered.

Peter Bachman was among the early settlers, and one of the largest resident landowners in the township. He had one tract of land of three hundred acres, which was granted to him by the Penns, and which was assessed at three thousand five hundred and twenty-six pounds. He died before 1786, and his widow, Mary Bachman, held the property at that time. Descendants of the family are still in the county.

John Bossler, one of the early settlers, whose descendants still reside in the township, was here as early as 1740, and in 1756 was in possession of one hundred and fifty acres of land which was granted him by the Penns.

Benjamin Landis is the oldest descendant of one of the settlers of the same name, who purchased from the proprietors in 1750 a tract of land containing over one thousand acres with the usual allowances for roads. It lay on what is now known as the Reading road, and at Landis Valley. In 1756 he had disposed of two hundred and fifty acres to his son Henry, and by 1786 he had disposed of other lands to his son Benjamin. He had another son, John. The descendants of the three have been very numerous. Benjamin, a grandson of Benjamin, the pioneer, lived at the old homestead, and died in 1822. A son of Henry, Benjamin, lived near Oregon, and became very wealthy. Of the other sons of Henry, John moved to Hempfield township; Isaac lived at Manheim, and at one time kept the Landis Valley Hotel; Jacob also lived at Landis Valley, and in 1855 built the hotel at that place.

Philip Dietrich was in 1756 an extensive owner of land which he took up from the Penns.

The name of Miller was represented in the township in 1756, but the family probably departed at an early date. In the year 1806, Andrew Miller, a

native of East Hempfield township, came across the Little Conestoga into Manheim, and settled near the mouth of Carter's Run. He was a farmer, and lived there until his death. He left two children,—John and Elizabeth. John Miller became an active man in the township, and was particularly prominent in the anti-slavery movement, the school reform (adoption of the law of 1834), and temperance.

Christian and Jacob Kauffman, who were residents of what is now East Hempfield township, moved into this township when young men, and bought land of the proprietor before 1778. At that time they were farmers, but both became millers. Their descendants are now living in the township, and the old mill-sites are still occupied by mills.

Christian Lang, or Long, was one of the settlers who were here in 1739, and they obtained a patent for about five hundred acres of land in 1756. John Long, Sr., and John Long, Jr., were both living in 1779, and had about one hundred and fifty acres each. The family is still represented in the county.

John Huber was a settler as early as 1740, and bought land from the proprietor in 1779. His son John settled near him, and a second son, Christian, was a joiner, and by 1786 became a landowner and a miller.

The Hersheys, early settlers in the county, had as representatives in this township in 1756, Abraham and Benjamin Hershey, who each had one hundred and seventy acres granted them by the proprietors at a much earlier date.

The family of Shenk, still living in the township, had an ancestor living here in 1756, Michael Shenk.

Peter Frantz, in 1779, had a small tract of land, and in 1786 Christian Frantz had two hundred acres. Descendants of the name and others by intermarriage are numerous in the township.

Peter Graybill was a landowner here in 1779, and the name still exists in the township.

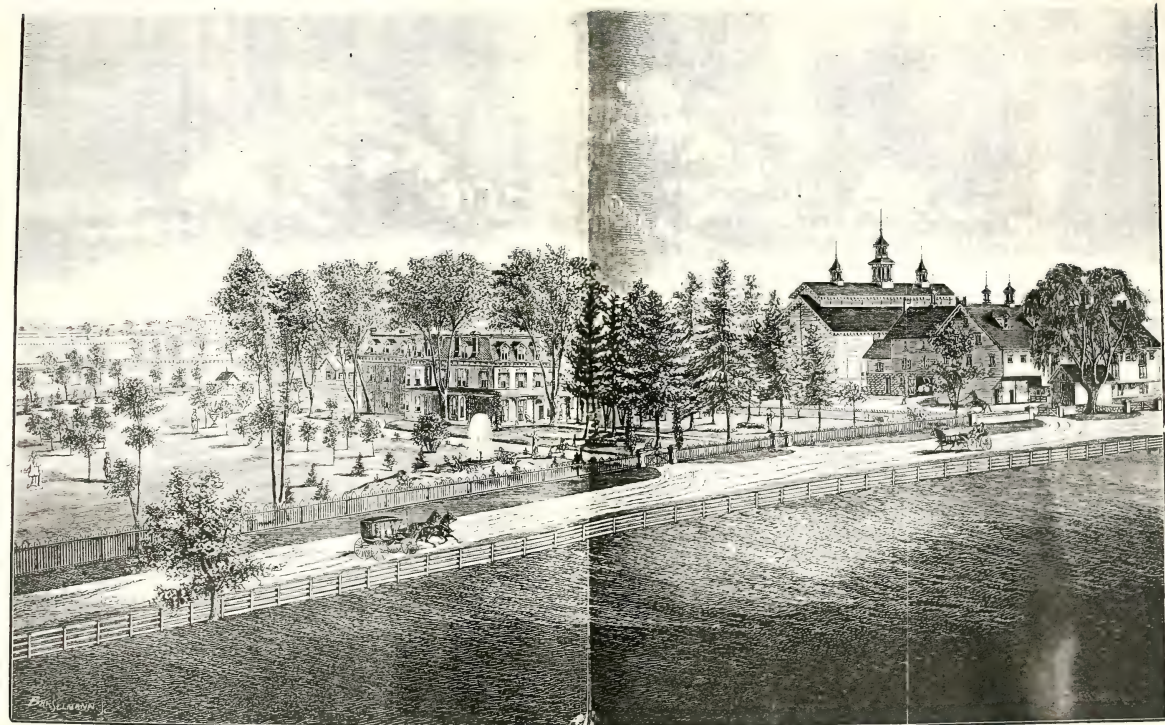
The names of Frederick Stouffer, Daniel Rudy, Christian Hartman, George and Sebastian Groff all appear on the assessment-list of 1756, and representatives of nearly all of them are now in the township or county.

Residents in 1779.—A list of the names of landowners in 1779 is here given, with the number of acres owned by each:

Acres.	Acres.		
Frederick Anspach	10	Zacharias Bart	10
John Bender	175	George Cummings	100
Joseph Brubaker	100	John Conrad	100
Matthias Bucher	3	Philip Dietrich	400
Martha Bueh	3	William Evans	50
George Bueh	20	Jacob Dendler	100
Jacob Bare	150	John Fick	200
Samuel Bare	1	Jacob Fick	200
Henry Brubaker	100	Andrew Foltz	10
Christian Brubaker	100	John Foltz	10
—Bart	100	Peter Frantz	10
John Brubaker	100	George Giff	100
Christian Brubaker	100	Jacob Giff	120
John Brubaker	100	William Groff	50
Peter Brubaker	100	Christian Groff	50
Christian Binkley	300	Joseph Groff	100
George Binkley	300	Peter Groff	100
Andrew Blumeyer	300	Michael Groff	100

	Acres.		Acres.		
Caspar Grub.....	160	Samuel Myer	80	Lein, Peter.	Newmaker, Peter.
Sebastian Grub.....	250	Jacob Myer.....	100	Leib, Abraham.	Pepper, Martin.
George Grubger.....	200	Martin Myer.....	200	Leil, John	Prody, Daniel.
Andrew Geys.....	5	John Myer.....	200	Lein, John	Proyer, Philip.
Martin Hambright.....	63	Jacob Myer.....	250	Lein, Coquedors.	Proyer, Abraham.
Philip Hess.....	0	Abraham Myer.....	185	Lein, Hansrich.	Proyer, Philip.

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"GRAND
 RESIDENCE"
 NEW YORK
 MANHATTAN TOWNSHIP

"NEW FARM."
 J. McCAANN,
 JAMES P. McCAANN,
 ANCASTER CO., PA.

Acres.		Acres.	
Casper Grub.	160	Samuel Myer	80
Schadman Grub.	250	Jacob Myer	100
George Griesinger	206	Martin Myer	200
Andrew Gress	5	John Myer	200
Martin Hamblight	63	Jacob Myer	200
Philip Hess	9	Abraham Myer	185
George Hamblight	63	Christian Myer	100
John Huber	200	Abraham Metzler	300
Christian Huber	100	Jacob Metzler	150
John Huber	100	Nicholas Metzler	150
Christian Hoffman	60	Michael Metzler	150
Conrad Hunsley	9	Jacob Metzler	120
Peter Hess	80	Philip Metzler	110
John Huber	30	Michael Metzler	20
Valentine Huber	30	Henry Metzler	92
Benjamin Hunsley	170	Martin Metzler	211
Abraham Hunsley	170	Peter Metzler	30
John Huber	5	Christian Metzler	10
John Kuesely	90	Henry Metzler	50
Jacob Kauffman	80	David Metzler	100
Christian Kauffman	50	Christian Metzler	10
George Kline	150	Yost Metzler	10
John Kuntz	15	Michael Metzler	10
Christian Kuntz	150	Martin Metzler	10
Andrew Kuntz	15	Peter Metzler	200
George Kuntz	15	Michael Metzler	60
George Layer	15	Baltzer Metzler	50
Benjamin Landis	650	Abraham Metzler	150
Henry Landis	150	Baltzer Metzler	150
Benjamin Lang	250	John Metzler	150
Paul Lang	150	Abraham Metzler	150
John Lang	150	Baltzer Metzler	150
Henry Lang	150	John Metzler	150
Capelinus Lehn	150	George Metzler	150
Peter Lehn	150	Christian Metzler	200
Alexander Leyer	15	Adam Metzler	150
John Lehn	150	Daniel Metzler	150
Abraham Lehn	100	Jacob Metzler	150
Peter Lewig	150	Martin Metzler	150
John Metzler	150	Jacob Metzler	150
Valentine Metzler	90	Adam Metzler	150
John Muller	150	Peter Metzler	200
Andrew Metzler	150		

Persons.

Jacob Metzler.	Henry Stoner (miller)
John Metzler	Benjamin Landis
Christian Frick	John Long
George Huber.	Conrad Schuster.
Philip Lower.	Nicholas Huber (weaver)
John Bauer.	George Huber.
John Myer.	Daniel Rudy
Isaac Bare.	Abraham Kuntz
Henry Hugh (shoemaker).	Christian Kuntz
Samuel Davis.	

Non-Associators.—Following is a list of the non-associators of 1777:

Binkley, Christian.	Good, Christian
Bysinger, Peter.	Glag, Stephen (Christopher).
Buck, George.	Gable, William
Buck, Henry.	Grub, Peter
Bear, Jacob.	Grub, Michael
Bear, Isaac.	Grub, Sebastian
Bowser, Michael.	Hamblight, George
Boughtman, Michael.	Hamblight, Martin
Boughtman, Peter.	Hershe, Abraham
Bassler, Henry.	Hershe, Benjamin
Bysinger, Jacob	Hug, George
Brubaker, Joseph.	Hun, Nicholas
Brubaker, Christian.	Hun, John
Brubaker, Henry.	Hoyer, George
Budy, David.	Hoyer, Christian
Brubaker, John.	Hofre, John
Bowman, Michael.	Hick, Bart
Eben, David.	Koffman, Jacob
Frick, John	Koffman, John
Franssens, George.	Koffman, Samuel
Frick, Christian	Koffman, Joseph
Frick, John	Kurts, Abraham
Fisher, George	Kurts, John
Fox, Adam	Kruey, John
Lox, John	Kap, Martin
Frick, Christian.	Len, Henry
Garver, Michael.	Long, Isaac

Lehn, Peter.	Newmaker, Peter.
Lehn, Abraham.	Pepper, Martin.
Lehn, John	Prody, Daniel.
Lehn, John	Proyer, Philip
Lehn, Cornelius.	Proyer, Abraham.
Lehn, Benjamin.	Proyer, Philip.
Lehn, John	Proyer, Jonathan.
Lehn, John	Proyer, Nicholas.
Lager, George	Proyer, Peter
Lander, Henry.	Radon, John.
Lander, Benjamin.	Singer, —
Lander, John.	Steno, George.
Lauer, Philip.	Sipe, Peter
Lehn, John	Shaner, John.
Lehr, William.	Shoemaker, Jacob.
Mayer, Samuel.	Shalenberger, Martin.
Mayer, John.	Street, Christian.
Mayer, David.	Steger, Conrad.
Mayer, Jacob	Stoner, Henry.
Mayer, Martin.	Stoner, David
Motson, Jacob	Shaffer, Henry.
Motser, John.	Sheets, Adam.
Moley, John.	Shy, John
Myer, Abraham.	Wagle, Henry.
Myer, John	Wesler, Jacob.
Myer, Martin.	Wise, Philip

Mechanical Industries.—The only industries of a mechanical nature at an early day (with the exception of distilleries) were, as they are now, mills. In 1779, George Hugh had an oil-mill, William Davis a fulling-mill, and Jacob Kauffman and Martin Myers grist- and saw-mills. Distilleries were carried on at the same date by Martin Shallaberger, Michael Shreiner, John Snyder, and Jacob Wilhelm. In 1786 grist-mills were owned by Christian Binkley, Henry Brubaker, William Davis, Christian Frouz, Jacob Kauffman (two), Martin Myer (two), and there was one distillery owned by Jacob Wilhelm (who also kept a tavern).

The mill owned by Myers (now owned by Simon, Hostetter) is mentioned in the history of Oregon. The mill on the Little Conestoga was built about 1806 by Jacob Kauffman, who moved over the creek from East Hempfield before 1775. He carried on the mill until his death, when it passed into the possession of his son Jacob. It is now owned by Mrs. Jacob Kauffman.

About 1800, Christian Kauffman, brother of Jacob, also came over from East Hempfield and built a large stone mill at the mouth of Carter's Run. He kept it about six or eight years, and then sold to John Michael, Sr., of Lancaster City, who conducted it several years. In 1857 it came into the possession of John Miller and Jonas B. Nolt, who dissolved partnership in 1869, Nolt becoming the sole proprietor.

On the old Eiselberger property a mill was built, which about 1808 came into the possession of Samuel Hunsecker. It is now owned by Isaac Hostetter.

Taverns.—The earliest tavern licenses granted to Manheim residents of which there is any record were issued in 1765 to George Honey, Samuel Bare (Oregon), Christian Smith, and Sebastian Shober. The next year Bare's and Honey's were continued and additional licenses were granted to Henry Gesser,

Peter Musenlus, Henry Shank, and George Bowman. In 1789 but two were granted for taverns in this township, viz., to Peter Sype and John Johnson.

In 1799 licenses were granted to Peter Maurer, Valentine Gable, and Michael Weidler. The house which Maurer kept was the "Green Tree," at the junction of the Lititz and Ephrata roads. It was kept by his son and grandsons until lately. Valentine Gable's tavern was a brick house on the Dunkerstown (Ephrata) road, three miles from Lancaster, about where Roseville now is. He was a brother-in-law of John Michael, of Lancaster City. Michael Weidler kept the tavern at Oregon, formerly kept by Samuel Myer.

Schools.—One of the earliest school-houses was built on the John Smith property (now David Shirk's), near the site of the hamlet of Roseville, about the beginning of the present century. There was a log house also on the land now owned by Abram S. Lane.

The people of this township fought the school law of 1834 for several years, and were finally compelled to accept its provisions under the general law of 1847. John Miller and Jacob Kurtz were foremost in a minority of twelve or fourteen voters in favor of adopting the law, against about two hundred who vigorously and obstinately opposed it. The State appropriation was open to this township for several years, but finally withdrawn. After the law had been adopted, John Miller was one of the members of the first school board, and he continued a director for twenty years. The old school-houses were used as far as they could be made available, and from time to time new ones were built.

At the time the law was passed there were eight hundred and nine persons in the township who were liable to taxation for school purposes. The township was divided into eleven districts, and contained five hundred and forty children of school age. In 1866 there were thirteen districts, having fourteen teachers, with two hundred and sixty-three pupils under their charge. In 1882 the report shows that there were fourteen districts, fourteen teachers, and six hundred and ten pupils. The amount received for school purposes was \$6094.70, and the expenditures were \$5938.47.

Justices of the Peace.—Following is a list of justices of the peace from 1840 to the present. Those elected in the district of which Manheim was a part, prior to 1840, will be found in the county civil list.

Henry H. Kurtz, April 14, 1840.
John Thomas, April 14, 1844.
Peter Hunscker, April 14, 1840.
Henry H. Kurtz, April 15, 1845.
Henry Shreiner, April 17, 1845.
Henry Shreiner, April 2, 1856.
Henry H. Kurtz, April 9, 1850.
Henry Shreiner, April 10, 1855.
Henry H. Kurtz, April 10, 1855.
Henry Shreiner, April 10, 1860.
Henry H. Kurtz, April 10, 1860.

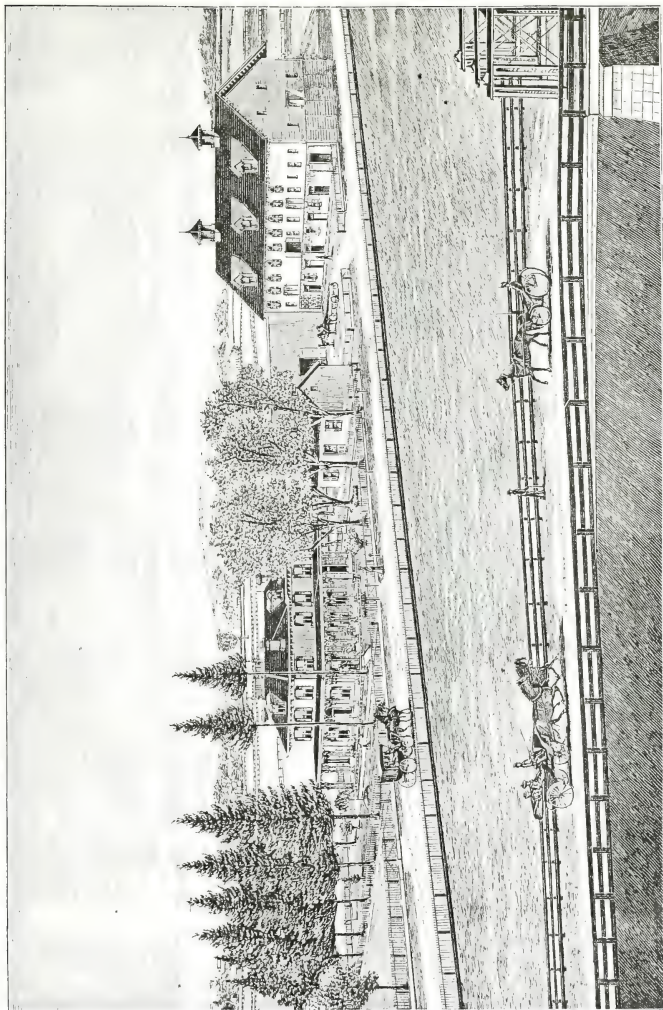
Henry Shreiner, May 8, 1865.
Henry H. Kurtz, April, 1865.
Henry Shreiner, April, 1870.
A. C. Hlyns, April, 1879.
A. C. Hlyns, April, 1874.
C. C. Hunscker, April, 1875.
A. C. Hlyns, 1879.
A. C. Hlyns, 1880.
C. L. Hunscker, 1880.
John Robinson, 1881.

Oregon.—This locality was first settled by Jacob Bear, in 1717. He built the first mill on Carter's Creek, now Lititz Creek, and another half a mile above the first. It was known as Bear's Mill as late as 1865. Bear's son started the first tavern in the place, and succeeding his father in the ownership of the mill, he sold it in 1767 to Martin Myers, who called the locality "Catfish" from the great abundance of those fish in the creek. The place was noted as a good one for catfishing, and anglers frequently came out from Lancaster to enjoy a few days' sport, stopping, when they did so, with Samuel Bear, the tavern-keeper. This Bear was a Whig in the days of the Revolution, and Myers sympathized with the English. When Maj. André was a paroled prisoner at Lancaster he came out to angle for catfish, and took dinner at Bear's. The widow of the tavern-keeper lived to a good old age, and was fond of relating in her later days, reminiscences of André as he appeared while she was waiting upon him at the table.

In or about 1810, Myers sold the mill to Jacob Staman, who soon afterwards replaced it with a new one which, in 1824, was sold by the sheriff to the Pennsylvania Bank, together with sixty acres of land, for \$8000. In 1829 it was bought by Benjamin Landis for \$9000, and he sold it in 1850 to John Hess for \$13,000. Abraham Shenk became its purchaser in 1864 for the sum of \$26,000, and after improving it and building a new house worth about \$3000, sold the whole property in 1872 for \$22,000. Catfish had been improving, as the increasing value of this mill would indicate, but there came a time when the advance in mill property did not keep pace with that of farms.

Shenk built new houses in the vicinity of the mill, and put up a large steam distillery, which was carried on for about ten years, but is now entirely abandoned.

About the time the Oregon question was before Congress the people of Catfish took measures to secure the establishment of a post-office. Henry E. Leman, of Lancaster, who lived near by, and was carrying on his riddle-factory, proposed the name of Oregon, which was adopted. The village has since increased in size, and is a thrifty, pleasant place. It contains about thirty houses, some of which are large, three-story structures with square roofs, and has one hotel, a dry-goods store, a coach-maker's and wheelwright-shop, shoemaker- and blacksmith-shops, two butcher-shops, four cigar manufactories, a grist-mill, and a Union Church, in which the Dunkers, New Mennonites, and United Brethren all have meetings and preaching. The house was built in part through the contributions of the people living in Oregon and the vicinity, and five hundred dollars were given for the purpose by Mrs. Anna Bushong, of Reading, whose maiden name was Myers. Her parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents were buried here close to the meeting-house. The graveyard is one of the oldest in the county outside of Lancaster.



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE JOHN R. MCCOY,
MANNING COMPANY, LAWSON, CO., PA.

Samuel Bear was the first tavern-keeper before and after the Revolution. John Bear kept it from 1828 to 1836, and then Abraham Shenk kept it for many years. Graybill and William Bear carried it on for quite a term of years, and Ivan Bear is the present landlord. John Bear was the grandson of Samuel Bear, and William was the great-great-grandson of Samuel. Five generations of the family have been landlords here in the past hundred years.

The people of Oregon anticipate that some advantage will accrue to the town some time in the future from the quarrying of marble, which is said to underlie the village. Oregon is now the terminus of the Ephrata turnpike, and has a daily mail and stage.

Binkley's Bridge.—This name, now borne by a small settlement and a post-office on the Conestoga, in the eastern part of Manheim, has its origin in the building of a bridge over the creek at that locality by Christian Binkley. This was said to be, and undoubtedly was, the first stone bridge in the county. It was built prior to the construction of Witmer's bridge, which was in 1798, and as nearly as can be ascertained in 1789. The bridge cost about seventeen thousand dollars, and his expenditures having straitened his circumstances, Binkley sought to have the Legislature grant him the privilege of making it a toll-bridge. His petition, however, was refused, and he afterwards transferred the bridge to the public in consideration of one thousand pounds "in gold and silver coin, current lawful money of the State of Pennsylvania." This was raised by voluntary subscription in the vicinity, and the amount was in all probability afterwards supplemented by an appropriation by the county. The bridge stood as originally erected until its centre span was undermined and carried away by a freshet April 1, 1857. In 1868 the entire structure was torn away, and in 1869 the wooden bridge was built, which was destroyed by fire Nov. 25, 1882. It has not yet been rebuilt.

The old grist-mill close by the bridge was also built by Christian Binkley and sold by him to a Mr. Garver. In 1866 this mill became the property of the Printers' Paper-Mill Company. This company was organized in the fall of 1865 in Lancaster City, the enterprise originating with the newspaper publishers, and the company when organized consisted of John I. Hartman and John A. Heistand, of the *Examiner*; R. A. and C. R. Baer, of the *Volkfreund*; J. H. Pensol and J. M. W. Geist, of the *Express*; John M. Cooper and William A. Morton, of the *Intelligencer*; William M. Wiley, John R. Bitner, C. A. Bitner, B. F. Baer, and George Ehrhart. The last named was elected superintendent, and C. R. Baer treasurer. The work of erecting new buildings was begun in April, 1866, and they were completed, the machinery in place, and the mill in operation in September following. In November, 1867, Mr. Cooper withdrew, disposing of his interest to the Messrs. Bitner, and in April, 1868, Mr. Ehrhart retired, dis-

posing of his interest to the company. He was succeeded as superintendent by Adam H. Lindsey, of Greenville, Conn., a practical paper-mill man of large experience. The machinery was purchased in Worcester, Mass., and was of the most approved kind, consisting of three large rag-engines, one seventy-two-inch Fourdrinier machine, and a four-roll stack of calenders for making super-calendered book-paper. The mill was started for the purpose of making what are known as book and news print papers of machine and super-calendered finish. A large and successful business was carried on until it was burned Nov. 25, 1882.

The tavern at this place was built considerably later than the bridge. About 1820 it was kept by Michael Brubaker, and then successively by Benjamin Martin, John Beck, and many others. It is now conducted by Rudy Yount.

A post-office was kept at the tavern many years, and last at that place by John Beck about 1874. Eli Althouse was appointed, succeeding Beck, and is the present postmaster. The office is now between Binkley's Bridge and Eden.

Neffville.—John Neff came from East Hempfield about 1806, and purchased the farm on which, about a year later, he laid out the village now known as Neffville. Leonard Fiddler built the Neffville House, and had for a sign a green tree. The hamlet, for some years after it was settled, went by the name of "Fiddler's Green." The brick house now owned by Mrs. Graver was kept many years as a tavern by — Shugart. The Pennsylvania House was occupied about 1815 by a Mr. Slater as a residence, and in it he kept the first store in the village, and the post-office when it was established. John B. Vechter also was postmaster for several years prior to his death in 1833, after which his widow, who still continues post-mistress, received the appointment.

A small brick school-house on the site of the present one soon after the village was settled being found too small, in 1875 the present brick house was erected.

In 1880 about thirty persons of the Lutheran denomination organized a church at this place, and erected a meeting-house about thirty-five by fifty feet in dimensions, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. It was dedicated in the fall of the year. The pulpit is supplied by the Rev. J. Peters, of Manheim borough, and the Rev. J. Eckert, of Lancaster.

About a mile north of Neffville the Schissler Methodist meeting-house was erected about twenty years ago. It was then and is still supplied by circuit preachers. It has a membership of only twelve persons.

The Neffville Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized in 1882, with Samuel Martin as president, and A. C. Illius secretary, and it is now in a thriving condition.

The village contains two hotels, a school-house,

church, post-office, brick-yard, harness-shop, wagon-shop, shoe-shop, a store, and about fifty dwellings.

Eden.—The land on which this hamlet is located was owned in 1845 by John Rohrer, David Binkley, John Stauffer, and David Herr. In 1848, John Rohrer gave land for school purposes. A school-house was erected, which was also used for a Union Church. (In late years it was purchased and devoted exclusively to religious purposes.) In 1850, Samuel Becher built a tavern where the present one stands, opposite the little church, and in the same year David Herr built a house upon another corner of the cross-roads, a portion of which he used as a store for a short time. Samuel Francis has sold goods in the same building for several years. The hotel has been kept successively by F. Weidler, Martin Schaffer, William Ray, John Beach, and others, and is now kept by John Bender.

Eden Nursery, near the village, was established in 1877 by Ezra W. Weaver, who now has five acres under cultivation.

Landis Valley.—This little settlement is on the Lancaster and Ephrata turnpike, about four miles from the former place. It contains a hotel, post-office, wagon- and blacksmith-shops, and cigar manufactory. In 1855, Jacob Landis built the hotel and kept it until his death, when the property was purchased by Isaac Landis. A post-office was established here in 1872, taking the place of the one which formerly existed at Roseville. H. L. Blackbill was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by L. H. Longnecker, who is the present incumbent. He also kept the hotel. The Landis Valley Mennonite meeting-house is a short distance from this village.¹

Roseville.—At this place many years ago John Michael, Sr., the proprietor for a long period of the Grape Hotel, in Lancaster, was born and grew to manhood and kept a tavern. In 1836, Peter Frankfort kept it, and at that time there was but one house on the site of the village besides the old tavern. Later a few houses were built up around the two, and the people occupying them growing many roses in their gardens, the present name was appropriately adopted when the cluster of dwellings had attained sufficient size to entitle it to one. It was first suggested by a traveler. For a short time there was a post-office here, but in 1872 it was removed to Landis Valley. Roseville contains a hotel, kept by C. B. Grube, a school-house, blacksmith-shop, and about a dozen dwellings.

Dillersville is a small settlement a short distance northwest from Lancaster, between the Harrisburg and Manheim turnpikes. At this place is the junction of the Pennsylvania and the Lancaster and Reading Railroads.

Fruitville is a small hamlet in the western part of the township.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN MILLER.

David Miller, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was of Swiss descent, and a resident of East Hempfield township, in Lancaster County. He married Elizabeth Miller, and had sons, Andrew, Christian, and John, and daughters, Mrs. Souder, Mrs. Kneisley, Mrs. Rathvon, Mrs. Peters, and Mrs. Kauffman. Mr. Miller died in his eighty-fourth year, on the Miller homestead, at Oregon, Lancaster Co. Their son Andrew was born Nov. 30, 1765, in Lancaster County, where, after enjoying the advantages of education common to the youth of that period, he became a farmer. He married Miss Eva Kauffman, whose birth occurred Feb. 9, 1778, and had children,—John, Elizabeth (Mrs. Frantz), and Susanna, who died in infancy. Mr. Miller, though participating in public affairs, and manifesting an interest in the development of his township, continued to follow agricultural employments until his death, on the 7th of May, 1832, while his wife survived until April 5, 1845. Their son John was born Jan. 16, 1797, in East Hempfield township, and became at an early age an inmate of the home of his maternal grandfather. He was during his youth a pupil at the neighboring school, and in 1806, when nine years of age, removed with his parents to Manheim township. He soon became familiar with the labor of a farm, and when not thus engaged assisted in conducting a distillery owned by his father. On the death of the latter he inherited the estate, and continued to cultivate the paternal lands. In 1847 he abandoned farming, and was occupied principally in managing his private business interests and responding to the demands made upon him in the settlement of estates and as guardian and the custodian of important trusts. In 1857 he purchased the mill property adjacent to his home, and conducted it for a period of twelve years, in connection with his son-in-law, J. B. Nolt.

Mr. Miller was married in 1822 to Miss Charlotte, daughter of John Weidler, of Manheim township, who died aged ninety-two years. Their children are Martin, Mary Ann (Mrs. Jonas B. Nolt), Andrew, Susan (deceased), and Lavinia (Mrs. Aaron H. Summy).

Mr. Miller was in politics formerly a Whig and Anti-Mason, and later became a Republican. He still claims fealty to the latter party, though frequently independent in his vote. He was in 1839 elected county commissioner, and served for a period of three years. He was for twenty-one years a school director of the township, and has held other minor offices. He is a cordial supporter of all religious denominations, though reared by his parents in the Mennonite faith.

The death of Mrs. Miller occurred in February, 1882, in her seventy-eighth year.

¹ See history of the Mennonites in this volume.



John Miller



Henry Shreiner



JACOB MINNICH.



Jacob Ebershade

JACOB MINNICH.

Jacob Minnich, an old and respected citizen of Manheim township, Lancaster Co., Pa., died at Neffsville, April 16, 1879, aged seventy-seven years. One brother, Simon, died at the same age, and another brother, John, died March 31, 1882, at the age of eighty-two. His wife, Anna, a daughter of Zachariah Miller, was born Feb. 8, 1802, and died Sept. 16, 1882. Their children are Catherine, born Dec. 21, 1824, was married in 1843 to George Hambright, a harness-maker, who removed from Lancaster and settled in Neffsville in 1836, where he carries on his business; Anna Elizabeth, born Nov. 5, 1826, wife of Henry Swope, of Mechanicsburg; Zachariah, born Dec. 3, 1828, a farmer and cattle dealer, of Manheim township; Maria, born March 22, 1832, died young; and Jacob, born April 11, 1839, died at the age of thirty-six years.

Jacob Minnich was born near Landisville, and was a son of Jacob and Barbara Minnich, farmers and distillers of that place. He was a young man of good habits, and during his minority learned the blacksmith's trade. Soon after his marriage, in 1823, he removed to Neffsville, where he carried on blacksmithing for a number of years, and bought the old hotel known as the "Fiddler's Green," of which he was the hospitable landlord until 1854, when he built a brick residence, now the home of his daughter Mrs. Hambright, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Mr. Minnich was officially connected with his township, and for some time postmaster at Neffsville. He was highly respected as a citizen, was a man of strict integrity in his business relations, and judicious in the management of his affairs. George and Catherine Hambright's surviving children are Michael N., Albert A., Annice C., Alice G., Laura R., Howard J., Anna M., Jacob M.; their deceased children, George W., Ida M., Ida C., and William.

HENRY SHREINER.

Adam Shreiner, the progenitor of the family, came from Germany about 1730 and settled in Manheim township, Lancaster Co., Pa., the homestead being still in possession of his descendants. His children were Michael, Martin, Philip, and Valentine. Philip succeeded to the homestead property, and died in 1791. Philip's wife, Eve Catherine, bore him the following children: Michael (1749-1827); Martin (1769-1866), was a clock-maker in Lancaster; Philip Adam, a farmer in York County; Anna Maria, wife of Henry Zehner, of Lancaster; Margaret, wife of Frederick Hoffman, of Manor township; and Catherine, wife of Nicholas Hess, of Lancaster County. Of these children, Michael succeeded to the homestead property, owned some two hundred and fourteen acres of land, served in the Revolutionary war, was supervisor of Manheim township for several years, a

director of the poor of the township, and a member of the Lutheran Church of Lancaster. His wife, Elizabeth (1762-1826), daughter of Henry Shitz, bore him children, who grew to maturity, as follows: Catherine, died in 1821, was the wife of Michael Lane (formerly "Lehn"); Michael, died in 1827; Martin, died in 1826; and Henry, the only surviving child, subject of this sketch. He was born on the homestead April 6, 1804, obtained a good education in the schools of his native place, and for five winters following the age of nineteen was a successful school-teacher. In 1827 he married Mary (1807-73), daughter of George and Elizabeth (Swope) Bard, of Upper Leacock township. Their children are Adam, of Lancaster; Elizabeth, wife of A. W. Shoer, of Lititz; Henry B., a farmer on the old homestead; and Israel B., of Naperville, Ill. Mr. Shreiner succeeded to one hundred and six acres of the homestead property, and there carried on farming from 1827 to 1859. In 1863 he removed to his present residence on the Lititz turnpike, about three and three-quarters miles from Lancaster. From 1821 to 1882 he served as surveyor, and his correct knowledge of mathematics has made his name familiar for his preciseness and care in establishing the boundary lines of farms and lots in the vicinity. On July 30, 1832, he was appointed by Governor George Wolf a justice of the peace, and held the office by reappointment until 1850, and by election and re-election until 1875, a period of forty-three years, when he was succeeded by Christian L. Hunsecker. During this long period of public service his judgment of right between parties was publicly acknowledged by his continuance in office, and very seldom were his decisions appealed from to the higher courts.

JACOB ESBENSHADE.

Jacob Esbenshade's father, Peter Esbenshade (1769-1845), a native of Germany, settled in Strasburg township (now Paradise), Lancaster Co., Pa. He was then a young man, without money, but possessed industrious and correct habits, self reliance, and a resolution to do something for himself. By economy and judicious management he became the possessor of a farm of sixty-six acres and considerable means besides. He instilled into the minds of his children practical ideas, and gave them a practical education in business matters pertaining to the farm instead of attempting to give them what he was unable to,—a thorough education in mathematics, English, and classics,—the result of which has been that his sons all became successful business men. His wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Lefever (1764-1831), a daughter of John Howey, bore him four children,—Henry, succeeded to the homestead property in Paradise township, and died at the age of seventy-seven years; Jacob, born Jan. 18, 1805, subject of this sketch; David, a miller and merchant, and at one time a flour inspector in

Philadelphia (appointed by the Governor), is a resident of Harrisburg in 1883, and is seventy-six years of age; Joseph, a farmer in East Lampeter township, Lancaster Co.

Jacob Esbenshade left the homestead in 1829, and settled on a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Manheim township, near Binkley's bridge, which his father purchased, and which he farmed on shares until 1842, when he became the sole owner. He added to this until he became the owner of some six hundred acres of valuable farm land in the same township, a part of which he has already divided among his children. He built his present residence, a short distance off the Ephrata pike from Lancaster, in 1871. Mr. Esbenshade spent his time from boyhood to nearly four-score years of age in agricultural pursuits, and has accumulated a large competency outside his real estate. Probably no man in Lancaster County has amassed a greater fortune than he by the profits of farming and labor, and his example of industry, frugality, and self-reliance is worthy of imitation by the laboring man of the present generation. He has left all other business aside, and never even sought the official place so much desired by many in township matters; yet he has remained true to the principles of the American government, and cast his vote on the side of what he has conceived to be justice and right. He married, in 1832, Maria, daughter of David Binkley, and granddaughter of Christian Binkley, after whom Binkley's bridge got its name. She died in March, 1879, aged sixty-seven years, leaving children, —Elizabeth (wife of Levi Gross), Christian, Barbara (wife of Abraham Rohrer), Jacob, Maria, Henry, Peter, Isaac, Amanda (wife of Jacob Umble), and Anna (wife of Henry Haverstick).

He married his present wife, Elizabeth, widow of Jacob Landis, and a sister of his first wife, in June, 1881.

HENRY HAVERSTICK.

Henry Haverstick was born in Conestoga township (now Pequea), Lancaster Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1818. In January, 1840, he married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Bausman, of Lancaster township, in the same county. She was born March 11, 1817. Her father was a native of Laubersheim, Germany, who settled in Lancaster township in 1802, on the Andreas Bausman property (his uncle's, who came from Germany in 1755), where he reared his children. Her mother was the sister of Hon. Abraham Peters, first president of the State Normal School at Millersville.

His great-grandfather, Michael Haverstick, came from Germany, and settled on a large tract of land between Wabank and Danville, on the Conestoga Creek, in Lancaster County. He had four sons, William was a silversmith in Lancaster; Rudolph, Michael, and Jacob farmers on the homestead. Michael Haverstick also had a mill on the Conestoga, now Musselman's mill, in Pequea township.

Jacob, grandfather of Henry Haverstick, died about 1833, aged seventy-two, in Conestoga township, where he had resided. His wife, Mary Keagy, a native of Martie township, died at the age of sixty. They were members of the German Reformed Church at Lancaster. Their children were Abram, Jacob, John, David, and three daughters, all of whom settled in Lancaster County except one daughter, Catherine (Mrs. Barr). Of these, John, father of Henry Haverstick, born in Conestoga township, Nov. 5, 1796, was a farmer in Lancaster township most of his active business life. He held the offices of assessor and collector, and was otherwise publicly identified with local matters. His homestead was near Wabank, on the Conestoga River.

His wife, Magdalene, daughter of Henry Neff, of Manor township, born Oct. 24, 1799, bore him children, —Henry, subject of this sketch; Jacob, a farmer in Lancaster township; Levi, of Manor township; Elizabeth; John, on the old homestead in Lancaster township; and Abraham, of Manheim township. John Haverstick was brought up under the influences of the church of his parents, but subsequently united with the Mennonite Church, with which his wife was connected. Both were living in 1883 in Manheim township. Henry Haverstick had the ordinary advantages of the common school during his boyhood for obtaining an education. He had little assistance pecuniarily in starting out in life. After his marriage he settled on the Carpenter farm, in West Earl township, owned by his father. Here he remained until 1846, when he purchased one hundred and thirty-four acres of land in Manheim township, to which he has since added ten acres. He built a brick residence on his farm in 1852, and successfully carried on farming until 1876. He retired from farming in that year. He built his present brick residence adjoining his farm property in 1875, purchasing a small plot of ground from Jacob Esbenshade for that purpose in 1874. Mr. Haverstick was school director for six years following 1861, and was one of the organizers of the Netfville Fire Insurance Company, of Manheim township, in 1878, of which he has been a director and the treasurer since.

His children are Martha B., wife of Jacob E. Rank, of Lancaster township; Elizabeth B., wife of John J. Breneman, of Rapho township; Catherine B., wife of Tobias D. Martin, of Warwick township; Anna B., wife of John R. Bricker, of Warwick township; Mary B., Henry B., Amelia B., and Abram L. Haverstick. The two sons carry on the homestead farm.

JOHN R. MCGOVERN.

John R. McGovern, contractor, was born in County Cavan, parish of Temple Port, Ireland, in 1816, and died at his home in Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 25, 1882. He came to America in 1836, then twenty years of age, and by his own personal effort, self-reliance,



Henry Mavorstick

and without pecuniary assistance in starting out in life became widely known in the community and throughout the State as a successful contractor. His first connection with railroad-building was in 1846, when the late Richard McGrann had the contract for constructing the New York and Lake Erie Railroad. For a portion of this work Mr. McGovern, associated with the late Andrew Reilly, secured a sub-contract, which he successfully fulfilled. He next superintended the construction of a tunnel at Columbia, and subsequently, in connection with the late Bernard McGrann and the late John Reilly, contracted for and completed a portion of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad from Altoona to Pittsburgh. He was next associated with Hugh Barr, of Philadelphia, in building a portion of the Lebanon Valley Railroad, which was quite an extensive work, taking three years for its completion. He was also interested in the construction of the East Penn Railroad from Allentown to Reading. His next venture was a street contract of considerable proportions in the city of Wilmington, Del. He was associated with Maj. William M. Wiley in a contract on the Northern road in Dauphin County, and built that portion of the Reading and Columbia Railroad from Reading to Silver Springs, subsequently laying the ties and iron on the entire road. In connection with Michael Reilly he built that portion of the road extending from Lancaster to Manheim, and he built the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, extending from Lewistown to Selingsgrove, a distance of forty-four miles, in connection with Michael Reilly and another gentleman. His last work in railroad construction was on the Union Central, in Schuylkill County, about 1876. Prior to his marriage he purchased some fifty acres of land adjacent to the city, in Manheim township, where occupying a commanding ground, sloping off to the Lititz turnpike, was his residence, which he made a very desirable homestead, and where he spent the last few years of his life, devoting himself exclusively to the cultivation of his farm.

Mr. McGovern was a consistent member of St. Mary's congregation, and a feature of his benevolent disposition was manifested in his frequent and liberal contributions to the church and to all works of charity. Whilst not obtrusive in the expression of his political views, his staunch adherence to the principles of the Democratic party was a striking point in his character. Mr. McGovern's life was a busy and useful one, and one, too, that was crowned with well-deserved and substantial success; yet amid all his cares his love of home was prominently exemplified in his every-day life, and his peculiarly genial disposition manifested itself in the real pleasure he derived in constantly entertaining his friends at his pleasant home. Integrity in his business relations and a devotion to principle were leading traits in his composition. He married, in November, 1861, Cath-

erine J., daughter of Thomas and Mary (Duffy) McGovern, both of whom were born in County Cavan, Ireland, and coming to America while young, settled in Lancaster, where the former died, Jan. 5, 1882, aged seventy-five years. The latter, born in 1809, survives in 1883. Their children are Mary Elizabeth, Richard P., Catherine Josephine, Anna Maria, John Thomas, Teresa, and Gertrude McGovern.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

MOUNT JOY TOWNSHIP.

The Indians—Legend of a Battle in the Vicinity of the Cove.

When the first settlers located in Mount Joy township there were still a few Indians in the neighborhood, which is known to have been a favorite one with them for many generations prior to the advent of the pale-face. The region between the Big and Little Chikis, in Rapho township, and the adjoining lands in Mount Joy lying contiguous to the creek and surrounding the curious cave, or cove, as it is more commonly called, known to the Indians as the Osres, or Stone Wigwam (situated west of Little Chikis, near the old Heistand mill, now owned by the borough of Mount Joy), was, according to what seems authentic tradition, the subject of fierce contention and the scene of a bloody battle between two tribes. Mr. A. Bender, formerly of Mount Joy borough, in a letter dated December, 1859, gives an account of this sanguinary contest as he received it from a Western Indian. "In the year 1854," he says, "I took up my abode in a small village on the headwaters of Rock River, in Wisconsin, inhabited by Canadians, French, and half-breeds, and the remnants of six or seven tribes or bands of Indians who speak different dialects. Among these was a very old prophet living (but now dead) who could speak some English. This prophet was informed that I was from the 'land of Penn,' from towards the rising sun, and sent me a cordial invitation to come to his wigwam on a certain day; that he wanted to hold a talk with me. On the appointed day I went to see him, and the following relating to your place is the sum and substance of what I gathered from his broken English.

"The old man said his ancestors and predecessors in office came from that land, that they had lived on the river called Susquehanna, and that at the mouth of the Arroquas (which, according to his map, is the Swatara Creek), where it empties into the Susquehanna, there lived a numerous band or tribe of Indians, known as the Arroquas tribe (probably the Iroquois), and that a day's journey in a canoe down the great river Susquehanna to the

¹ Condensed from a letter written by A. Bender, and quoted by Dr. A. C. Sheller in an address delivered before the Mount Joy Lyceum, July 4, 1890.

mouth of the Canadaga (no doubt the Conestoga), at which place there lived another numerous tribe called the Canadagas (probably Connondaughts or Conestoga Indians): that the dividing line of their hunting- and fishing-grounds was the creek that empties into the river at the 'Big Osres,' meaning in their language the Big Rock, and now known as Chikis Rock. After pausing and consulting his old parchment and hieroglyphic chart, by which it appeared to me he could trace out every creek and brook along the course of the river in Dauphin and Lancaster Counties, he then went on to say that up this creek a short distance it divided into two branches, meaning, no doubt, Little and Big Chikis Creeks, and that the land or territory lying in this fork, or between these creeks or streams, was once the cause of war and much bloodshed between these two tribes, owing to a misunderstanding respecting the proper boundaries. The Arroquas claimed east, or towards the rising sun, as far as the east-stream (your Big Chikis). The Canadagas claimed west, or towards the setting sun, all the territory bounded by west stream or branch (your Little Chikis Creek). Their contentions and strifes about this disputed ground continued long, but was finally decided by a pitched battle, fought near the junction of the two creeks. The two chiefs or head warriors of the above-named tribes each furnished as many braves and warriors as there were days in twelve moons. These armies, some seven hundred in number, with their chiefs, met there on a clear day in the fall of the year; they were to commence the battle at sunrise and fight until sunset, and the party that remained master of the ground then was to be declared conqueror and hold the disputed territory. The battle was a fearful and terrible one. At sunset on that day there were left on the battle-ground seven of the Arroquas and five of the Canadagas. The fight then ceased, but on the following morning was renewed, and after a short fight the seven Arroquas drove the five Canadagas from the ground. The disputed territory was then awarded to the Arroquas. This bloody battle was fought on the ground very near to Mr. Johnston's mill-dam, and about one hundred years before the treaty of William Penn with the Indians under the big tree on the Delaware at Philadelphia.

"About twelve months after this battle the prophet of the Arroquas had a dream or vision, in which it was made manifest to him that the departed spirits of the braves slain in the great battle while contending for the disputed ground could not become reconciled, and without a reconciliation would not be allowed by the Great Spirit to enter the delightful hunting-grounds of the spirit world, but that their reconciliation could be accomplished by giving the disputed ground to the twelve braves whose lives were spared in the battle. In accordance with the vision the chief of the Arroquas called the braves together, and formally delivered over to them and their posterity for-

ever full title to the before-mentioned grounds. After they had taken peaceable possession of their hunting-ground, they fixed their headquarters at the Osres, or Rock Wigwam, on the west stream, not a fourth of a day's journey from the great river. This place was long known to the hunters, and known with you as the cave. Here the twelve braves cast lots for a new chief, and the lot fell on one of the Canadagas. He had shortly before taken to himself a wife, a beautiful young maiden of the Chickasaw, a tribe still known in history, and the name of the creek on which is the cave where they lived was called after the new and young queen Chickasaw. One year after this event the young queen gave birth to a daughter, and called her 'Ollonga,' and the creek on the east boundary of their land, your Big Chikis, was called after the daughter Ollonga, and the streams at their junction, and from that point to the great river, was named by them Chickasaw Ollonga.¹

"This small band, in the course of one hundred years from that time, became a numerous and powerful tribe, but after Penn's treaty the white people, or pale-faces, came into the country and made settlements near them. They did not love them, and rather than fight them left their home, their delightful headquarters, the Osres Wigwam, and emigrated westward toward the setting sun, and united with the Chickasaws."

The Cave and its White Hermit Occupant.—Connected with the foregoing, Mr. Bender gives an account of the cave, or cove, and its early-time hermit dweller. "When the first white settlers came there were still a few families of friendly Indians in the neighborhood, and at that time the cave was found to be inhabited by a white hermit. The early settlers called him the naked man. His singular history I will give you as near as I can remember, having received it, when I was quite young, from the lips of my grandfather, who was acquainted with him, and to whom he related what I now give you. This strange being said he was born in Scotland; that at the age of twenty years he taught school there. His mother being some time dead, his father married a second time. His step-mother was ugly and cross to him; that during the absence of his father, on a cold winter night, he turned his step-mother and her little babe out of doors, where they perished in the cold. He then fled from Scotland to the British colonies in America to save his life; landed in Philadelphia; came on to Lancaster, which was then a small village, and intended to teach school if he could get a situation; but one day he happened to see on the street a person that he knew, and, afraid that he would expose him, at once determined to leave, purchased a gun, some powder and ball, a butcher-knife, fishing-tackle, and such other articles as he supposed he might need,

¹ From this name the change to Chikis (Chiquis) Salunga, as the stream has been called by the whites, was easy and natural.

made for the backwoods, where he resolved to make his living by hunting and fishing. Three days after he left Lancaster he came accidentally on the cave. There he made his home, and lived in it for five years before he saw a white man, and lived in it for six years after the white settlers located in the neighborhood before any of them saw him or discovered his hiding-place. His hunting and trapping he did at night, and gathered some esculent roots that grew near the cave. About this time he said he had a vision in his cave, and heard a voice speak to him as through a trumpet, saying, 'Arise, oh man! strip off your garments, and go forth henceforth stark naked to and fro for seven years, and atone for the damning deed done to thy step-mother and little sister,' which voice he immediately obeyed, and in this state of nudity was often seen in the deepest snow-storms by the early settlers. He also told my grandfather at various times that the main cave extended west over one mile; that he explored it up to the Singhorse farm (at Springville); that there were three running streams of pure water crossing over its floor, also a number of large rooms or chambers, where the droppings from the roof had formed beautiful white pillars that looked like persons dressed in white shrouds. He said that the three visible openings or caves, as they appear to the stranger at first sight, were not the proper places to enter the main cave. The proper entrance was in the cave-pool formed by the creek. By clearing away the rubbish and diving under the water he made his way into it. This strange man disappeared about the year 1765, and long, very long did the people wonder what became of the 'naked man.' The impression at last became general that a freshet in the creek closed the entrance with drifts of various kinds, which he was unable to remove, and that he perished in the cave."

Mr. Bender relates that in the year 1814, when he was a lad of twelve years, he found among the debris on the floor of the cave the rusted and broken blade of a butcher-knife, a fork, and a spoon, which he regarded as relics of the hermit's occupation; and he further states that in 1820 a sailor, named Daniel Harris, had located in the vicinity, and going to the cave-pool to swim with some companions, dove under the water, found the subterranean entrance to the great cavern and explored it. As the rock formation throughout the southern part of Mount Joy township is limestone, similar to that in which the celebrated Mammoth Cave of Kentucky and the Luray Caverns of Virginia have been excavated by some of nature's secret processes, it is not improbable that the statements of the hermit and of the more modern adventurer at the "Stone Wigwag" may have been true. There is at present a very considerable accumulation of rubbish in the cave or caves, and the discovery of the entrance to the chambers alleged to lie beyond could only be accomplished through painstaking labor.

Settlements.—When the territory now included in Mount Joy was settled it was a part of the old original township of Donegal, and it was not set off and organized as it now exists until 1759. Mount Joy is bounded on its long northern line by Dauphin and Lebanon Counties, the Conewago Creek flowing between its territory and that of the former county. Its eastern neighbor is Rapho township, the line of demarkation between being Little Chikis Creek (originally Chiquei Salunga). Its southern or southwestern boundary is marked by the Lancaster and Harrisburg turnpike, upon the opposite side of which the East and West Donegals lie.

The extreme southern portion of the township consists of gently undulating limestone land, while farther north the surface is more hilly and the soil is gravel and gravelly loam. In the extreme north the hills are higher and more abrupt and the land less valuable for cultivation than elsewhere. Nearly everywhere, however, fine improvements meet the eye, and there are evidences of thrift and good farming.

The pioneers of Mount Joy were Scotch-Irish, and the first came in about 1735, preceding the German settlers by a decade. The Germans, however, came in greater numbers after they had made their first entry, and the township is now almost exclusively peopled by their descendants. Not one acre of land in the entire township is now owned by the descendants of the Scotch-Irish pioneers who originally patented it. This absence of the families of the pioneers has rendered it difficult to obtain historical facts, and impossible to present a complete record of the early settlement. The Scotch-Irish pioneers selected the limestone lands in the southern part of the township, and the Germans exhibited a decided preference for the gravelly hills to the northward.

Among the first-mentioned class of early settlers were the Cunninghams, Lytles, Wilkins, Whites, Moorheads, Scotts, and Howards, and among the earliest and most prominent of the latter class were the Hiestands and Nisleys.

Gordon Howard, an Indian trader, owned at an early day seven or eight hundred acres of land in old Donegal township, extending in a northeasterly direction into the present limits of Mount Joy, and his sons owned lands adjoining. It is probable that Gordon Howard lived south of the boundary of this township. He died March 24, 1754. He left a widow, Rachel (*née* McFarland), and sons,—Thomas, Robert, John, Joseph, and William,—and two daughters. Thomas Howard was county commissioner in 1735–37. John Howard died in 1778, leaving a widow, Ann, and seven or more children, viz.: James, Martha, David, Mary, Thomas, Joseph, and John.

James and Samuel Allison married daughters of Gordon Howard, and upon his death came into possession of farms carved from his tract of land, lying north of Springville and extending to Little Chikis Creek.

John Wilkins took up, in 1738, land adjoining Gordon Howard's on the north and west,—that on which Nissley's mill is situated. He was a son of Robert Wilkins and brother of Thomas and Peter. He was one of the first to take an active part against the Marylanders, was wounded several times, and the Governor of Maryland offered a reward for his capture. John Hendricks, who lived at Wright's Ferry, turned traitor to the Penns and led Wilkins into an ambush prepared by Cresap, and he was taken a prisoner to Annapolis, where he lay in a filthy jail for many months. He was an Indian trader also, and visited the Ohio River region as early as 1732. He died in 1741, leaving a widow, Rachel, who married Gordon Howard, a son, John, who was born in 1733, and daughters, Rebecca, who married Thomas Anderson; Mary, who married William Poor; Rachel, who married Matthew Laird; and Jean.

John Wilkins and his wife Catharine, on Nov. 27, 1762, sold one hundred and three acres of his land to Martin Nissley, and in the following year he removed to Carlisle. He was appointed a lieutenant for Cumberland County. He removed to Pittsburgh in 1783, and died there in 1810. Gen. John Wilkins and the late William Wilkins, of Pittsburgh, were his sons.

Ephraim Lytle is known to have taken out a warrant for one hundred and ninety acres of land Nov. 24, 1744, and to have received the patent for another tract of one hundred and seventy-nine acres in April, 1767. He probably made his settlement prior to the earlier of these two dates. Ephraim Lytle had three sons—Joseph, Nathaniel, and Ephraim—and six daughters—Martha, Ruth, Jean, Rebecca, Priscilla, and Elizabeth. Nathaniel was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was killed near Philadelphia, his body never being recovered. His brother Joseph served in some capacity upon a peace commission at the same period. Nathaniel Lytle had an only son, Joseph, who was the father of S. S. P. Lytle, now a resident of Mount Joy borough. Ephraim Lytle, younger brother of Nathaniel, reared a family, but there are no members of it now in this county. He removed to the northwestern part of the State. The Lytles, like most of the Scotch-Irish pioneers of Mount Joy, were members of Donegal Presbyterian Church, and the graves of members of three or four generations of the family are to be found in the burying-ground adjoining the venerable house of worship.

Moses White (whose name is frequently spelled in the old records Whoit) had a patent for one hundred and sixty-eight acres of land in 1741. He had two sons—Hugh and William. Hugh White was a man of considerable prominence, who settled near the boundaries of Mount Joy borough, and near the point where the Lancaster and Harrisburg turnpike crosses Little Chikis Creek. He removed from the township before the Revolution.

William White obtained a patent for a large tract of land in 1741, and in 1749 he and his wife Sarah sold

three hundred and forty-nine acres to David Martin, who sold one hundred and eighty-five acres of it to John Funk, March 10, 1752, and another portion to Christian Martin, Sr., in 1758. In 1763, Funk sold another piece to Christopher Heisey, and in 1768, Heisey and his wife Christiana sold to Ulrich Hackman, who built the mill long known by his name.

A portion of Moses White's land was sold, in 1766, to William Cochran, who with his wife Mary sold to Florence and Lawrence Scanlon. They in turn conveyed it to Christopher Shelley.

The Cunninghams were one of the notable families of early settlers in this township. James Cunningham settled, in 1718, in what is now East Donegal township, but moved from thence to Mount Joy and took up lands adjoining John Wilkins' tract. He was the grandfather of Col. James Cunningham, a prominent officer in the Revolutionary war, a member of the Assembly several years, and surveyor for the Western District of Pennsylvania. He removed to Lancaster, and died there at his home on Orange Street. His descendants removed to the western part of the State. Two members of this family, either sons or nephews of Col. Cunningham, laid out in 1803 the town of Butler, seat of justice of Butler County, Pa.

Samuel Cunningham received a patent for land in Mount Joy as early as 1747, and another in 1760, and he and his wife Jean deeded the same, or a portion of it, to James Cunningham, Dec. 15, 1762.

Jacob Hiestand was one of the earliest German settlers, having patented lands some time prior to 1741, as he sold one hundred and fifty acres to Jacob Rief and his son John in that year. They in turn sold to Martin Kreider in 1761. It was by this Hiestand family that the mill was built on Little Chikis, near the Mount Joy borough boundary, and now owned by the corporation. It has been in operation about one hundred years.

The Nisseys were another family of very early German settlers, and are to-day one of the largest and most prominent in the township. Jacob Nissley, the original settler, had five children, two sons and three daughters, viz.: John, who married a Sechrist; Martin, a Snyder. One daughter married a Burman, another an Eversole, and the other a Steward.

Alexander Scott was a settler of early date, and went out as a captain in the French and Indian war in 1756. He died in 1775, leaving a widow, Mary, and the following children, viz.: Margaret, James, Mary (Cook), William, and Abraham.

The Moorheads were another family of Scotch-Irish settlers in this township, but not so early as those who have been mentioned. Thomas Moorhead took out a patent, Aug. 17, 1761, for a tract of land about a mile north of the site of Mount Joy. He died in 1763, leaving a widow, Christiana, and the following sons and daughters, viz.: James, Robert, Elizabeth, Margaret, Jane, and Christian.

Thomas Moorhead divided his land between his two sons, James and Robert. James inherited the homestead farm, where his mother and two unmarried sisters lived with him. He was a soldier in the French and Indian war, and a captain in the Revolutionary war. He married Catharine Byers, daughter of John Byers, of Salisbury township.

For some time he was engaged in hauling military stores from Philadelphia to Boston during the Revolution. When returning from one of his trips, and when passing through Connecticut, he bought a colored woman named Phebe and brought her to his home here, and took her with the family when he moved to Erie, Pa. He purchased his brother Robert's farm in Mount Joy in 1786. Robert removed to Dauphin County, and in 1787 he purchased the glebe land belonging to Donegal Church, to which place he removed. He was one of the ruling elders of Donegal Church for many years. He was a stately, handsome man of the old school, and wore breeches and silver shoe-buckles.

Mr. Moorhead sold his farm at the meeting-house and moved to Erie, Pa. The late Isaac Moorhead, postmaster of Erie, came from this stock.

By the opening of the Revolution the township was quite extensively settled, as the list of names which are here inserted will show. Here, as elsewhere in the county, the people were divided in regard to the sentiments they entertained toward the support of independence. Many of those loyal to the American cause and active in its advocacy and enforcement became Associators, and those who refused to take part in the opposition to Great Britain were Non-Associators. The men selected in this township for the county committee of observation, to ascertain and report upon the conduct of all persons touching the general association which had been formed in Philadelphia, were James Cunningham and Abraham Frederick.

The number of settlers in the township in 1776 is shown by the following list of provincial taxables, and their comparative worth financially is shown by the amounts of their assessments, the highest of which, it will be observed, was only £2 9s.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Allison, William	0 7 0	Gifford, John	0 2 6
Albert, Philip	0 10 0	Haley, Christian	1 12 0
Bowser, George	0 5 0	Howard, John	0 18 0
Bulman, Blacksmith	0 5 0	Henson, Church	0 12 0
Bush, George	0 5 0	Humbly, Isaac	1 2 0
Buchs, William	1 10 0	Hunt, Henry	0 1 0
Bol, Thomas	1 10 0	Hunt, Christian	0 7 6
Boss, John	0 9 0	Hullman, Jacob	0 11 0
Buty, Isaac	0 3 0	Helt, Henry	0 5 0
Benington, Joseph	0 4 0	Hess, Abraham	1 7 6
Bratton, Peter	0 2 6	Jennison, John	0 2 6
Engelhardt, Joseph	0 6 0	Young, John	0 5 6
Engelhardt, Henry	1 1 0	Kinley, Jacob	1 9 6
Ezer, Jacob	0 2 6	Kinley, Jacob	0 16 0
Frederick, Abraham	1 6 0	Kelly, William	0 16 0
Fry, John	0 7 6	Kaufman, Jacob	0 10 0
Fry, Adam	0 7 6	Kaufman, John	0 10 0
Fry, John	1 0 0	Kelly, Jacob	0 9 6
Fager, Jacob	0 2 0	Kupp, Henry	0 15 0
Graham, James	0 2 6	Kupper, Jacob	0 6 0
Capitol, Theophilus	0 0 0	Kegel, Jacob	0 2 0
Gordon, Henry	0 18 9	Lambert, Benjamin	0 14 9
Gish, Adam	0 15 6	Leman, Peter	1 3 6
Gish, John	0 14 0	Leman, John	0 18 0

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Lattle, Abraham	0 18 9	Shelly, Jacob	0 15 0
Latture, Harmon	0 5 9	Sherr, Adam	0 16 0
Longacre, Abraham	1 1 11	Shelly, Adam	0 12 0
Levan, John	0 10 0	Switzer, Casper	1 2 0
Martin, Christopher	2 1 0	Stider, Jacob	1 3 8
Martin, John	1 9 11	Stider, Frederick	0 10 0
Meyer, Michael	0 3 6	Stover, John	0 2 6
Miller, George	1 2 2	Stover, John	0 1 6
Moorhead, James	1 15 0	Stubs, Balthasar	0 2 0
Moorhead, Robert	6 8 5	Swarth, John	0 18 0
Miller, James	1 1 8	Studer, Abraham	1 0 9
McLean, William	0 18 0	Scott, William	0 19 4
Missel, Henry	0 2 6	Scott, Adam	1 2 6
Nesely, Martin	1 0 6	Smother, David	1 0 0
Nesely, Philip	0 8 3	Switzer, Peter	0 18 0
Nagel, Leonard	0 8 6	Speck, Barnard	0 2 6
Nesely, Matthew	2 2 9	Storer, John	0 11 0
Nesely, John	0 9 0	Storck, John	0 11 0
Peter, Leonard	0 9 0	Springer, Jacob	0 1 6
Peter, Jacob	0 9 6	Snyder, Anthony	0 2 6
Peter, Michael	0 6 0	Tecman, John	0 6 6
Reim, Jacob	0 0 0	Walt, Joseph	0 6 0
Rabin, Balthasar	0 18 0	Wadman, Abraham	0 19 6
Rabin, John	0 18 0	Witmer, Christian	0 10 0
Robinson, Thomas	0 18 0	Waggoner, Christian	0 10 0
Rosen, Christopher	0 6 0	Witman, France	0 11 0
Rosen, Peter	2 9 0	Willmet, Henry	0 11 9
Stider, David	0 11 4	Wolter, Peter	0 5 0
Shelly, Adam	1 15 9	Wilsen, Samuel	0 10 9

Freemen.

Assessed uniformly fifteen shillings each.

Peter Funk.	George Gieffert.
Jacob Sharr.	David Martin.
Christian Lessor.	Jacob Shelly.
David Mismmiller.	John Nisley.
France Shopes.	William Postman.
Mathias Gieffert.	

Following is a list of the Non-Associators of 1777, who were uniformly assessed for the prosecution of the war, in which they refused to take part, the sum of £3 10s.:

Birch, George.	Lenert, Peter.
Bishop, Gotlib.	Miller, George.
Brantz, Matthias.	Martin, Christopher.
Beech, Jacob.	Martin, David.
Burman, Melcher.	Martin, David.
Berriman, Henry.	Martin, John.
Pale, Isaac.	Martin, Christian.
Elsom, Cyphane.	Martin, John.
Elsom, Peter.	Miller, John.
Furman, Daniel.	Nesley, John.
Fisel, John.	Nesley, Melvin.
Funk, Peter.	Nicay, John.
Frederick, Philip.	Negle, Leonard.
Funny, Henry.	Nesley, Philip.
Hillips, Robert.	Risser, Adam.
Felix, Kysnar.	Risser, Christian.
Fider, Jacob.	Shoker, Frantz.
Gepfers, John.	Stoller, Frederick.
Gish, Adam.	Swartz, Christian.
Gish, John.	Shetter, Jacob.
Ginter, Henry.	Speck, Bernhard.
Galle, William.	Shelly, Abraham.
Henn, Adam.	Shelly, Jacob.
Halsman, Jan.	Shelly, Jacob.
Halsman, John.	Sneider, John.
Halsman, Jacob.	Stider, Henry.
Hende, Isaac.	Sneider, Christian.
Kintzle, Jacob.	Swartz, Abraham.
Kintzle, John.	Shetter, Abraham.
Koffman, John.	Sten, John.
Koffman, Jacob.	Steda, John.
Kreyer, Jacob.	Stocker, Abraham.
Kelly, Henry.	Springer, George.
Lescher, Christopher.	Stider, Jacob.
Lush, John.	Snyder, Anthony.
Langenacker, Abraham.	Fries, William.
Leman, Peter.	Vogelsang, Jacob.
Leman, John.	Witman, Frantz.

Wolgemut, Christian.
Wolgemut, Abram
Walter, Baltzer.

Witmer, Christian
Werner, John
Wilken, Peter.

An Error Corrected.—In Rupp's "History of Lancaster County" it is stated that Gen. Anthony Wayne, with his army, spent the winter of 1777-78 in Mount Joy township, and several letters from the celebrated "Mad Anthony" to Governor Thomas Wharton, dated at "Mount Joy," are presented as proof of the assertion. Other writers have fallen into the error through their blind following of Rupp and lack of original investigation, and it has become a popular belief that the general and his forces spent a winter encamped somewhere in the township. There is, and was, literally nothing on which to base this supposition, except the fact that Wayne's letters were dated "Mountjoy," and that fact amounts to nothing at all in the way of proof when we bear in mind that there was another Mount Joy in the vicinity of Valley Forge, at which it was very natural the gallant officer should be, and where, as a matter of fact, he was. That Wayne and his forces should have been so far from the seat of war as the western part of Lancaster County, and there remain through a whole winter, is manifestly absurd. Officers with small squads of soldiers were undoubtedly in the township on several occasions during the Revolutionary war, for the purpose of enlisting men, but there was at no time any large body of troops quartered here.

The Tax-List of 1780.—The tax return of 1780 shows that next to farming the most common occupation was distilling. No less than six stills were reported in the township, the owners being John Bishop, Abraham Frederick, Abram Hear (Hare), Christian Hear (Hare), John Lynch, and Jacob Peters. Abram Hear also paid tax on two mills. Only one tavern appears on the tax-list, and that was owned by Frederick Gitty, or Gettig. Christian Hare is known to have kept tavern the same year. Neither of these were the first in the township, for Stewart Rowan and John Young had licenses in 1765, and a year later they had to divide their patronage with two others,—George Strain and James Watford. In 1770 licenses were granted to Caspar Singhas and Valentine Spingler. Returning to the tax-list of 1780, we are reminded that slavery then existed in Pennsylvania, by finding James Moorhead, William Moor, and Thomas Robison each paying tax on one negro. Each of the negroes was valued at one thousand pounds in the greatly-depreciated Pennsylvania scrip, which was receivable for taxes. In 1781 the value of seventy-five pounds of this scrip was one pound in gold, and assuming that it was slightly higher in 1780, these human chattles would have been worth about twelve pounds each. The tax-list from which we have taken these items shows, of course, very high values, which quickly diminish when the amount of depreciation of the Pennsylvania currency is taken into consideration. Thus one man's one hundred

acres of land is put down as worth seven thousand five hundred pounds, when its real value was about one hundred pounds, or one pound per acre.

The Old Moravian Church.—The old Moravian Church in this township is in a secluded spot, about half a mile north of the hamlet of Milton Grove. The church dates back to about the year 1740, and it has not undergone any essential modification since it was built, and exhibits only the gentler changes that the hand of time makes before it destroys. The plain exterior is weather-beaten and gray, but still firm and apparently sound enough to last a century longer. The building has little pretensions to architectural adornment. As the vestibule was tottering from age, it was removed about thirty years ago. The interior of the church is in tolerable state of preservation, the material used in the construction of pews and floors being yellow-pine, oak, and cherry. The iron-work is of the most primitive description. The window-glass was originally imported from England, and the panes were six by eight inches, of extraordinary brightness.

The congregation which worshiped here the past three generations was distinguished for piety, intelligence, and high social culture. It was composed largely of wealthy farmers of this and neighboring counties, who passed away many happy hours within these ancient walls listening to the devout exhortation of their pastors. It comprised many families of descent, distinguished alike in the field, in the forum, and pulpit. During the colonial period minister followed minister in rapid succession. The missionaries sent out at that period were not all worthy representatives of the mother-church. More recent history of the church, however, presents a striking contrast to the former period. The last preacher, the venerable Rev. Peter Bachler, had for many years ably, faithfully, and lovingly cared for his flock.

Count Zinzendorf and his coadjutors visited this parish early in the year 1741, and converted to their faith Jacob Lischy, who became the first ecclesiastic of the creed of this parish. Immediately after the erection of the now ancient church on an eleven-acre tract, granted by deeds of 1740 and 1745, from Thomas and Richard Penn to Francis Leib, John Kopp, John Etter, and Peter Ricksecker, on record in Patent-Book A, vol. xiv. page 4761, in the record-office, city and county of Philadelphia, the work so auspiciously begun was marred by a lack of harmony. By a wrong construction put on the first title deed, the major part of those who erected the church forcibly dispossessed the Moravians of the pulpit. In 1745 the second title deed from the Penn family confirmed to the Moravians the eleven-acre tract and all its improvements. The building was then in its renewed state dedicated by Bishop Matthew Hehl, Sept. 28, 1753.

In 1752 the first resident minister took charge, viz.,

John Schmidt. Other resident ministers were Anthony Wagoner, J. Schweishaupt, John Rothe, and John Martin Beck. In 1751 a synod was convened here, and annual visitations were held by Bishops J. de Watteville, J. F. Cammerhoff, Peter Boehler, and Christian Henry Rauch. The following were some of the members in 1740: Jacob Lischy and wife, John Etter and wife, John Kopp and wife, Peter Kicksecker and wife, Frederick Stohler and wife, Nathan Baumgardner and wife, Abraham Frederick and wife, Peter Schneider and wife, Rudolph Kucatzle, and Verona Leypoldt. Their names indicate that they were of Swiss or German origin, and they were undoubtedly emigrants from those countries. There was also Albert Francis, from Zweibrücken, Holland, who met with a violent death on June 26, 1756, while plowing on the Fisher farm, near Swatara, where he was captured, scalped, and cruelly beaten to death by Indians.

The graveyard, which adjoins the church, contains the mortal remains of some of Pennsylvania's earliest pioneers. The burial-ground is laid off into two sections,—those buried on the south side from the avenue leading from the main entrance were members and descendants of the church, and the remains buried on the opposite side were those of people belonging to other denominations. To persons who are fond of poring over relics of other days, this graveyard cannot fail to afford food for deep reflection. On the graves of all who were members of this church are sand or marble tombstones, which, without distinction, lie flat on the grave, illustrating the old adage, "Death levels all." Among the persons who were earliest interred here were those of the following families whose names appear upon the gravestones, viz.: Hunter, Banner, Schneider, Sehner, Kopp, Stohler, Bauman, Etter, Delkin, Bowen, Buehler, Bosanke, Bassoway, Pfantz, Kempt, Geophart, Delcher, Mourier, Leyphold, Hedrich, Cateen, Koentzley, Leib, and Ricksecker.

For over one century this church has been the channel through which there has flowed a constant stream of life,—rising in the cradle, emptying in the grave,—but its doors are now closed and as silent as the graves around, and are only thrown open to admit to the last rites of the church the remains of some former worshiper of this fold.

A Sunday-school was organized in connection with this church by the Moravians in 1742, and had an uninterrupted existence until 1757. There is proof, too, that one was carried on here in 1771 and later. Rev. A. B. Hamilton, of Scotland, a Moravian missionary, who visited the old church five years ago, states, upon the authority of old records in the possession of the Moravians, that "Rev. Jacob Lischy, a pastor of the Donegal Moravian Church (Mount Joy was then included in the former township), was accustomed to meet the youth of his congregation on Sabbath, not merely for catechetical exercises, but for recitation from the Bible, accompanied with familiar

instruction suited to the capacities of the young. In this exercise he was often assisted by members of the church." The Rev. Lischy was pastor in 1744, and if the Sabbath-school existed in his time, as there seems every reason to believe, it was one of the earliest in Pennsylvania.

Evangelical Association Church.—The first class under the Evangelical Association in Mount Joy township was formed in 1850, and the membership continued to increase up to 1859, when it dwindled to twelve members. Services are now held every four weeks at the Moravian Church by Rev. J. W. Meyer. Meetings were held by this denomination twenty years before the class was organized, about 1830, on the premises of Christian Stern, near Milton Grove, under a white-oak-tree. The first local minister was Rev. David Boyer. Those who officiated after him were Jacob Moyer, Thomas Buck, and ——— Zimmerman.

Schools.—The first school in the township was established by the Moravians in 1780, and held in a building erected for the purpose near their church, north of Milton Grove. This was kept up for quite a number of years, but finally was discontinued for want of support. Aside from the Moravian school there were none of importance until comparatively recent years under the free school enactment.

Mount Joy, by vote, accepted the terms of the school law of 1834 in the year 1842. In the year 1855 there were in the township (not including the boroughs of Elizabethtown or Mount Joy) eleven schools, in each of which one teacher was employed. The total number of pupils was five hundred and twenty-two. The amount of tax levied for school purposes was eighteen hundred and sixty-eight dollars and six cents, and there was received from the State appropriation one hundred and eighty-two dollars. The cost of instruction was one thousand and seventy-eight dollars, and other expenses a little more than one hundred dollars.

In 1882 the number of schools was thirteen and the number of teachers the same, two of them being males. The number of pupils was six hundred and seventeen. The total amount of tax levied for school purposes was three thousand one hundred and forty-one dollars and eighty-two cents, and the amount received from the State appropriation five hundred and twenty-two dollars and sixty-four cents, the grand total of receipts being four thousand five hundred and forty dollars and ninety-eight cents. The amount paid teachers was three thousand one hundred and thirty-eight dollars, and the total expenditures four thousand four hundred and forty-one dollars and ten cents.

Justices of the Peace.—The justices of the peace elected or appointed prior to 1810 for the district of which this township was a part, will be found in the chapter containing the Lancaster County civil list. The following persons have served from 1810 to the present time:

James Dysart, April 14, 1840.
 Jacob Missener, April 14, 1840.
 James Dysart, April 15, 1845.
 James Missener.
 Jacob Sanders, April 13, 1847.
 Adam Ream, April 9, 1850.
 Jacob Sanders, April 13, 1852.
 Adam Ream, April 10, 1855.
 Christian Colle, April 10, 1860.
 John H. Zeller, April 15, 1862.
 Daniel E. Gingrich, April 12, 1864.
 Christian Colle, April, 1865.
 John H. Zeller, April, 1869.
 Christian Colle, April, 1870.

W. K. Rimbart, April, 1872.
 Jacob R. Missener, 1874.
 C. C. Colle, April, 1875.
 Christian Colle, Jr., 1876.
 William Barnhart, 1877.
 Christian Colle, 1877.
 Jacob R. Missener, 1878.
 Edward C. Sample, 1878.
 B. K. Ebbelman, 1879.
 Frank R. Gresh, 1881.
 C. C. Colle, 1882.
 Frank R. Gresh, 1882.
 Jacob G. Zeller, 1883.

Florin, or Springville.—This is a pretty cluster of dwellings, lying one mile west of Mount Joy borough, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and like its larger neighbor, it is partly in the township of Mount Joy and partly in East Donegal, the Lancaster and Harrisburg turnpike being the dividing line. Christian Hertzler purchased, in 1812, the farm of one hundred and ninety-seven acres, on which the village has since been built, of Christian Hoffman, and laid out a portion of it in lots in 1813. He bestowed upon the village the name of Springville, which is generally recognized by its people as the proper appellation of the place at present. Very few of the residents acknowledge the name of Florin. The village plat was resurveyed in 1844 by a committee of three, two of whom, Abraham Walter and Joshua Bishop, assisted in the original survey. They both lived for many years in the town, and died here,—Bishop in 1850, and Walter a few years later. The other early settlers here were George Miller, Samuel Yetter, Henry Shreid, Lewis Clarke, Michael Haagman, Philip Faraby, John Portner, Adam Zell, Abraham Hertzler, George Winter, Adam Long, Richard Wilton, Michael Reigart, Jacob Finrock, Philip Bailor, John Green, Daniel Miller, John Michael, John Nettery, — Kiser, and — Roun. Jacob Souders has lived in the village many years, and is one of its best-known residents. He has served as justice of the peace for a long period.

A school-house was built by the people in the year 1829, and used for a religious meeting-house as well as for educational purposes without change until about 1870, when the school directors of Mount Joy township built a new one. A few years afterwards an addition was made to the new school-house, and the trustees of the old one, with the people of the village, built another story upon it. It is now a town hall, and the play-ground a beautiful shaded park. The school directors of East Donegal built a brick school-house in 1851 in that part of the village in this township, but it was destroyed by a storm soon after its completion, which resulted in the injury of the teacher and a number of his pupils. A few years later another school-house was built north of the railroad, but it soon proved to be too small, and was sold for a dwelling-house. The school directors then built a larger one a short distance from the village limits to accom-

modate the children from the country as well as those of Springville.

A post-office was established here July 1, 1864. Samuel Hiney was the first postmaster. He died only two or three months after he was appointed, and his daughter Sarah succeeded him. After about a year she resigned, and John Bossler was appointed. He held the office until his death, in 1870 or 1871, when Henry Hershey, the present incumbent, was appointed.

A few years since the Post-Office Department changed the name of this post-office, Spring Garden, as it was originally called, to Florin, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company changed the name of its station from Springville to Florin, but there has never been any authoritative change in the name of the village, although some of its residents give to it the name of the station and post-office.

The village has three or four general stores, and a large tobacco warehouse is carried on by Kraybill, Nissley & Co. William H. Shutte and Daniel Roup are engaged in coach-making.

The United Brethren.—The first members of this church who lived in Springville were John Geyer and his wife Elizabeth, Christian Hershey and his wife Elizabeth, George Geyer and his wife Mary. These persons were here in 1834. They had meetings in the school-house for eight years, and in 1842, the society having increased to about eighty members, they built the present house of worship. The early ministers were Revs. Wenger, David Gingrich, Sand, Pefley, and Daniel Fankhouser. About ten or twelve years ago the German element of the society withdrew and built a church for themselves, so that there are now two United Brethren Churches in the place.

The colored people also have a society, known as the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Their organization and church building are about twenty-five years old.

Milton Grove.¹—This village is comparatively in its infancy, and it is but recently that the wheel of progress has been set in motion. For the past ten years the changes have been most marked. Milton Grove is five miles east of Elizabethtown, and five miles northwest of Mount Joy, by which place it is connected with a daily mail-route that brings the news from abroad. Its location is on an elevated piece of ground, from which the eye sweeps over a great expanse of beautiful valley scenery. Adjacent flows the Little Chiquesalunga (or Chikis), a splendid stream of water, abounding with fish, and beautifully hedged on both sides with a fine belt of timber.

About the year 1820 there arrived in this locality a German immigrant named Hardtman, who in the same year purchased a large tract of unimproved land, including that portion on which the village is now located, and laid out a considerable number of

¹ Contributed by Spide Frank B. Gresh.

building lots to establish a town to be named Hardt-mantown. His extensive purchase of real estate, coupled with the extravagant habits he had acquired, led people to conjecture that he was a man of above ordinary means, and a town of fair proportions was anticipated in the near future. But when the day of settlement came Hardtman was unable to meet the obligations of his creditors, and the prospective town fell like a clap of thunder from an unclouded sky. Hardtman suddenly disappeared, and the land again reverted to the original owners. It remained uncultivated until 1849, when Benjamin Grosh, Esq., purchased a large parcel of the land, platted and located the present village and named it Centreville. The same year he erected a large frame dwelling and store-house on the northwest corner of the square, where he carried on a successful mercantile business until 1871, when he sold the store property to his son, Frank B. Grosh, who, after conducting the same business for a period of eight years, retired, and disposed of it together with his interest in stock to his youngest brother, Eli F. Grosh, the present proprietor. The same year the village was located Christian Groff, of Honey Brook, Chester Co., erected a building on the opposite corner. These two buildings were the only ones erected prior to 1855, when Mr. Abram Groff built a stone house in the eastern part of the village, which was followed by the erection of the present hotel by Samuel M. Groff in 1857. It was in this year that the celebrated "Centreville Nurseries" were commenced by Daniel E. Gingrich, Esq., who did a thriving business for a number of years. His nurseries and name gained fame, but the war of the Rebellion followed and his stock depreciated, and he shortly became financially embarrassed. To meet the obligations of his creditors he disposed of his entire stock at sacrificing prices, and now the once famous nurseries are no longer in existence.

In 1862 the founder of this village utilized the only vacant corner on the square by erecting a fine residence, which in later years he occupied as his homestead.

Further building improvements were then abandoned for a number of years in consequence of the Rebellion, and it was not until 1870 that a new impetus was given to the place which enhanced in value the land within its limits. There were then only five buildings all told, but by the instrumentality of its founder the wheel of improvement was set in motion. The same year a post-route was established between Mount Joy and Sunville, Lebanon Co., *via* Centreville. A post-office named Motley was established in the village, and Frank B. Grosh was appointed post-master. Subsequently, at the solicitation of the citizens, the name of the village and post-office were changed to Milton Grove. Buildings were now put up in rapid succession, and men of various occupations were seeking homes in the prosperous village. Milton Grove now has a general dry-goods store, in-

cluding groceries, queensware, boots and shoes, drugs, notions, cedarware, etc., two boot and shoemakers, one fine hotel, two meat-markets, flouring-mill, blacksmith, furniture and house-painter, cigar manufactory, tailoring establishment, one shoe-store, hames manufactory, coopering establishment, one physician, one justice of the peace. Benjamin Grosh, the first settler of this village, died at his residence here in April, 1881, having been a resident of the place he located for a period of thirty-two years.

CHAPTER LXIX.

PARADISE TOWNSHIP.

Geography and Topography.—Paradise township is situated in the eastern portion of Lancaster County, bounded on the north by Leacock and East Lampeter, on the west by Strasburg, on the south by Bart, Eden, and Sadsbury, and on the east by Sadsbury. It has an area of eleven thousand nine hundred and eighty-six acres.

It originally formed a part of Strasburg, but in 1843 it was organized as a separate township. The principal portion of the surface is undulating and very fertile, and is considered one of the finest agricultural tracts of land in the county. It is in Pequea Valley, and is drained by Pequea Creek and its many tributaries. The soil is mainly limestone, except in the southern part, which is crossed by the Mine Hill, and is less fertile.

Pequea Creek, its principal stream, forms the northern boundary and supplies the motive-power to four of the principal flour- and grist mills. P. Schum's cotton- and woolen-mill is also situated on this creek. It abounds with a variety of fish, and during the hot summer months many an angler whiles away the hours on its cool and shady banks.

London Run, with its many tributaries, drains the principal part of the township.

Paradise was organized in 1843, and was first named Pequea, but the name was not satisfactory to some of the inhabitants, and it was subsequently changed to Paradise.

Early Settlers.—The first settler of Paradise township was Mary Ferree (formerly called Ferrie), who came here in 1709 with six children. Mrs. Ferree came from the town of Landau, near the Rhine, in France. Her maiden name was Warrimbere, and she was married to John Ferrie, who, being a Huguenot, was among those who were slain during the insurrection in France. Mary Ferree was the possessor of two thousand three hundred acres of land, situated south of the Pequea Creek. She died in 1716, and was buried

in Carpenter's Cemetery, which was selected by her, and is located in about the centre of her former possessions. The tract of land taken up by Mary Ferree is now in the central portion of Paradise township. The western part of the township was taken up by Hans Groff, and consisted of one thousand acres. This was bought by Louis Dubois, and bequeathed by him to his son-in-law, Philip Ferree, son of Mary, and adjoined her estate. The eastern part of the township was first settled by Matthias Slaymaker, who came here in 1810 with five sons: Matthias, Henry, John, Daniel, and Lawrence. The latter started to the West and was never seen afterward. It is supposed he was killed by the Indians. The remaining sons were married, and a large portion of the land is still in the possession of the descendants of Matthias Slaymaker.

When Mary Ferree and family arrived in the valley of Pequea, she was met by Beaver, chief of the tribe of Indians that inhabited this section of country at that time. Beaver, with the humanity that distinguished his tribe, gave up to the emigrants his wigwam. On the following day he introduced them to King Tanawa, who resided on the Great Flats. King Tanawa had known William Penn, and called him the "Indians' friend."

Tanawa was a chief of the five nations, and always displayed a friendly feeling toward the whites. He sold his land to William Penn, and it was afterwards bought by the early settlers.

King Tanawa's remains, with those of many of his tribe, were buried on an elevation of ground in Paradise, since named Lafayette Hill, and now used as a burial-ground by All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church. His grave was marked by a pile of stones, which has since been removed, and part of his bones are still preserved in the neighborhood.

Thoroughfares.—Among the principal thoroughfares are the Lancaster and Williamstown turnpike, the Strasburg road, and the Mine Hill road, all of which traverse the township from east to west. The oldest of these is the Strasburg road, which was laid out as a public highway during the administration of William Penn. The roads running north and south are Cherry Hill, Black Horse, Bellmonte, and Williamstown. The Mine Hill is crossed by five roads, namely, Kenneagy's road, Wolf Rock road, Cedar Hill road, Coal Hill road, and Linville's Hill road, all of which intersect with the Mine Hill road on the top of the hill.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, which has a station at Leaman Place, is now the great avenue of travel and transportation to and from this township.

Paradise.—In 1804 the village now called Paradise was made a post-town, and, needing a name, it was called Paradise from an expression of Joshua Scott (publisher of Scott's map of Lancaster County), who, while standing in the middle of the turnpike with others, and looking over the country, remarked that

this should be called Paradise, which name the post-office has retained from that time. When the township was laid out, in 1843, and passed by the Legislature, it was named Pequea, but some not liking the name, applied to their representative and had it changed to Paradise township. The population of Paradise is four hundred inhabitants. It has two extensive carriage-factories, one tannery, one hotel, owned and conducted by Nicholas Danner, a drug-store, owned by Dr. George J. Hoover, one general store, owned by Mrs. Amanda Witmer, and conducted by T. F. Caruthers and A. P. Witmer. There are three bakeries, one blacksmith-shop, four cigar-factories, two tin-smiths, and an extensive coal- and lumber-yard, conducted by A. K. Witmer's Sons. The building now occupied by this firm was originally a stable connected with the hotel, and owned by Samuel Leffevre. This building has been enlarged, and is now a large two-story stone and frame structure, the first floor being used as a general ware-room, and the second for the offices of the Lancaster County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. In 1849, A. K. Witmer built a railroad from the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad to the present ware-rooms,—distance, about one-half mile,—which is still used for the transportation of coal, lumber, grain, ice, etc.

Williamstown is a flourishing village in the eastern part of the township, and was named from the first builder, Amos Williams, who kept at that time a small store. The second building was a hotel, and the third was the private residence now occupied by Nathaniel E. Slaymaker. At present there is one hotel, kept by Jacob Bair, one general store (Harry Brackbill being its proprietor), one shoemaker, one saddlery, and one butcher. There are twenty-three houses and one hundred and thirty inhabitants.

Kinzer Place.—Harry Kinzer, in 1834, built a hotel at what is now called Kinzer Place for the accommodation of the railroad workmen, it being the time when the Pennsylvania Railroad was being constructed. About ten years afterwards the building was burned. He then built a stone structure, which he afterwards took down, and erected on its site a large brick building, which is now occupied by Enoch Passmore as a hotel, and also by the railroad company as ticket-office and waiting-room. Kinzer post-office is in the same building, Mrs. Joseph Aiken being the present postmistress. Christian Hershey & Bro. have a large coal- and lumber-yard and general store at this place.

Leaman Place.—Prior to the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad there was only the farm-house of Henry Leaman where this village now is. In 1835, Mr. Leaman erected a hotel, and soon afterward a railroad station was established there. The hotel has from the first been used as the passenger depot. Gradually a little village came into existence, and it now consists of about a dozen houses. It has a store, a post-office, a warehouse, a coal- and lumber-yard,

and the railroad buildings. The Strasburg Railroad connects with the Pennsylvania Railroad at this point.

Harristown.—This hamlet was named after Thomas Harris, who was one of the first settlers. It has a population of about one hundred. The Harristown school is located here.

Public Schools.—The school system had been accepted in the township of Strasburg before the separation from it of Paradise. The first board of directors elected after the erection of the township consisted of Daniel Esbenshade, Benjamin Herr, and four others whose names cannot be ascertained. The number of sub-districts at that time was seven, and the houses in these districts were built of stone or of logs. As time has gone on new and more tasteful and convenient houses have taken the places of these, and the only one still in use is the Harristown school-house, a stone structure.

The present sub-districts in the township are: No. 1, Paradise; No. 2, Centre; No. 3, Williamstown; No. 4, Harristown; No. 5, Willow Grove; No. 6, Bellemonte; No. 7, Cedar Hill; No. 8, Spring Valley; No. 9, Black Horse; and No. 10, Locust Grove. Of these the schools in Nos. 1 and 9 are graded schools, with two teachers each. The houses in these districts are three of stone, four brick, and three of wood, all in good condition, and all furnished with modern improved fixtures.

The annual school term in the township has during many years past been sometimes seven and sometimes eight months. The wages of teachers are from thirty to forty dollars per month. The present teachers are Miss Celia Gable, Miss Carrie Norton, John Weaver, Mrs. Martha Rowe, Miss Lizzie Bair, Thomas G. Wise, Mrs. Clara Bair, Harry Denlinger, B. A. Book, Alfred Leshner, Miss Annie Phenegar, and Miss Emma Wiker. The present directors are Benjamin Ranck, president; D. D. Edwards, secretary; Jacob E. Ranck, treasurer; C. H. Hershey, H. C. Musser, and Daniel Esbenshade. The number of children in attendance in 1883 was five hundred and eighty-five.

All Saints' Church (Protestant Episcopal).—On July 31, 1841, a meeting was held at the public-house of Amos Witmer, for the purpose of organizing a parish. The persons present were Redmond Conyngham, J. Lightner, Adam K. Witmer, John Yates, J. Eselman, Jr., David Witmer, J. Yates Conyngham, and the Rev. E. Y. Buchanan, rector of Christ Church, Leacock township. The following vestrymen were elected to serve until Easter Monday, 1842: Redmond Conyngham, J. Lightner, A. K. Witmer, J. Yeates, J. Eselman, Jr., J. Yates Conyngham, Isaac F. Lightner. The first two named were appointed wardens, and Rev. E. Y. Buchanan was elected rector.

Previous to this time there was an effort made to organize a parish and secure funds for the building of a church at Carpenter's Cemetery, but these efforts

proved unsuccessful. The first services of this parish were held in a school-house (which is still standing on the same lot with the church), Sept. 12, 1841. The parish and church were admitted into the diocese at a convention held in 1842, at which time there were seven communicants, one of whom is still living.

The congregation grew too large for the school-house, and steps were taken towards procuring funds and erecting a larger building. A resolution was passed by the vestry Feb. 27, 1843, for that purpose, and on Monday, Aug. 7, 1843, the corner-stone was laid. Charles Myers was the builder. At this time there were sixteen families belonging to the church, there were twelve communicants, and the Sunday-school consisted of forty scholars. Dec. 3, 1843, the church was consecrated.

Since the erection of the church a steeple with bell was added to it. There have been 500 baptisms, 116 marriages, 187 burials, and 199 communicants. The present number of communicants is fifty-one. The Rev. E. Y. Buchanan was rector for a period of thirteen years. Rev. B. B. Killikelly, D.D., succeeded him, and was rector eight years. Rev. J. F. Esch had charge for a short time. Rev. H. K. Brown, M.D., was rector for fifteen months. Rev. Thomas Burrows succeeded him, and stayed two years. Rev. H. C. Pastorious was rector four years. The present rector, Rev. J. McCa. Harding, assumed charge of the parish Sept. 1, 1879.

Previous to the organization of this parish the following-named Episcopal ministers held services in the Methodist Church in Soudersburg, near Paradise: Rev. Mr. Varian, Dr. Cruse, R. W. Morgan, J. B. Clemson, and Mr. Clarkson.

All Saints' Cemetery is located on the south side of the church, and was used as such when the parish was organized. It is on an elevation of ground called "Lafayette Hill," and was used as a burial-ground by the Indians many years ago; some of their bones are still found. The cemetery incloses about one acre of ground, and is kept in perfect order.

The Paradise Presbyterian Church.—The Presbyterian Church in Paradise village was built in 1840 for the better accommodation of the members of Leacock Church residing on or south of the turnpike. It has no separate organization from the old church, being governed by the same session and trustees, and composed in a large part of the same congregation. Services are held on alternate Sabbath mornings in both churches, except in the winter months, when all the services are held in the church in Paradise.

In 1881 the building was enlarged through the efforts of its present pastor, Rev. E. W. Gaylord, at an expense of five thousand five hundred dollars, the improvements being a new lecture-room and an extension to the front, with the addition of a steeple and bell. The congregation is large, and at present

the renovated house of worship is one of the most attractive in its internal arrangements in the country. There is a cemetery on the north side of the church, covering an area of one and one-half acres; it is inclosed by a high and substantial fence, and is used principally by members of the church for the burial of their dead.

Old Mennonite Church.—This church is located in Paradise, and was built in 1847. The building committee consisted of Jacob Denlinger, John Denlinger, Samuel Eby, and John Mollinger. Services are held every two weeks, and a large congregation is always present. The following is a list of the ministers from the time of its organization: Peter Eby, Joseph Hershey, Samuel Wenger, deceased. Isaac Eby, the present bishop, is the minister in charge at the present time, and is assisted by John Ronk and Jacob Hershey. In 1880 the church added about three-fourths of an acre of land to their yard. There is no cemetery connected with the church.

Carpenter's Cemetery.—This is the oldest burying-ground in the township, and is situated on an elevation of ground at the junction of the "Black Horse" road with the Strasburg Railroad. Previous to her death, Mary Ferree selected this spot (which is situated in about the centre of her former possessions) as a burying-place for herself and family, and she was the first to lie within its quiet walls. Her death occurred in 1716.

After the country became more densely populated, and this was used as a public burying place, a charter was obtained for it by Abraham Carpenter, Joseph Ferree, Isaac Ferree, David Witmer, and Adam Lightner, who had a substantial wall of stone built around it, and other improvements added. Among those buried on these grounds are the Ferrees, Carpenters, Lightners, Witmers, Lefevres, Stambachs, Esben-shades, and Armstrongs.

Frantz Cemetery.—This cemetery was laid out about 1815 on land donated by Jacob Frantz and John Denlinger. It is located on the north side of the turnpike, on the Bellemont and Intercourse road. A school-house originally stood on these grounds, and its old walls form a part of the inclosure. The first person buried in this cemetery was Maria Frantz.

Pequea Lodge, No. 161. I. O. O. F.—This lodge was instituted Feb. 16, 1846, in Soudersburg, with the following officers: William P. Michael, N. G.; Samuel Miller, V. G.; John F. Lefevre, A. S.; Joseph H. Graybill, Treas. The meetings were held in a brick building in that place for a number of years, but the lodge, concluding to remove to Paradise, procured rooms from Mr. Amos Witmer, and they are now holding their meetings in his building, over the store, on Saturday evening of each week. Since the time of its organization this lodge has initiated two hundred and twenty members. Its membership is now sixty-one, and its treasury has in it about three thousand dollars.

Present officers are: H. S. Kendig, N. G.; Elmer Wiker, V. G.; D. W. Edwards, Sec.; Howard Miller, Asst. Sec.; W. C. Frew, Treas. This is among the oldest lodges in the State, and among the first in the county for its careful and correct mode of working.

Insurance Company. The Lancaster County Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated April 19, 1841, with Henry F. Slaymaker, William Noble, William Henderson, Dr. Samuel Duffield, and James G. Henderson as corporators. The first officers were William Noble, president, and Henry F. Slaymaker, secretary and treasurer.

On Jan. 14, 1851, N. E. Slaymaker was elected to the position of secretary and treasurer, and the office was removed from Salisburyville to Williamstown. He acted as secretary and treasurer until January, 1882, when John S. Witmer was elected in his stead, and the office was moved to Paradise. The amount of insurance in force Jan. 1, 1883, was \$8,836,556.78.

The following is a list of the present officers: John S. Witmer, secretary and treasurer; Directors, Samuel Slocum, president, N. E. Slaymaker, A. K. Witmer, C. L. Himes, A. P. McIlvain, John N. Woods, Dr. S. R. Sample, John Seldomridge, Joseph F. Witmer.

The Wenger Carriage Factory, Paradise.—In 1847, A. K. Witmer erected at the east end of the village of Paradise (on a tract of land purchased from Jacob Witmer, his uncle) a small, one-story shop, which was first occupied as a wheelwright shop, by Martin Shultz. In 1852 or 1853, William Cox, of Lancaster, took possession of the shop and carried on carriage-making. Cox removing to Lancaster, was succeeded by Francis Snyder, who continued the carriage business until his death, in 1858. The property was then sold by A. K. Witmer to John Wenger, whose son, Joseph E. Wenger, carried on a thriving business in the manufacture of carriages for eight years, and was followed by his brother, A. E. Wenger, who continued there two years, the shop then being taken possession of by a younger brother, Jacob Wenger, the present proprietor, and has been carried on by him for fifteen years.

Instead of the one-story wheelwright-shop there now stands a large three-story building, employing from twenty to twenty-five men. The annual business is twenty-five thousand dollars.

Frew's Carriage Factory.—Mr. Nicholas Danner, in 1875, built a large carriage factory on his land adjoining his hotel. It was leased by S. W. Frew and John F. Reese, who conducted the business for two years and established a large trade. In 1877, Mr. Reese withdrew from the firm and Mr. Frew took charge of the business, and conducted it for a period of two years, when his brother, W. C. Frew, bought the right and fixtures, and he is now conducting one of the finest trades in the country. The shop has a capacity for working twenty-five men and is doing a business of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Paradise Tannery.—This was established by Daniel Espenshale. At first it had twenty vats, and its only machinery was a one-horse bark-mill. It has since been owned by Daniel Lefevre, Samuel Foster, Jonathan Leidigh, Isaac Leidigh, and the present owner, Isaac Leidigh. It has been remodeled and enlarged, and a twelve-horse-power engine was put in it by Mr. Leidigh. Its present capacity is two thousand five hundred hides per year. It employs five hands.

Schum's Factory.—About 1840, Christian Hess built, on the site of an old fulling-mill in the north-east corner of Paradise township, a woolen-factory. After the death of Christian Hess it became the property of his son Moses, who, in 1864, sold it to George Levan. In 1866 he sold it to Philip Schum, by whose heirs it is now owned and conducted. It is a stone structure, and its machinery is propelled by the water of Pequea Creek. Formerly woolen-cloth was manufactured here, but now the mill is used for the manufacture of cotton and woolen yarn. Four hands are employed in the establishment.

Slaymaker's Kilns.—These kilns were established about the time of the building of the railroad, and are close to McIlvain's kilns about one mile east from Leaman Place.

The property originally belonged to the Bowers estate. The next owner was G. D. McIlvain, and at his death Robert P. McIlvain inherited it. The quarries and kilns are now leased by G. D. Slaymaker, who supplies Charles Warner & Co., of Wilmington, Del., with all its products.

McIlvain's Kilns.—In 1832, when the State Railroad, now Pennsylvania Railroad, was made, it opened a fine quarry of limestone on the property of John Slaymaker.

Mr. Slaymaker erected two kilns and commenced burning lime for building and fertilizing purposes. In 1848 the father of the present owners, Albert and Porter McIlvain, became the owner, and at the time of his death, in 1867, the present firm of McIlvain & Brother took possession.

In 1869, finding that a better article was wanted for building purposes, they erected, at an expense of two thousand five hundred dollars, a kiln for the manufacture of wood-burnt lime, which has a capacity of two hundred bushels in twenty-four hours. The lime is shipped to Philadelphia and Reading, Pa., Wilmington, Del., and Baltimore, Md.

Pequea Quarries.—These quarries are situated about one-half mile north of Paradise, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. They were first owned by Hiram Witmer, and leased by John Keller in 1864, who took out flagstone and ballast for the railroad.

In February, 1872, James Young leased them, and erected two derricks which were run by horse-power. During the spring of 1881 an engine was placed in it to hoist the stone, some of which measured four feet square by two feet thick. The stones are principally

used for building bridges, and are shipped to different parts of the State. This is the finest limestone quarry in the county, and one of the best in the State. At present it employs forty quarrymen and nine cutters. The third derrick is in course of erection.

The quarry is superintended by Samuel Johnston. After the death of Hiram Witmer, in 1881, his son, Joseph Witmer, became its owner.

Doner's Mill.—In 1760, Frederick Wise, a German, built a small grist-mill, distillery, and hemp-mill at the base of the Mine hill, on what is now called Wolf Rock road. The mill was one and a half stories high. Wise lived there about fifty years, and amassed a large fortune. After his death, George Eckert, Esq., married the widow, who was still young, and assumed charge of the same. Twenty years after this J. R. Eckert bought it, and in a few years sold it to Jacob Eshleman, who added to it a story and new machinery. Eshleman owned it about twenty years, and after his death it was sold to Nathan Sharpless, who owned it five or six years, when Daniel Rice became its possessor. Rice lived there ten years, when it was sold to Elias Doner, its present owner, in 1873. It is run by a large overshot water-wheel, and has one burr and one chopper.

Rohrer's Mill, situated one mile south of Strasburg road, and in the south-western part of the township, occupies one of the oldest mill-sites in the county. The early history cannot be ascertained further than that there was a small mill built there in the early settlement of the county. In the course of time this mill, being too small, was torn down, and one of larger proportions erected to take its place. In 1834, Henry Rohrer purchased from the Denlingers the frame mill which, in 1852, was taken possession of by his son, Christian Rohrer, who removed the old mill and built a large brick grist- and saw-mill in its stead. In 1879 it was enlarged by the addition of an end to the main building, in which was placed a fifteen-horse-power engine. The water-power is derived from Calamus Run.

Spring Valley Mills.—About the year 1800, Abraham Carpenter built a small mill on London Run, near the centre of the township. The original structure was stone, and some time after a saw-mill was attached, and an engine added to the motive power.

In 1858, John Ranck became its possessor, and fifteen years ago he rebuilt it with brick. It is now run by a large overshot water-wheel.

Braa's Mill.—This mill was bought by David Witmer previous to the year 1800. The name of its builder cannot be ascertained, but is supposed to have been Joseph Ferree. The mill has changed hands several times since its erection, and is now owned by Daniel, John, and Frank Braa. Ten years ago this mill was burned, but it was immediately rebuilt by the Braa brothers.

Beiler's Mill.—This is the last mill on the Pequea Creek, in Paradise township, and is owned by George

Beiler. It was built in 1825 by Michael Mussleman, who owned it until ten years ago, when it was bought by George Beiler, its present owner. The mill is now being run by Elam Trout, and, though a small mill, is considered one of the best in the township.

Evergreen Mill, owned by the Eshleman estate, and located on Pequoa Creek, is a large three-story mill, with two burrs and two chopping-stones. The present lessee, Mr. Christian Hershey, is doing a thriving business.

London Vale Mill.—This mill is situated on London Run, and owned by Silas K. Eshleman, who rents it.

Osecola Mill was originally an old forge called Springwell forge. In 1800 George Eckert, Esp., built a mill on the same site, which was held by him until 1867. It was then sold to Israel Rohrer, who sold it to his brother, Martin Rohrer, and the name was changed from Springwell to Osecola. Martin Rohrer rebuilt the mill and furnished it with first-class machinery. Mr. Rohrer shortly afterward sold it to Martin Snively, who is still its owner.

Justices of the Peace.—The following is a list of the justices of the peace of Paradise township from its organization up to the present time: Isaac B. Burrows, 1846; Daniel Lefevre, 1848; N. E. Slaymaker, 1852; John B. Warfel, 1855; Martin D. Hess, 1859; John B. Warfel, 1860; William M. Slaymaker, 1862; Isaac Phinegar, 1863; George Anthony, 1864; Henry Kendig, 1864; Henry Miller, 1865; Isaac Leidigh, 1865; H. C. Miller, 1866; John G. Freeland, 1867; Milton B. Eshleman, 1868; R. P. McIlvain, 1872; Robert Girvin, 1873; W. C. Frew, 1875; Jacob M. Eby, 1878; W. C. Frew, 1880; H. H. Rohrer, 1883.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Hon. William Hamilton was born in Leacock township on Nov. 25, 1818. The family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and a collateral branch of the same family from which sprang Hon. Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. Washington, who was killed in a duel by Aaron Burr on the heights of Weehawken. Hugh Hamilton, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was the first of his race of whom anything is known in Lancaster County. He made a settlement prior to the Revolutionary war in the neighborhood of the old Leacock Church, and owned a large tract of land in that locality. During the struggle for national independence he served as a captain in the patriot army, and was in many important engagements. He had a family of eleven children, of whom nine sons and a daughter attained adult years. Of these, Hugh (2d) was the father of Hon. William Hamilton. He also

passed his life in Leacock township. He married Isabella Knox, and had six children, viz., Lyle, Sally, Robert, Margaret, William, and John. Of these, William was the only one who married, and who survived at the present writing (1883). He grew up on the paternal farm in Leacock, and attended the district schools of the neighborhood. At the age of sixteen he went out to labor among the farmers, and continued in that arduous line of employment until he attained the age of twenty-five years. He then entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and filled the position of supervisor of a section six miles in length for five years. On Feb. 29, 1848, he married Louisa, daughter of Henry and Susan Slaymaker, of Paradise township, and soon thereafter took up his residence at Williamstown, where he has since continued to live.

At an early period in life Mr. Hamilton manifested a taste for public life and the science of politics, and through that source has become widely known in his native county. He was formerly an adherent of the Democratic party, but in 1856 became the candidate of the Know-Nothing party, and was elected to represent Lancaster County in the State Legislature. He was re-elected to the same office in 1857. This public service at Harrisburg in behalf of his native county brought him in contact with the political leaders of the State, and he became the warm friend and trusted adherent of such men as Hon. Simon Cameron and the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, with the latter of whom he continued on intimate terms until the time of the demise of that illustrious statesman. Upon the formation of the Republican party, in 1860, Mr. Hamilton co-operated with his friends, and was one of the founders of that party in Lancaster County. The same year he was elected to represent the county in the State Senate, where he served for three years with marked ability and fidelity. He was a warm supporter of the Union cause during the nation's second struggle for existence, and served on the military committee of the Senate at a time when the duties of the position were arduous and important. In 1864 he withdrew from the field of politics, and has since been interested in the agricultural development of his township, living within the peaceful precincts of his home. He owns a farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres near Octorara, and one of one hundred acres at Belmont, and in the decline of life devotes all of his time to overseeing and managing them. He has led an active, industrious life, and in spite of the political struggles in which he has been engaged has always sustained a reputation for integrity and uprightness, and been held in general respect by his friends and acquaintances. He has lent a cheerful support to the various progressive movements of his day, and always felt a deep interest in the material and social improvement of his native county. His first wife died on Feb. 22, 1857, leaving five children, viz., Isabella C., Mary M. (wife of John Borland, of



W. Hamilton



John G. Offner

Sadsbury township, Lancaster Co.), John (deceased), Elizabeth S., and Louisa Hamilton (deceased). He married in 1858, for his second and present wife, Ann Lemer, widow of O. J. Bailey, of Harrisburg.

JOHN GUNDACKER OFFNER.

John Gundacker Offner was born in the city of Lancaster, on Sept. 30, 1816. His father, Dr. Samuel C. Offner, was born Aug. 22, 1792, and practiced his profession in Lancaster, dying, however, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. His mother was Catharine Gundacker, eldest daughter of John Gundacker, an early and prominent merchant of Lancaster, who was born Sept. 28, 1765, and died Nov. 13, 1814. The children were John G.; Abraham C., who died at Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1848; George C., who was drowned at Octonara, in his boyhood; and Joseph C., who died in infancy.

The early life of our subject was passed in the city of Lancaster, where he enjoyed the benefits of an ordinary English education. At the age of ten years he entered the employ of Col. Myers, of Lancaster, for the purpose of learning the hardware business, and remained with him until he attained the age of nineteen, when he went to Philadelphia and clerked in a hardware store of that city for a short time. About the year 1836 he returned to Lancaster and entered the post-office of that city as a clerk, where he remained until his marriage, on Aug. 8, 1848, to Mary R. Dickson, daughter of Mrs. Mary Dickson, the postmistress, who was first appointed to that office by President Jackson, and who continued to discharge the duties of the position in a faithful and competent manner under all administrations for the long period of twenty-one years. She was the daughter of George McIlvaine, of Paradise township, and the widow of William Dickson, the founder of the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, who enjoyed the rare distinction of editing the only Democratic newspaper between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh for many years. Besides Mrs. Offner, who was the faithful assistant of her mother in the post-office during the entire term of her office, there were also two other daughters,—Jane Dickson, who married Joseph Boyd, of Pequea, and removed to Zanesville, Ohio, where he died, and Ann E. Dickson, who became the wife of Gunning B. Bedford, of Philadelphia. A daughter of Mrs. Boyd, M. Josephine Boyd, married Rev. Herman Hooker, an Episcopal clergyman of Philadelphia, who died soon after, leaving her a widow. She is now acting as a missionary of the church in the city of Mexico, and is at the head of the orphanage of the Church of Jesus in that place.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Offner removed to Williamstown, Lancaster County, where he lived a modest and retired life until his death on Feb. 3, 1880. During his entire life he proved faithful in the discharge of every duty that devolved upon him,

and acted the part of a consistent and devoted Christian. Holding himself aloof from public affairs, avoiding all ostentation and display, he confined his energies to the performance of his private duties, and to the advancement of the interests of the church and of society. He was a devout member of the old Presbyterian Church of Leacock, and was officially connected with that body as elder for fifteen years, holding that position at the time of his death. He also took an active interest in the Sabbath-school cause, and served as superintendent of the school connected with the Leacock Church for several years. He gave liberally of his means to the support of all worthy enterprises, and was held in general respect by all classes of citizens. His home-life was one of contentment and peace, and he ever manifested a genial and happy temperament. He was extremely popular among his acquaintances, and his sudden death was attended with universal regret. He left no children, but his widow still resides at Williamstown.

CHAPTER LXX.

PENN TOWNSHIP.

THE greater part of what now comprises Penn township was cut off from the western portion of Warwick township, and legally organized into a separate and distinct township in 1846. The commissioners appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County to view the proposed dividing line were Henry Shreiner, Esq., David May, Esq., and John Forney. They met at what was then called Shober's hotel, on the Lititz and Lancaster turnpike, about a mile south from Lititz, on the 22d day of February, 1845, viewed the proposed division line, and reported in favor of a new and separate district, to be called West Warwick. Their report was not confirmed until Jan. 22, 1846, and named by the court Penn township, in honor of William Penn. The township is bounded upon the north by Lebanon County, northeast by Elizabeth township, east by Warwick township, southeast by Manheim township, south by East Hempfield, and west by Rapho township.

Natural Features.—The surface is gently undulating, sufficiently so for the proper drainage of the soil. Along the northern boundary the township is cinctured by the South Mountain, covered with fine forests, and principally owned by R. W. Coleman's estate. The surface slopes gently southward, with a few elevations near the central part, and a perfectly level plane along the Reading and Columbia Railroad, which crosses the southern section of the township. The soil is mostly of the best quality of

limestone, except along the foot of South Mountain, where sand predominates. The elevated portions of the township are generally gravel. Chikiesalunga (Chikis) Creek skirts the western boundary, and forms an important watercourse both for agricultural and industrial purposes. Through an intelligent system of farming by the pioneers and their successors the soil has been brought to a high state of cultivation, and is very productive. A very large number of cattle are fed annually, and large quantities of lime are put on the land, which produces very fine and large quantities of tobacco. The greater part of the soil is under cultivation, the timber having been reduced very much during the last decade, except a small tract here and there, and the heavy growth on South Mountain.

Early Settlers.—Penn township is exclusively settled by Pennsylvania Germans, who constitute an industrious and economical element. Among the old families, descendants of whom are still living in the district, were the Keaths, Kreiners, Beckers, Hays, and Meyers, whose ancestors came here as early as 1745. These early settlers mostly located along the foot of South Mountain, and extended their dominions southward to what is now called Unionville and White Oak, the latter place having been started in 1794 on the Chikis Creek.

Among others were the Hostetters, Hersheys, Snavelys, Bambergers, Gibbles, Reists, Kauffmans, Gingrichs, and Erbs, most of whom immigrated to this country from Switzerland and other parts of Europe on account of religious persecutions from 1720 to 1735. A deed for five hundred and eighty-three and three-quarters acres of land near Chikis Creek, adjoining lands of John Gingrich, and vacant lands by John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, dated the 10th day of February, 1735, the ninth year of the reign of George the Second over Great Britain, etc., and the eighteenth year of our government, to one Christian Bamberger, is evidence of the time of the settlement of some of the above-named early settlers. Most of the last-named settled along the central part of what is now called Penn township, in the limestone region, and gave it the name Grube Land. Of all the families whose names are mentioned, descendants are still scattered over the territory, and chiefly remain where their forefathers first located. The history of most of them is so obscure that no traces of the exact time of settlement can be found anywhere.

We give the following extract from the laws of Pennsylvania of 1846, page 93, section 62:

"From and after the passage of this act that portion of Penn township, in the county of Lancaster, heretofore included in the Seventh Election District, shall be, and the same is, hereby erected into a separate election district; and the electors within the bounds thereof shall hold their general elections at the public-house of Jacob Hoover, in the borough of

Manheim; all that portion of Penn township heretofore included in the Sixteenth Election District shall be, and the same is, hereby erected into a separate election district; and the electors within the bounds thereof shall hereafter hold their general elections at the public-house of Jacob Ziegler, in the village of Lititz; *Provided*, That the qualified voters of the township of Penn be, and they are hereby, authorized to hold their spring elections for township officers at the house now occupied by Christian Hershey, and that Abraham Kauffman act as judge, and John M. Summy and John H. Spickler as inspectors at the next election for said township of Penn."

The first election was held at the public-house of Christ. Hershey, March 20, 1846, and the following-named persons elected township officers: John M. Summy, justice of the peace for five years; John F. Hummer, assessor; Christ. Stehman and John Stauffer, assistant assessors; Daniel Lied and Mathias Hoffer, supervisors; David Weidman, auditor for one year; Benjamin Stauffer, for two years; and George B. Shober, Esq., for three years; Christ. Stehman and Isaac Stauffer, school directors for one year; John Hostetter and Christ. Kreiter, for two years; George Dutt, Joseph Erb (resigned), for three years; Christ. Hershey, township clerk; John Spickler, constable; Christ. Stehman, judge; Isaac Hollinger and Jacob Neavling, inspectors for Lititz district. The second election was held at the same place, March 19, 1847, and the following-named persons elected township officers: John F. Hummer, assessor; Jesse McMullin, constable; Jacob Cross and Abr. Minnich, supervisors; Peter Reist, auditor; John Kemper, Isaac Stauffer, Henry Snavely, school directors; Christ. Hershey, township clerk; John H. Spickler, judge; Augustus Hall and Martin Hambricht, inspectors for Lititz district.

Act of 1848, p. 61, sect. 8: "That hereafter the qualified electors of the township of Penn, in the county of Lancaster, shall hold their general elections at the public-house of Christ. Hershey, in said township." Signed by William F. Packer, Speaker of the House of Representatives; William Williamson, Speaker of the Senate. Approved the 15th day of February, 1848, Francis R. Shunk, Governor.

After the passage of this act all elections were held at the public-house of Christ. Hershey.

The following is a synopsis of the township record from 1848 to 1893. Names of all the justices of the peace: John Hummer, 1850; Emil Bollinger, 1852; John N. Eby, 1853; E. H. Gingrich, 1861; David Kauffman, 1866; H. R. Hull, 1867; Israel G. Erb and S. J. Beard, 1868; Israel G. Erb, 1869; S. J. Beard, 1873; S. J. Beard and Nath. Baddorf, 1878; Jacob Mace and N. S. Baddorf, 1883.

School directors: John Hostetter and Mathias Hoffer, 1848; Benjamin Stauffer, George B. Sholer, Esq., 1849; John Hershey and Martin Hershey, 1850; Mathias Hoffer and Isaac Stauffer, 1851; Peter Leib

and Peter Gible, 1852; John Hershey and Martin Hershey, 1853.

From 1853 to 1864 the township record is missing. At the election held at the public-house now kept by Jacob Busser, April 11, 1864, for school directors, Abraham Minnich and Henry Snaveley were chosen; and those subsequently elected were David Beck and Andrew A. Zug, 1865; Jesse Gible and Henry E. Stelman, 1866; Peter Sellers, David Eichholtz, and Henry Connelly, 1867; John M. Stelman and E. S. Salm, 1868; H. S. Snaveley and James Boyd, 1869. The same year an election was held in October, and Jonas B. Erb and Jacob H. Strickler elected school directors. John M. Stelman and E. S. Salm, 1870. (No record of 1871.) John S. Weidman and James Boyd, 1872; Jonas B. Erb and John Greybill, 1873; John B. Reist and Jacob E. Behm, 1874; J. G. Cassel and Charles Diehm, 1875; John H. Cassel and Jonas B. Erb, 1876; Cyrus R. Dohner and Samuel Shirk, 1877; S. S. Hauenstein and Samuel D. Hoffer, 1878; Henry E. Hershey and Samuel H. Erb, 1879; Samuel Shirk and Joseph Hernly, 1880; George Herman and D. E. Shimpf, 1881; Samuel H. Erb and John H. Krider, 1882; Peter Z. Hershey and Joseph H. Hernly, 1883. Supervisors: David Weidman and Jacob Hernly, 1848; Jacob Erb and John Bamberger, 1849; Isaac Bamberger and Jacob Ritter, 1850; William Schreiner and Christ Hershey, 1851; Benjamin Boddert and Emil Keener, 1852; Emil Keener and Benjamin Boddert, 1853. (No record from 1853 to 1864.) Benjamin McQuaid and Joseph Connelly, 1864; B. McQuaid and Emil Keener, 1865; Elias E. Reist and Jacob L. Dommoy, 1866; same for 1867; P. M. Will and H. Helman, 1868; Elias E. Reist and P. M. Will, 1869; election of October, 1869, Josiah H. Gible and Peter M. Will; Benjamin J. McQuaid and Emil Keener, 1870; Benjamin J. McQuaid and George Herman, 1872. (No record of 1871.) Abram R. Hershey and Jacob Krall, 1873; Henry H. Cassel and Jacob Krall, 1874; Henry H. Cassel and Abram E. Behm, 1875; Henry H. Cassel and Emil Keener, 1876; Henry E. Hershey and William B. Miller, 1877-88; Samuel Diehm and Thomas Keath, 1879; A. A. Zook and Samuel Diehm, 1880; same in 1881; William B. Miller and Thomas Keath, 1882; F. R. Metzger and William B. Miller, 1883.

Villages and Hamlets.—There are three small towns of note, Penn, Unionville, and Junction. Unionville is by far the oldest town, computing from the time the church near by was built. Its time of beginning was about one hundred and fifty years back, and it has changed names several times, having been originally called White Oak, which name is still given to another little hamlet about one mile west of it. Unionville is built on the old Newport road, leading to Mount Hope Furnace. This was one of the oldest and most important thoroughfares known, and it is now called the Lititz and Mount Hope road.

The town contains the famous White Oak Church, a store, two hotels, a coach-works, a blacksmith-shop, and cigar-factories. Penn is located on the same road, about a mile east, and it has a store, post-office, and several private buildings. Molly Plasterer's hotel was the first known, and was famous in its time as the headquarters for the mountaineers. This old and well-known hotel was formerly located in the village of Penn, and the date of its erection is lost. Junction is at the intersection of the Reading and Columbia and Lancaster Branch Railroads, and derived its name from the junction of the two roads. This is a new place by name. It had its origin in 1867, when the Lancaster Branch Railroad was built, and it is quite a flourishing place. H. S. Snaveley, one of the descendants of the original Snaveley family here, is running a large steam- and water-power flouring-mill at this place, with a grain elevator attached of a capacity of about eight thousand bushels. The mill was first built by Jacob Snaveley in 1807, and run with water-power until very recently. Here, too, is the place where the first apple-jack in the township is supposed to have been distilled, but only the spot where the life-preserving spirits were distilled remains. J. S. Hershey, a descendant of the pioneer Hershey, is carrying on the mercantile business at this place. Besides these there are a hotel, blacksmith-shop, warehouse, and coal-yard, and a very beautiful railroad depot has been erected within the last few years by the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company. Surrounding this place are some of the finest limestone farms anywhere to be found in the county of Lancaster, and the land on which this thriving little village is located is part of the old Hershey farm; population, one hundred and twenty-five. Lime Rock, merely a station on the aforesaid railroad, about one mile west of Lititz, was first located by Dr. J. C. Brobst in the year 1880, who erected a commodious warehouse, ticket-office, post-office, blacksmith-shop, and other buildings. The place has a coal-yard, and large drawing and other limekilns. Over fifteen thousand bushels of lime are burned here annually. This place is famous for large quantities of limestone, which yield ninety-two per cent. of lime, large quantities of which are shipped annually. A vein of moulding sand, ten feet high and eight feet wide, is also found at this place. The land originally belonged to the Gable family, and the place was named because of the inexhaustible quantity of limestone there. Mount Vernon, half a mile south of Lime Rock (with a hotel, cigar-factory, and blacksmith-shop), Souders-town, and White Oak are small hamlets off the railroad. The four post-offices are Penn, White Oak, Junction, and Lime Rock.

Schools.—The system of education in Penn township in the early part of its existence was very defective. Short terms of three and four months were taught by the day, at the rate of three cents per day

per pupil. The buildings were small, dingy log cabins and old meeting-houses. The school apparatus consisted of several flat tables; a large wood-stove, with a capacity of holding very near one-fourth of a cord of wood; a few books, such as Byerly's Spelling-Book, Rose and Pike Arithmetics, some very old German arithmetics, calculating mostly pound, shillings, and pence, English and German Testaments, as in those days that sacred book was used as a class-book; a slate-pencil, oftentimes made out of a gravel-stone; a goose-quill, a solution of indigo for ink, and about six sheets of paper (foolscap) sewed together for a copy-book; no blackboards. A teacher suitable to the times, often a worn-out day laborer, who was obliged to give from three to four lessons a day in reading, which was considered in old days absolutely necessary. Very little attention was paid to arithmetic. Grammar, geography, and mental arithmetic were not known, and when first introduced met with a powerful opposition, which retarded their progress in a great measure. It was the duty of the teacher oftentimes to give the pupils double recitations, English and German, mostly in the Testament. No printed copy-books. The teacher had to set them, or, in other words, head them, some in mixed English and others in Pennsylvania Dutch, just as parents desired. This mode of teaching went on with little improvement until about 1848, when a desire for better education manifested itself, and the "free school system" was accepted, and since the schools have been improving, and assume a standard equal to any in the county. The number of schools is eleven, and the term six months. No others but teachers with permanent certificates, or rank No. 1 in the practice of teaching, with a salary of from \$45 to \$50 per month, are employed. About 53% pupils of school age are in the district; the average percentage of attendance is 88; number mills levied for school purposes, 1½; total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes in 1882, \$3343.40; State appropriation, \$473.24. The school-houses are all well built, most of them of brick, mounted with a belfry; have large and commodious play-grounds, and the school apparatus is of the very best, modern improved desks and the best series of school-books.

Churches.—There are eight churches in the township,—two Mennonite, four Dunker, one Episcopal, a Lutheran and Reformed (Union) at Unionville, which is by far the oldest church known. Its history dates back to 1735, the time the first church was built. The second was built in the year 1832 (the old one having been torn away). This has since been remodeled and mounted with a large bell. This congregation has a small farm of about twenty-six acres, with improvements, besides the church property, which is held jointly by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations. Schlatter gave them the sacrament in 1747, when seventy communed. He left them in 1752, at which time the following three persons were elders: Peter

Becker, Wendel Laber, and Adam Keener. Baptisms and confirmations are recorded in the old record, but not communicants. The first baptism was in the year 1744, and from that time an unbroken succession was kept up to 1766. The first class of catechumens recorded was for the year 1749, and consisted of sixteen persons,—nine males and seven females. This congregation was exclusively Reformed till 1766, when a deed was procured for a Union Church. Application for said deed was made March 26, 1752, the tract of land was surveyed Dec. 22, 1752, and the deed was granted Sept. 4, 1766, under King George III., and in the forty-ninth year of the proprietary government, signed by John Penn.

The following pastors officiated at this church up to 1883: Revs. John Wadschmidt, 1752-86; Anthony Hautz, 1786-90; John Christian Wilms, 1790-1802; Charles Helfenstein, 1803-7; John Theobald Faber, 1807-19; Frederick A. Herman, 1819-23; Daniel Hertz, 1823-31; Jacob Leymeister, 1831-33; Samuel Seibert, 1833-37; C. Weiler, 1837-49; Henry N. B. Habblston, 1849-50; Isaac Gerhart, 1850-59; W. T. Gerhart, 1859-70; and D. C. Tobias, 1870-83. Connected with this church is one of the largest cemeteries in the district. Over fifteen hundred persons lie buried there whose remains are marked with stones of some sort, and about half as many more without marks, as is frequently found in digging graves, when old coffins and remains are struck. On this vast burial-ground, among the hundreds buried there, rest the remains of the ancient Keath, Kreiner, Labar, Becker, Keener, Hagy, Myers, and many other families of the early settlers, whose names on the stones are so much defaced by the lapse of time that they cannot be deciphered. This is the only church the history of which dates back to the last century. The Episcopal Church at Mount Hope was principally erected for the Grubb family at that place, not many years ago. The Mennonite Churches are Erb's and Kauffman's, the latter built on lands of Abr. Kauffman, Esq., in 1860. The Dunker Churches are Greybill's, Gible's, Longnecker's, and Kreiter's. All these churches have suitable burial-grounds, most of them of recent date.

Many small family burial-places are found on farms, some in a very dilapidated condition, while others are inclosed with substantial walls and sandstone coping. Among these are the following: On the farm of Samuel Minnich, where the Erbs, Minnichs, and others lie buried; on the farm of Christian Bucher, where probably the oldest settlers of that part of the territory lie buried. There are no stones with inscriptions, only upright limestone, and a little mound to mark the place. On the farms of Samuel G. Keller, John B. Reist, and John Sahn, deceased, are very neat and well-preserved family burial-places, nicely inclosed with good and substantial stone wall, and coping and iron gates. In these lie buried the Kellers, Reists, Sahns, and others. On the farm of Benjamin

Hershey and David Hostetter is a fine specimen of these family resting-places, neatly inclosed with an iron fence, in which lie buried the Hersheys mostly. On the farm of David Hostetter (proper) is one inclosed with a stone wall substantial enough to last another hundred years, where the Hostetters and some of their descendants lie buried, all dating back to the early history of the settlement of the families. Many more and smaller ones are found on many other farms. Most of them are well preserved, and the places of the dead marked with sandstones having German inscriptions, the letterings of which are so much obliterated by time that they cannot very easily be made out.

The Manheim Fairview Cemetery figures very prominently among the fields of the dead of recent date. It is situated in Penn township, a short distance southeast of Manheim borough, on an elevated tract of land on the south side of the Manheim and Lancaster turnpike-road. This association was chartered by the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County, May 25, 1874. "The corporation shall have power to contract for, purchase, and take conveyance in fee-simple of land in Penn township, in said county, not exceeding twenty acres in the whole." The cemetery is nicely laid out in blocks and walks, and otherwise ornamented. The slope of the ground is northward, and the cemetery can be seen for miles. The first managers were Abraham Kline, John M. Dunlap, Jacob H. Kline, Moses G. Miller, J. B. Bomberger, D. F. Hamaker, and F. R. White; first officers: President, Abraham Kline; Secretary, John M. Dunlap; Treasurer, Jacob H. Kline; Superintendent, Jacob Weidman.

Corporations.—The "Penn Township Mutual Fire Insurance Association of Lancaster County" is a chartered institution, organized on the 24 day of June, 1860, charter granted by the Court of Common Pleas Aug. 15, 1870. The first board of directors, elected June 2, 1860, was composed of the following-named persons: Daniel Leaman and Moses Light, for three years; Gabriel Gingrich and John B. Gibbto, for two years; Samuel Leaman and Joseph Gibbto, for one year. Gabriel Gingrich was appointed the first secretary of the company, and served until Nov. 6, 1863, when he resigned, and E. H. Gingrich was appointed in his stead. He served until Feb. 3, 1866, at which time he resigned, and was succeeded by Moses Light, who served until June 16, 1866. John M. Stehman, Esq., was appointed in place of Light, resigned, and served in this capacity until Dec. 1, 1866, at which time Israel G. Erb was appointed secretary *pro tem*, until June 2, 1868, when he was unanimously elected secretary and treasurer of the company. Mr. Erb served in this capacity until June 5, 1869, when he was elected a director, and was also appointed secretary, which position he still holds. The present board of directors consists of the following persons; Jacob H. Hershey, president;

Israel G. Erb, secretary; Israel Zartman, treasurer; John L. Mohler, Martin Metzler, and Ephraim S. Hoover, Esqs. The company has been in a very flourishing condition, and had a total value of property insured on the 31st of December, 1882, of fifteen million five hundred and eighty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven dollars. Its limits are the boundaries of Lancaster County.

The Farmers' Creamery Company of Manheim (Limited).—The manufacture of butter and cheese was commenced in Penn township in March, 1883, by the above-named company, which erected a very fine building expressly for that purpose in the beginning of 1883, a short distance southeast of Manheim borough, and fitted up the same with all the latest improved machinery best adapted for the production of pure and good butter and cheese, at a cost of ten thousand dollars. An eight horse-power engine moves the machinery. The main building is two stories, thirty-six by thirty-seven feet, with a wing sixteen by thirty-six feet, one and a half stories high, and an engine-house fourteen by twenty-two feet. Whire's circular cheese vat, Burrel & Whitman's milk vats, and Blanchard's churn are used. To these machines is added a Danish Centrifugal Cream Separator, a powerful machine that takes the cream out of the milk immediately. This creamery employs four men. The names of the officers and directors of this creamery are John B. Reist, president; Elias E. Reist, treasurer; Amos H. Hershey, secretary; Jacob P. Hostetter and David E. Shimp, members of the board.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ABRAHAM KAUFFMAN, Esq.

Abraham Kauffman, son of David Kauffman, was born in Rapho township, Lancaster Co., March 30, 1799. His father moved to a farm in what was then the southwestern part of Warwick, now Penn township, where Abraham has lived up to this time. His father died Jan. 15, 1846, aged seventy-five years, one month, and eight days. His mother died March 11, 1867, aged eighty-seven years, two months, and twenty-six days. He was brought up to agricultural pursuits. He lived chiefly in private life, save his being intrusted with several minor positions, until 1835, when he was elected to the House of Representatives.

It was during this session that the first appropriation was made towards commencing the Gettysburg Railroad, and here he differed from all his colleagues from the county in taking a stand against it, while they supported it, and continued to do so during the second session he was in the House. After giving his last vote against it, in 1838, he put his reasons for so doing on the Journal, April 16, 1838. (Page 1156, House Journal.) It may be stated that after the

State had expended nearly one million dollars on the doubtful project, it was abandoned. He was again elected to the House of Representatives in 1836. It was during this session that the surplus revenue of the United States, by resolution of Congress (session of 1835-36) distributing said surplus among the several States, fell into the hands of the Legislature. Pennsylvania's share being nearly four million dollars, and wishing to secure a portion of it to the people direct, offered a joint resolution, Feb. 20, 1837 (House Journal, vol. i, p. 563), authorizing the State treasurer to redeem two million dollars of the State indebtedness. February 23d, on motion, the said resolution was considered in committee of the whole, when, after considerable discussion, the opposition succeeded in having it postponed to March 13th, when it could not be reached again. At this time there was a strong improvement feeling, and log-rolling became the order of the day. The said surplus was all scattered to various projects excepting five hundred thousand dollars, which was distributed among the several school districts of the State. He was again elected to the House of Representatives in 1837, and again under the new constitution in 1843, and served during the session of 1844. In 1850 he was elected a director of the poor for Lancaster County. He was re-elected in 1853, and was president of the board during the last five years. Feb. 11, 1865, he assisted in organizing the Manheim National Bank, of which institution he has been president fourteen years. In 1869-70 he was traveling over the western portion of the United States as far as California, and the same year made a donation to the borough of Manheim of three acres of woodland containing a spring of water, near said town, to be used as a public grove. This the town Council properly named after the donor.

JACOB M. EBERLY.

The earliest representatives of the Eberly family emigrated from Germany to America during the year 1700. They were followed by others, among whom was Michael Eberly, whose son Henry was married to a daughter of Ulrich Burkhard, and resided upon land now owned by the subject of this sketch, in conjunction with his brothers and sisters. The birth of Henry occurred in 1718, and his death in 1758. His three sons were Henry, John, and Jacob. The last-named was born Jan. 27, 1752, and died Dec. 2, 1810. He married Anna, daughter of Michael Witmer, their nuptials having occurred Nov. 20, 1781. Their children were Henry, born in 1782; Mary, in 1784; Anna, in 1787; Jacob, in 1790; John, in 1796; and Henry, in 1798. Jacob Eberly, who is the father of the subject of this biography, was born Dec. 30, 1790, on the homestead. He at an early age acquired the trade of a blacksmith, and later, became a farmer. He married Fanny, daughter of David Mellinger, of Manor

township, on the 16th of February, 1819, and had children: Anna M., born Jan. 9, 1820; David M., whose birth occurred Sept. 30, 1821 (deceased); Elizabeth M., born Nov. 21, 1823; Jacob M.; Fanny M., born Oct. 1, 1826; John M., whose birth occurred Feb. 21, 1830; Benjamin M., born July 31, 1832; Christian M., born Feb. 2, 1835 (deceased); and Peter M., who died in infancy. Jacob M. was born Oct. 1, 1826, and spent his boyhood on the farm which was originally purchased from the government by Ulrich Burkhard, and has been for generations in possession of the family. His advantages of education were such as were afforded by the early schools of that period, after which he assisted his father at the blacksmith's craft, and also gave substantial aid in the cultivation of the land.

On the death of his parent, which occurred Oct. 14, 1867, he, with others of the family, inherited the paternal estate, which they still own and cultivate, with Jacob M. as business manager.

In politics Mr. Eberly was formerly a Democrat, and later embraced the principles of the Republican party, though not actively interested in the political issues of the day.

Much of his leisure is devoted to literary pursuits, his fine library of thirteen hundred volumes embracing all the standard works on history, science, art, and religion, together with the best editions of modern and contemporary poets. The current periodicals of the day are also found upon his table. Mr. Eberly was educated in the Mennonite faith, and is still one of its devout adherents, and a member of the Old Mennonite Church.

CHAPTER LXXI.

PEQUEA TOWNSHIP.

Geography and Topography.—This is one of the several interior townships of the county, and lies south of the county-seat, between Pequea and Conestoga Creeks. It was originally a part of Conestoga township, and organized into a separate municipality in 1853.

It is bounded on the northeast by West Lampeter, southeast by Providence, south by Martic, southwest by Conestoga, and north and northwest by Lancaster township. The surface of the township is somewhat rolling, and the soil well adapted to agricultural purposes. Large quantities of corn, hay, oats, and wheat are produced from its fertile soil, and, in fact, Pequea ranks among the best farming districts in Lancaster County. Besides the agricultural products of the township, Pequea is noted throughout this section of country as producing the best quality of stone lime for all purposes for which that article is used. The



Jacob M. Clerk

township is drained by the Pequea and Conestoga Creeks and their small tributaries.

The Pequea Creek, from which the township derives its name, forms the north and northwestern boundary, while the Conestoga the south and southeastern boundary. There are no extremely elevated points in this township, the highest of which, however, is probably Mount Parnassus, about one mile southeast from West Willow village.

The township is traversed from northwest to southeast by the Lancaster and Quarryville Railroad, built in 1875 and later.

Pioneer Settlers in Pequea.—Just when the sturdy pioneer wended his way to what is now Pequea township and "warranted his tract," or "staked out his claim," is not definitely known, yet it was some time prior to 1780, as the assessment-roll of that year for old Conestoga township, of which Pequea was then a part, contained the names of the following land-owners, assessed in that year, and located as stated below. The valuation of property was at that time in pounds, shillings, and pence, and may appear at first sight to be enormous, but when we take into consideration the fact that it was then that the colonists were in the midst of a desperate struggle for independence, and large revenues had to be forthcoming to carry on the struggle.

John Bare located in the northwest part of what is now Pequea township, owned two hundred and sixteen acres of land valued at £7500, five horses valued at £1000, and seven cows valued at £500. The old plantation is now owned by Jonas Harnish and Jacob Stehman.

Jacob Bare located near his brother John, and owned two hundred acres of land, valued at £8300, two horses valued at £600, and one cow at £100. The old Jacob Bare farm is now owned by David Landis.

John Behm (the name is now spelled Beam) located on ninety acres of land, valued, in 1780, at £2500, and owned two horses valued at £600, and five cows at £400. This farm was in the Behm (or Beam) family for many years, when it was sold to a Mr. Charles, who, a few years ago, sold it to other parties.

Jacob Behm located near John Behm, in what is now Pequea township, and owned two hundred acres of land, which was valued at £6000. He also owned two horses valued at £600, and five cows at £400. John Beam was the last of that name that owned this farm, which was also sold to a Mr. Charles, and by him divided into three tracts, and sold to other parties. Upon this farm there has been found iron ore in paying quantities, and mines are worked at present.

John Bachman lived about half a mile north of what is now Willow Station, on the Lancaster and Quarryville Railroad, and owned two acres of land, valued at £800, one horse at £200, and two cows at £200. The land is now owned by Tobias Landis.

Jacob Breneman located on one hundred acres of

land, about one mile west of what is now West Willow village, valued at £1900. He also owned two horses, valued at £400, and two cows at £150. The farm is now owned by Abram Hare, John L. Breneman, and Abram Breneman.

Adam Breneman located nearly one and a half miles west from the present West Willow Railroad Station, and owned one hundred and fifty acres of land, valued at £6000. The larger portion of the farm is now owned by Abram Hare.

John Burkholder was possessed of one hundred and eighty-four acres of land, situated a short distance west from what is now West Willow Railroad Station and post-office, and valued at £6550, three horses valued at £1000, and eight cows at £1000. The farm is now in the possession of Henry G. Rush and children.

Henry Deitrich located upon one hundred and ninety-eight acres of land, through which the Lancaster and Quarryville Railroad now runs, in front of the residence of Andrew Mehaffy, at West Willow Station, valued at £7000. He also owned one horse assessed at £400, and four cows at £600. The farm is now owned by John Sehnor, or Saner.

Christian Forry lived one mile west from West Willow Station, and in 1780 owned two hundred and fifty acres of land, valued at £8500, four horses valued at £1000, and six cows valued at £1000. The farm is now owned by John B. Myers.

Jacob Gochenauer lived at the lower end of what is now Pequea township, and owned one hundred and thirty acres of land valued at £3000, three horses valued at £700, and three cows at £300. The present owner of the plantation is Jacob Idelbach.

Henry Gochenauer located in the east part of the township, and owned fifty acres of land valued at £1200, two horses valued at £500, and three cows at £300.

Peter Good lived in lower end of the township, on one hundred and fifty acres of land now owned by Henry Good, then valued at £5200. He also owned two horses valued at £500, and three cows valued at £300.

John Good lived near Peter Good's, and owned sixty-three acres of land valued at £2700, three horses at £600, and two cows at £300. The real estate is still in possession of the Good family.

Jacob Harnish was the owner of four hundred and forty-five acres of land valued at £6500, two horses valued at £500, and four cows at £500.

Jacob Harnish, Jr., owned one hundred acres of land valued at £1800, two horses at £500, and three cows at £500.

Michael Harnish was possessed of one hundred acres valued at £1500, two horses at £500, and four cows at £500. The old Harnish plantations are still in possession of the Harnish family.

Melchor Hachman owned one hundred acres of land lying southwest from the village of West Willow,

and valued in 1780 at £2000. He also owned three horses valued at £500, and two cows at £300. The present owner of the farm is Amos McCallister.

John Hess lived near the southwest line of the present township, and owned sixty acres valued at £1000, two horses valued at £400, and three cows at £200. Jacob Good is the present owner of the old Hess farm.

John Huber owned sixty acres of land located near what is now Pequea Station, on the Lancaster and Quarryville Railroad, valued in 1780 at £2500. He also owned four horses valued at £1000, and three cows at £500. The land is now owned by John Huber, a descendant of the original owner.

Michael Haberstick located in the northwest part of what is now Pequea township on two hundred and fifty acres of land, now owned by Abram Snively and Daniel Groff, which was valued in 1780 at £4500. Mr. Haberstick also owned six horses valued at £1000, ten cows at £1000, and one negro valued at £500. That must have been a divine institution that classed and rated human beings with horses and cattle. Away with such divinity.

Abram Newcomer lived on his farm of two hundred acres, just west from where Andrew Mehaffy now lives, and his land was valued in 1780 at £8000. He also owned three horses valued at £600, and two cows at £200. The old plantation is now owned by Tobias Landis.

John Mehaffy, father of the now venerable Andrew Mehaffy, located where Andrew now lives, at West Willow Station, in about 1785. Andrew was born on the old homestead Aug. 2, 1808, and in due time succeeded to his father's estate. He was first married, Aug. 1, 1844, to Ann Shoff, who died March 13, 1850. He was next married, June 14, 1859, to Catharine Sawville, who is still living. His children by the first wife have been Sarah, Isabella (deceased), Ann, and Andrew; by his present wife, Alice (deceased), Catharine, Benjamin Franklin, and Elmer.

Benjamin Snively, son of Christian Snively, was born in what is now the village of West Willow, on the 13th day of January, 1810, and in due time learned from his father the blacksmith trade, at which he has worked in this township for over forty years, he having been a resident of what is now Pequea township all his life.

Emanuel Stetler was born in what is now Pequea township June 26, 1808, and has been a continuous resident of this locality from that time to the present. He was married Sept. 20, 1827, to Miss Susan, daughter of Isaac Kindig. They are the parents of ten children, three of which are living, viz., Benjamin, married Lizzie Kreider; May, married John Goehnauer; and Emanuel, who married Mary Ann Watson.

Abram Kindig, one of the pioneer settlers of this township, located on the farm now owned by Samuel Harnish. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Stetler, wife of the now venerable Emanuel Stetler. Mr.

Kindig owned in 1780 one hundred and seventy-five acres of land, valued by the assessors at £7000, three horses at £700, and three cows at £300.

Harnish Family.—David Harnish lived on the farm now owned by Michael G. Harnish, a little south of West Willow. David purchased this farm of a Mr. Becker, who was the warrantor of the farm. The farm came in possession of Michael G. by will, from his father, in about 1850. The children of David Harnish were Martin, the oldest, who married a Miss Weaver, and died many years ago. David, Jr., is also dead. He married Miss Polly Maynard, who also died. Jacob, now living in Lancaster, married for his first wife Miss Hettie Harnish, but of what family we were not informed. Michael G., the next son still living, was born on the old homestead April 6, 1807. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Abram Worfel, who died March 23, 1883. John, the fifth son, died before reaching his majority. The two last boys died quite young, one at ten years of age, and the other in infancy, both named Christian.

The daughters of David Harnish, Sr., were, first, Elizabeth, who married Martin Bare; they are both deceased; Catharine, married Jacob Pfountz, who died; she next married John Rathvon, and now lives in Michigan; Fanny, married Martin Harnish; they now live near New Danville (Stumptown), Hettie, married Christian Good, and moved to Conestoga, where he died; Nancy; Susan, married Jacob Krieder, and lived near Landisville, where he died.

Of Michael G. Harnish's family there was Benjamin, whose first wife was Miss Mary Hess, and for his second wife he married Mrs. Kate Leonard, and now lives in Illinois; David, married Miss Barbara Miley, and now lives near Hollinger's tannery, West Lampeter township; Martin, married Miss Susan Harnish, and lived in Pequea until he died; Amos, married Miss Lizzie Kendig, and lives near Graff's Mills; Michael, married Ella Hollinger, and lives in Missouri; Abram H., married Miss Mary Shabb, and lives at West Willow; Annie, married to Amos Maurer, and died in 1881; Lizzie, married Amos Hollinger, proprietor of Hollinger's tannery; Maria, and two boys, both named Abram, died when quite young.

The Warfel Family.—Two brothers came to this country from Germany and settled in Conestoga township, one in the south and the other in the north part of the township. George, the one that settled in the north part of the township, was born in Germany, May 6, 1710, and died in that township, Sept. 6 (the gravestone is marked Sept. 14), 1804. He was the progenitor of the Warfel family in what is now Pequea township. His son Abraham was born April 20, 1765, and married Annie ———, who was born May 17, 1767. Their children were Mary, born 1787, died 1792; Jacob, born 1789; Elizabeth, 1790—1792; George, 1792; Francis, 1794—1795; Abraham,

1796; Annie, 1798-1811; Christian, 1800-1802; Martin, 1801-1805; Martin, 1804; Christian, 1806; Frederick, 1810-1810; Maria, 1811; Elizabeth, July 8, 1814, married Michael G. Harnish, now living at West Willow, and died March 23, 1883. (See Harnish family.)

The Goss Family.—Peter Goss, the progenitor of the Gosses in Lancaster County, was born in 1755. He located on the farm now owned by John Kepdig, and subsequently moved on to the farm now owned by Isaac Smith, where he died in January, 1830. He was the father of seven children, of whom Michael Goss, now a prominent citizen of Pequea, was one. Michael was born in September, 1806, on the farm now owned by Christian Smith, near West Willow. He is the father of twelve children, six of whom are living. His son Benjamin now lives in Pequea, and Jacob in Limestone. His daughter Ann married B. Hackman, and lives in Pequea; Elizabeth, single; Susan, married H. H. Deats, and lives in Illinois; Mary, married M. McGowan, and lives in Lancaster City.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Jacob Charles, April 11, 1864.	Andrew Mehaffy, April, 1869
Daniel Fulton, April 14, 1867.	J. M. Fulton, April, 1872.
Andrew Mehaffy, April 12, 1859.	J. D. Larches, April, 1874.
Daniel Fulton, April 15, 1862.	S. M. Mylin, April, 1879.
Andrew Mehaffy, April 12, 1864.	B. F. Green, April, 1880.
John M. Fulton, April 12, 1866.	S. M. Mylin, April, 1881.
John Huber, April, 1867.	J. H. Brooks, April, 1883.
F. B. Muselman, April, 1868.	

West Willow.—This beautiful and enterprising little town is nearly midway along the northern boundary line of the township, and on the line of the Lancaster and Quarryville Railroad. Among its very early settlers were Christian Snevely, John Mehaffy, and the Harnish family. There was nothing peculiarly attractive about the locality as a commercial or manufacturing centre, but merely the nearness of two or three settlers to each other attracted others, and the result is a thriving town in the midst of a wealthy agricultural district. As late as 1820 there were not a dozen dwellings within the limits of what is now the village. Its growth was quite gradual from 1820 to 1875, when the building of the Lancaster and Quarryville Railroad gave a new impetus to the little town, and it now boasts of a population of about two hundred and fifty.

The pioneer merchant at this place was Henry Huber, who kept a small store in what is now the east part of the village. His successors in that part of the town were Peter Zercher, Jacob Charles, and Dr. Green. The old Huber store stood on the site now occupied by the residence of Martin Miley. While Jacob Charles was in the mercantile business he built the store-house now owned and occupied by the United Brethren as a house of worship. The next merchant here was A. W. Harnish, who built and kept a store in the building near the railroad station now occupied by Andrew Mehaffy, Jr., as a

cigar-manufactory and confectionery-store. Harnish was succeeded by Mr. Stoner, and Stoner by Joseph Herr & Brother. They were succeeded in January, 1883, by Henry S. Herr, the present merchant, who built the "Herr Block," a substantial brick structure, in 1877.

As near as can be ascertained the pioneer tavern was kept by Christian Snevely where Michael Harnish now lives. His successors at that place were Benjamin Snevely, John Overbach, and Benjamin Raugh. Benjamin Martin was the first tavern-keeper on the site of the present hotel. He was succeeded by Benjamin Cochran, Jacob Charles, and John Martin, who purchased the property in 1875, and in 1878 built the present brick "West Willow Hotel," of which he is proprietor.

The pioneer blacksmith at this place was Christian Snevely, who was succeeded by his son Benjamin, who has carried on the business nearly continuously for the last fifty years. Christian Snevely's shop was near where Michael Harnish now lives.

The railroad station at this place was opened for the transaction of business in the spring of 1875, with A. H. Harnish as ticket and freight agent. M. B. Groff is the present ticket agent. The pioneer coal- and lumber-yard was established half a mile north of this place in 1875 by Andrew Mehaffy, and in the fall of 1878 he sold the business to W. G. Mellinger & Brother, who still continue the business at the old place, and also own and conduct a like business at Baumgartner Station.

Christian Miley established the harness business in the Herr block in the spring of 1883.

A post-office was established at this place April 16, 1879, and was named "West Willow," with Henry S. Herr as postmaster, who still holds the position.

New Danville.—This village is in the northwestern part of the township, four miles from the city of Lancaster. In 1830 it consisted of eleven dwellings, a tavern, and two smitheries. The tavern was kept by Christian Zercher, in the same building where Jacob B. Miller now keeps a store. The wagon and blacksmith-shops were carried on by Jacob Oyman and Jacob Johnson. Mr. Zercher's successors in the tavern were John Zercher, Jacob Heiney, Michael Zercher, and Daniel Groff, who was the last landlord in that house. A hotel had been kept ten years prior to 1830 where John L. Breneman now resides.

Daniel Conrad established a hotel where Abram B. Harnish now resides about 1840. In this hotel Isaac Reiney, Samuel Shrode, John Good, Abram Wartle, William McAllister, George Conrad, and Henry Conrad have been landlords.

The first store was kept by John Rhorer, who sold to John Zercher, and he kept it for a time in his hotel. Another store was established by Henry Herr, and both were closed after a few years. Mr. Heiner also traded during a short time. In 1856, Daniel Conrad, Jr., and Benjamin Yerdly established

a store, and since that time stores have been kept by William T. Youatt, Robert Green, Henry Conrad, and the present merchant here, Jacob B. Miller. At intervals the place has been without a store.

The wagon-makers have been Jacob Oyman, Andrew Zercher, Benjamin Johnson, Joseph Miller, John Ellmyer, John D. Stauffer, and Abram Snively.

In another shop the business has been carried on by Daniel Conrad, Jr., Charles Riddle, Amos Harnish, and John D. Stauffer.

The following have been blacksmiths here: Daniel Conrad, Benjamin Conrad, George Conrad, Henry Conrad, James Johnson, Samuel Hess, Benjamin Morton, Jacob Johnson, William Rote, Daniel Hess, and George Lutz. The present blacksmiths are John Myers and H. S. Hersch.

The village was formerly known as Stumptown; but when the post-office was established it was christened New Danville, because, as it is said, several people who bore the Christian name of Daniel resided here. The town now has twenty-four dwellings, a tavern, a store, two wagon- and blacksmith-shops, a shoe-shop, and a physician.

Educational.—Just when, where, or by whom the pioneer school-house in what is now Pequea township was built is as profound a mystery to the oldest inhabitants as the question of who was Cain's wife. The probabilities are, however, that it was somewhere in the lower end of the township.

According to the report of the board of school directors, made the first Monday in June, 1883, there were seven school districts and as many school-houses in the township, named as follows: Mount Parnassus, Stevens, Quarry Hall, Mount Washington, Valley School, Danville, and Harmony Hall. During the year ending in June, 1883, schools were taught seven months by five male and two female teachers, the male teachers receiving forty-four dollars and forty cents per month, and the females forty-five dollars per month. There were in the township one hundred and seventy-seven male and one hundred and fifty-six female pupils of school age, with an average attendance of ninety-one. The rate of tax on the dollar was one and one-quarter mills, and the total amount raised by tax for school purposes was \$2095.94. The township received from State appropriation \$296.45; from county treasurer, \$420.37, and balance from previous year, \$316.79.

The expenses for the year were: For books, etc., \$101.56; repairing school-houses, \$24.23; teachers' salary, \$2184; contingencies, \$312.62; collector's and treasurer's fees, \$87.73; salary of secretary of school board, \$25; et ceteras, \$5.

The school directors for 1883 were W. G. Mellinger, secretary; Jacob Heidlebach, treasurer; John L. Brenneman, president; I. H. Shenk, John Huber, and Jacob McCallister.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—In the southern part of the township of Pequea stands an old house

of worship, built in 1791 of stone. Methodism was then in its infancy, yet so aggressive were the disciples of Wesley that they left the comforts and conveniences of the more civilized communities and pushed out into the then wilderness of this then new country and few and uninviting field of labor, gathering together where they could a few of the sturdy pioneers and their families. Near this old monument to their zeal in the cause of the Master was one of the "Methodist preaching-places," and here a class was formed, a society organized, and the stone meeting-house built, and in it for several years religious services were held. The society subsequently became weak, and for about ten years no services were held here, yet the few remaining Methodists worshipped at Strasburg.

About 1847 the society was revived and reorganized, since which time services have been regularly held in the old stone church. As its surroundings have changed, the society has at times been a part of one charge or circuit and then of another, but has never been a station. The old house, now nearly a century old, has had only ordinary repairs, and is yet in a good state of preservation. Its internal arrangements are in the style of one hundred years ago, and are curiosities to the modern church-goer, who reclines upon his upholstered pew, seeking nature's sweet restorative, while his well-paid pastor is trying to dispense the bread of life to his immortal soul. The old meeting-house has large galleries, box-pews, and a seating capacity of about three hundred. The society has no records from which a list of the pastors can be learned. The present membership of the society is about fifty.

Surrounding the old church building is a cemetery, which originally contained about one acre of land, to which has lately been added two acres, making three acres in all, and here many of the early Methodists and other settlers of the vicinity lie buried.

Mennonites.—A Mennonite Church was built of stone in 1755, about three-fourths of a mile south from the village of New Danville. It was taken down in 1878, and rebuilt the same year. To this church is attached a cemetery.

New Mennonites.—A church of the New Mennonites was built at New Danville many years since, and to this is attached a cemetery of about an acre. In the south part of the township a house of worship was built by the Old Mennonites in 1848. It was a stone building, and it stood till 1879, when it was taken down and a brick structure forty-two by sixty feet in size was erected in its place. To this church a cemetery of about an acre and a half is attached.

United Brethren.—A society of United Brethren was organized at Willow Street in 1860, but it erected no house of worship. Meetings were occasionally held in a public hall at West Willow till the spring of 1883, when a lot, on which stood a house, a part of which was a store-room, was purchased for the so-

ciety by Benjamin Frick, and the store-room was converted into a place of worship and Sunday-school room. Services are held in this room on alternate Sabbaths.

Groff's Mill, located on Conestoga Creek, in the northern part of the township, was originally built in the early part of the present century by Michael Haverstick. It was a stone structure, forty by fifty feet in size, and contained four run of French burrs. The mill was subsequently sold to George Christ, who in 1832 sold it to Abraham Snively. Snively sold it in 1862 to Dr. Musser, of Lancaster, who sold it in 1872 to Gabriel Smith, and it was again sold in 1874 to Daniel G. Groff. In October, 1876, the mill was destroyed by fire, and at once replaced by a frame structure upon the site of the old one, with, however, only three runs of stones. It is still owned and operated by Mr. Groff as a merchant- and grist-mill.

Baumgardner's Mill.—This mill is on Pequea Creek, about eight miles from Lancaster. It was built about 1800 by Jacob Smith. It was a stone mill, with one water-wheel, one run of rock-stones and one of burrs. It remained the property of Mr. Smith and his heirs till 1836, when it was purchased by Abraham Mylin, who erected an addition to the building and put in another water-wheel. He owned and conducted the mill till 1857, when he sold it to Benjamin Harnish. In 1868 it was sold to Jacob B. Good, and two years later to Thomas Baumgardner, the present owner. Mr. Baumgardner repaired the mill and put in new machinery. It is both a merchant and custom mill, and has four runs of burr-stones.

Burnt Mill.—In 1814, Isaac Heiney built a brick mill about a mile below the one now owned and run by Thomas Baumgardner. It had four runs of stones, and did a large business. It became the property of the Lancaster Bank, and in 1830 it was purchased by John Keepports, who owned it till 1842, when it was purchased by Joseph Good, and by him sold in 1849 to Henry Eshleman, who soon afterwards conveyed it to John K. and Jacob Good. They owned it till 1860, when it was sold to Jacob B. Good, and it was owned by him till it was burned, some twelve years since. The property is now owned by Thomas Baumgardner.

Iron-Mine.—In 1816 an iron-mine was opened on land owned by John Bean, in the eastern part of Pequea township. The ore was taken to the Conewingo Furnace, but the mine was worked only a short time. It then remained idle till about 1845, when it was reopened by Christian Geiger, and was worked by him till operations were suspended about five years later. Work was again resumed by a Mr. Kuotwell, who was succeeded by John P., John, and Michael Grove. They continued to work it, with the exception of about a year, during which it was sub-leased to Jacob and Henry Bushong, of Reading, till its abandonment in the fall of 1882.

During all this time there were intervals in which

the mine was idle. The ore taken from this mine was smelted in Lancaster and at various other furnaces in this State. It is of the variety called hematite, and is of a good quality.

The land where the mine is located has been owned successively by John Bean, Samuel Stover, Samuel Charles, and the present owner, Eli K. Mylin.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM G. MELLINGER.

Benjamin M., the grandfather of William G. Mellinger, was of German parentage, and resided near Safe Harbor, in Manor township. He married Annie Eshleman, and had children,—John E., Jacob E., Henry, Benjamin, Martin, David, and a daughter Elizabeth. Mr. Mellinger spent his life in the town-



W. G. Mellinger

ship of Manor, where his death occurred. His son, Jacob E., was born Oct. 7, 1811, in the same township where, with the exception of a brief interval, he was a resident. He began his business career as a farmer, later engaged in milling pursuits, and subsequently resumed his agricultural labors. He was married about the year 1834 to Miss Elizabeth Graeff, of Manor township, born in 1816, and whose father, Matthias Graeff, still survives in his ninetieth year. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Mellinger are Abram G., William G., Matthias G. (deceased), Albert G. (deceased), Franklin G., Benjamin G., Ephraim G., and daughters, Maria (Mrs. Abram Neff), Elizabeth

(deceased), Annie (Mrs. Charles Deitrich). Mr. and Mrs. Mellinger still reside in Manor township. Their son, William G., was born Sept. 12, 1840, at the paternal home, where his boyhood was passed. His educational opportunities were confined to instruction at the neighboring school, and later attendance at the graded school in Millersville. He then engaged in farm labor, and at twenty-eight years of age married Miss Elizabeth H., daughter of George Kreider, of Pequea township. Their children are Elizabeth (deceased), Jacob K., Catherine K., Annie K., Susan K., Henry K., Benjamin K., and Amos K. Mr. Mellinger, in 1874, removed to West Willow, in Pequea township, and devoted himself to farming pursuits. At a later period he embarked with his brother in the coal and lumber business, which still engages his attention. In politics he is an ardent Republican, but seldom devotes his energies to the political conflicts of the day. He was honored by election for the third term as school director of his township. His early religious training was in harmony with the creed of the Mennonite faith.

BENJAMIN G. MELLINGER.

The subject of this biography is a grandson of the late Benjamin M. and a son of Jacob E. Mellinger,



Benjamin G. Mellinger

now living in Manor township. He was born Jan. 23, 1833, in the above township, and spent his youth upon the farm, during which time he attended the

neighboring school, and later the Millersville Normal School. The tilling of the lands, embraced in his father's estate, occupied his time until twenty-three years of age, after which he engaged in the burning of lime in Manor township, where he remained three years. He then removed to Baumgardner's Station, in Pequea township, and became a partner with his brother, William G., in the coal and lumber business, the firm being William G. Mellinger & Brother. Their business venture has been a successful one, a large and increasing trade having rewarded their efforts. Mr. Mellinger is a Republican, but not an active worker in the political field. He is a contributor to the support of all religious denominations, though of Mennonite predilections.

Benjamin G. Mellinger was on the 27th of January, 1876, married to Miss Annie F., daughter of Christian Charles, of Manor township. Their children are Albert C., Annie C., Fannie C., and Lizzie C.

JOHN SENER.

The ancestor of the Sener family came from Germany about the middle of the eighteenth century and settled in Lancaster County, where several generations have succeeded him, and where his descendants have been characterized by industry, thrift, integrity, and as good citizens. The family was early identified with the Lutheran Church at Lancaster, and many of its members are still connected with that religious denomination.

Jacob, grandfather of John Sener, and son of the progenitor, was a mechanic, and owned a small farm in Manor township, where he died in his forty-first year. His wife, Magdalene Neff, who died in her eighty-sixth year, bore him children,—Godlieb, Jacob, drafted in the war of 1812; John, Christian, Frederick, Barbara, wife of John Wagner; Mary, wife of Jacob Bletz; Elizabeth, wife of John Neff; Anna, wife of John Rupley; Susan, wife of Henry Shepard; and Catherine, wife of Benjamin Lawrence. Of these children, Godlieb (formerly spelled Gottlieb) succeeded to the homestead property in Manor township, was a farmer during his active business life, a plain and unostentatious man, and a Mennonite in religious faith. He died in June, 1865, in his eighty-first year. His wife, Elizabeth, a daughter of Jacob Eberly and Barbara Funk, of East Hempfield, who died in 1860, aged seventy-four years, bore him children,—Mary, wife of Amos B. Shuman, of Manor township; Elizabeth, deceased, wife of Christian Lintner, of Lancaster township; Jacob, deceased, was a farmer in East Hempfield; Anna, wife of Benjamin Herr, of West Lampeter; John, subject of this sketch; Godlieb, a merchant in Washington borough; Harriet, Kate, wife of Benjamin Getz, of Mountville; Martha, and Frederick, of Lancaster.

John Sener, son of Godlieb and Elizabeth Sener, was born on the homestead in Manor township, Aug.



John Sener

22, 1813. He received a practical education in boyhood, and remained at home until he was twenty-nine years of age. In 1842 he engaged with others in dealing in cattle, and continued this business for twenty-five years in connection with farming. He purchased stock, mostly in the State of Illinois, and disposed of them in Lancaster and Chester Counties, Pa. In 1843, Mr. Sener purchased some two hundred and three acres of land in Pequea township, his homestead since, and added by purchase in 1855 some thirty-five acres more, upon which he erected his present brick house in 1856, and barns and other buildings the following year, the latter of which were subsequently destroyed by fire, and since replaced by the present ones. Outside of general farming, Mr. Sener has grown annually large quantities of tobacco for the past twenty-eight years. He has led a quiet business life, avoided political strife, and never sought the emoluments of official place. His sociability, frankness, and integrity in all the relations of life, his general intelligence in agriculture, and good sound sense in all that makes a worthy citizen are recognized by all who know him. He married, Oct. 25, 1849, Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Barr) Kreider, of Fulton township. Their surviving children are Celia, Milton K., Ella, Harriet, and Katie Sener.

CHAPTER LXXII.

PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.

Geography and Topography.—Providence township constituted a part of Martie township until 1853, when it was legally organized into a separate township. Its boundaries are Pequea and Strasburg townships on the north, Strasburg and Eden townships on the east, Drumore township on the south, and Martie township on the west. Big Beaver Creek separates this from Strasburg township on the northeast, emptying into Pequea Creek, which latter forms the boundary between the township and Pequea on the northwest. These streams together with Furnace Run, which rises at Butler's Spring, about centrally in the township, flowing in a northerly direction, also emptying into Pequea Creek, are its principal sources of water supply and drainage, also furnishing motive-power for grist- and woolen-mills.

The surface generally is rolling, amounting in different parts to quite prominent hills, which are, however, interspersed with plots of comparatively level land.

The soil is well adapted to farming, especially in the eastern, middle, and northwestern portions, where limestone abounds. In the western part, mostly

barren, many acres have been covered with a good growth of hickory, oak, and chestnut timber, but its acreage of timber land is gradually disappearing, and the land is now being used for agricultural purposes.

Iron Ore.—In the southeastern part of the township a valuable deposit of iron ore has been discovered. Different mines in the township have been operated by Peacock & Thomas, Brook & Co., Monocacy Company, and C. Geiger, when all are in full operation, giving employment to about one hundred men.

One mine, known as the Molar Bank, furnished the ore for a furnace in the central part of the township before the Revolutionary war. It was thought the deposit was exhausted, and the mine was abandoned, lying almost waste for many years. Within, perhaps, the last twenty years, the property changed hands for a small consideration, finally getting into the hands of men who had the means and energy to thoroughly explore the old mine land, which resulted in unearthing many thousands of tons of rich ore.

Population.—Providence contained 1766 inhabitants in 1860, 1906 in 1870, and 2134 in 1880.

Old Tax List.—The following lists of tax and return duplicates were copied from papers marked Martie township, and belong to that portion of Martie which now constitutes Providence township. These lists were separated by the assistance of Simon Groff, a native of the township, who is still living, in the ninety-sixth year of his age, and are believed to be as nearly correct as it is possible to make them.

THE PROVINCIAL TAX OF MARTIE (NOW PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP, 1797.

	£	s	d.		£	s	d.
James Duncan	0	10	6	James Luckey	0	16	3
Brice Miles	0	5	0	Petrick Bunch	0	9	0
Jacob Reams	1	10	0	Arnell Broth	0	4	0
Christian Graft	1	8	0	Thomas Smith	2	15	0
Michael Graft	3	10	0	John Graft	1	7	0
Perch Vonty	0	18	0	Jack Brant	0	15	0
Jack Graft	1	15	0	John Garvin	0	7	0
Michael Shank	1	12	6	Matthew Cunningham	0	12	0
Osby Eversly	1	10	6	George Sutter	0	5	0
Jacob Hoover, Sr.	1	0	0	Edward Gilbert	0	9	3
Thomas Nelson	0	13	0	Samuel Moore	0	10	0
Samuel Luckey	0	19	0	Alexander Seid	0	1	0
Robert Luckey	0	10	0	Hugh Reynolds	0	5	0
Christian Murphy	0	5	0	William Piven	0	2	6
George Coop	0	1	0	John Danan	1	7	0
John Funk	0	5	0	Robert Buchanan	0	10	0
Francis Taylor	0	7	0	Richard	0	10	0
Henry Stoler	0	7	6	Harry Bleecker	0	14	0
William Falk	1	0	0	Michael Beecher	1	2	6
Jacob Longman	0	10	0	John Hartman	0	8	0
Henry James	1	7	0	John Lowman	0	6	6
John Stoley	1	5	0	Jacob Walter	0	17	6
William Hoover	0	3	0	Jacob Hoover	0	20	0
Joseph Blear	0	7	6	Jacob Bear	0	16	0
William White	0	4	6	John Graft, Jr.	1	2	6
Martin Funk	0	12	0	John Walter	0	6	3
Thomas White	1	2	6	Alvin Leiman	0	14	0
Robert Fulton	0	7	0	Henry Hare	0	2	5
Samuel Workman	0	6	0	Freden Shouler	0	10	0
Hugh Workman	0	10	0	Jacob Bruckner	1	8	0
Hugh Blean	0	10	0	Francis Taylor	0	10	0
Samuel Mait	0	19	6	Henry Hoover	1	2	6
George Johnson	0	5	0	Alexander McAlister	0	7	6
David Mc Bride	0	10	0	J. L. Dowell	0	1	0
John Ramsey	1	11	0	Samuel Wilson	0	15	0

Freeten.

	£	s	d.		£	s	d.
Andrew Mahaffey	1	0	0	Hans Adams	1	0	0
Petrick Bruckner	1	0	0				

	Acres.
Newswanger, Jacob (weaver), sd. 44, 1 house.....	80
Nes, Sebastian, sd. Ashleman, 2 houses.....	200
Newcomer's estate.....	100
Rice, Peter, 1 house.....	20
Rice, Henry (blacksmith).....	20
Rinehart, Michael (land).....	78
Rinehart, Michael.....	12
Rinehart, Kenneth.....	76
Rice, Henry, sd. Graft, 1 house.....	250
Rice, Andrew, sd. Winters.....	200
Reider, Jacob Smith, sd. Heat.....	200
Shank, Christian, Sr., 1 house.....	200
Stefel, John (1 distillery), 1 house.....	50
Shank, Michael (1 distillery), 1 house.....	50
Simpson, John, sd. Bowman, 1 house.....	137
Ship, Hopy (land), 1 house.....	100
Spidel, Conrad.....	10
Trager, Jacob (weaver), 1 house.....	50
Thomas, John, heirs.....	45
Winters, Christopher (1 fulling-mill), 3 houses.....	424
Whitmore, Jacob, Jr., 1 house.....	5
Wanger, Widow.....	10
Whitmore, Abraham.....	50

Freedmen.

William Wids.	Daniel Hoar.
John Winters	John Sweney.
Jacob Winters.	John Hickman
William McFan.	John Barn.
Robert McFan.	Eliza Campbell
David McFan.	Anthony Campbell.
Samuel Lines.	Michael Martin

JAMES CLARK, Assessor.

Pioneer Documents.—The following is a copy of the affidavits of the assessor and assistant assessors of the above return:

"February the 24, 1865, personally came before me, the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace for the County of Lancaster, James Clark, assessor of Martick township, and he takes the oath required by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, passed the 11th day of April, A. D. 1799, for assessors to take before they enter on duties of their office

"JOHN READ."

"Lancaster County, ss.

"Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace for said county, John Graft, one of the assistant assessors for the township of Martick, who heandly affirms & swears that he will diligently, faithfully, and impartially perform the several duties of his office, agreeable to the act of Assembly passed in the year 1799, according to the best of his knowledge.

"JOHN GRAFT."

"Sworn and subscribed before me this 11th day of March, 1865.

"EDWARD BRECK."

"Lancaster County, ss.

"Personally appeared before Edward Breck, one of the justices of the peace for said county, Abraham Miller, one of the assistant assessors for the township of Martick, in said county, who being duly qualified with that he will diligently, faithfully, and impartially perform the several duties of his office agreeable to the act of Assembly passed in the year 1799, according to the best of his knowledge.

"ABRAHAM MILLER."

"Sworn and subscribed before me this 12th day of March, 1865.

"EDWARD BRECK."

TAXABLES FOR 1867 (INCLUDING PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.

Brown, Jacob (man of color).	Coil, Henry (collier).
Blair, John (weaver).	Campbell, Richard (cordwainer).
Bowman, Henry.	Cunningham, Robert.
Brubaker, Jacob (blacksmith).	Cunningham, Thomas (cooper).
Brown, Frederick (mason).	Gesmond, William (merchant).
Bear, Samuel.	Ellis, Samuel.
Bletcher, Michael (tailor).	Estlin, Martin.
Bletcher, Jacob (joiner).	Eckman, Henry.
Barns, Francis (millwright).	Edelman, Martin, Jr.
Barnes, Gibbon (weaver).	Evards, Henry.
Bart, John (weaver).	Evers, Abraham.
Coughenour, Adam.	Evers, John.
Coughenour, Jacob.	Fimbeck, Michael (joiner).
Coughenour, Joseph.	Graft, John (little).
Coughenour, John.	Graft, Michael.

Graft, Joseph.
Graft, John (swamp).
Harris, William.
Hendon, Henry.
Harris, James.
Huber, Peter.
Hart, Valentine (cordwainer).
Hart, Benjamin (tanner).
Hart, John (tanner).
Hess, John (laborer).
Herr, Emanuel.
Hess, George.
Huber, Abraham.
Huber, John (weaver).
Herr, Martin.
Herr, Abraham.
Hilde, Peter.
Herr, Isaac.
Huber, John (little).
Herr, Henry (innkeeper).
Huber, John.
Huber, John, Jr.
Huber, Martin.
Hammel, John (weaver).
Huber, Widow.
Huber, Martin (joiner).
Johnston, John (hatter).
Kepperly, Jacob (mason).
Kepperly, Frederick.
Krug, Frederick (tailor).
Kendrick, Widow.
Kuhn, Frederick (weaver).
Kendrick, Jacob (mason).
Miller, Philip.
Miller, Martin.
McVouch, Robert (tailor).
McCall, Charles (man of color).
McMullen, Stewart.
McFan, William.
Moore, Adam.
McFalls, Henry (collier).
Miller, Abraham.
Miller, Peter.
McLally, Samuel.
Miller, Andrew.
Mowrer, Baltser.
Moller, Widow.
May, Jacob (joiner).
May, Philip (joiner).
McConnell, Oliver (blacksmith).
Miles, George.
McCall, Robert (collier).
Lines, Samuel.
Lines, Christian.

Newswanger, Jacob (weaver).
Pompey, Smith (man of color).
Reider, Jacob.
Rice, Andrew.
Rice, Henry, Jr.
Sides, George.
Stear, Michael (wagoner).
Seabrooks, Henry (collier).
Seabrooks, Wm. (wood-chopper).
Spencer, John.
Seabrook, Wm. (gunsmith).
Shoop, Joshua (tanner).
Shoop, John (miller).
Shank, John.
Shank, Michael.
Shoop, Henry.
Stowfer, David.
String, Samuel (tailor).
Summers, Samuel.
Smith, John.
Slucom, Thomas (cordwainer).
Stonerode, Adam.
Trager, Jacob (weaver).
Wallace, John (tailor).
Wilson, Tempest (innkeeper).
White, William.
Watson, Benjamin.
Winters, Christopher.
Winters, Jacob.
Winters, John.
Winters, Widow.
David Hess.
Jacob Shoop (farmer).
Michael Whitstick.
John Eckman.
Samuel McConnell.
John Coughenour.
David McFan (mason).
Robert McFan.
Henry Coughenour (weaver).
Simon Winters.
John Eckman.
John Graft, Jr.
John Long.
William Tolson (tanner).
Moses Bush (tanner).
James Newport (laborer).
John Lines (laborer).
John Coughenour.
John Gosset (joiner).
John Rhine (joiner).
John Coughenour.
No slaves.

JOHN GRAFT, Assessor.

Some of the foregoing were among the early settlers in the township.

Michael Shank emigrated from Switzerland about 1720. He purchased a tract of land containing twelve hundred acres, partly in Providence and part in Drummore township. John M. Shenk now owns and resides on a portion of the original tract. The land was purchased from James Musgrave, who had secured his title from Penn. Michael Shank died about 1745. He was the father of Michael Shank and a daughter, who became the wife of Ulrich Eversly. Michael's family, besides his wife, were children named John, Michael, and Ann. Michael died about 1785. Ann married Henry Whitstick; they had children named Henry, Michael, Esther, Mary, Martha, and Elizabeth. Michael married Susan Fight, and they were

the parents of Michael, Susan, Barbara, and Elizabeth.

John married Martha Stauffer; they had but one son, John. The elder John died in 1836, aged seventy-seven years.

John married Catharine, a daughter of Joseph Gochenour. John lived on the old homestead until his death, which occurred about 1825, in the thirty-ninth year of his age. He was the father of Benjamin F. (who married Barbara Barr, and moved to Lancaster many years ago), Joseph (who married Margaret Eckman, now living in West Lampeter township), Mattie (who married Daniel Lefevre, now living in Chatham, Chester Co.), and John M., Hettie, and Katie, who are still living in the township.

Hettie married Daniel Bair, who now owns part of the original Shank tract; Katie married John Hess, living near by, who are the parents of Laura M., who married Dr. A. H. Helms, and Mattie C.

John M. married Fannie, a daughter of Frederic Stively; they are living at the old home. Their children are Annie C. (who married J. Ellwood Keylor), Hettie E., and John F.

Michael Graft and wife, natives of Germany, settled on a tract adjoining the above, now owned by Christ. Groff, Daniel Bair, and others. It is probable they settled there about the same time. Michael died about 1770. He was the father of John (Swamp), Annie, and Elizabeth, was married a second time to an Esleman, and they had the following children: Joseph, Jacob, Abram, Martin, Benjamin, and Mary. John, the oldest son, married Susan, daughter of Daniel Kendig. John died about 1830, at the age of sixty-six years. They had children named Henry, Isaac, Michael, John, Simon, Daniel, Jacob, Joseph, Martin, Nancy, Betsey, and Susan. Simon, now living in Strasburg township, in his ninety-sixth year, is the last one living of the family. Daniel has one son, Samuel, living in the township. Henry, the oldest son, married Rosanna Myers. They had sons,—John, Jacob, Thomas, and Benjamin; daughters,—Ann, Susan, and Betsey. Jacob, one of Henry's sons, married a daughter of Adam Stonerod, who have two sons living in the township, Adam and Thomas. One son of Henry's is yet living in the township, Thomas. He married Annie Newland. They were the parents of Jacob N. (who married a Scott), Henry (who married a White), Michael and Benjamin, both dead, Rosanna (who married Abram Dennis), Fannie (who married Tobias Brubaker), Elizabeth (who married Absalom Gochenour), and Susan.

Ulrich Everly, when but one year old, came from Switzerland, in company with his parents, and settled on land now owned by Samuel Stonerod and others, some time about 1730. One of his brothers settled north of Lancaster. Ulrich died about 1810. He was married to a sister of Michael Shanks. His daughters became the wives of Henry Bear, Chris-

tian Lines, Samuel Bear, and Oliver McConnell. His sons were Michael, Henry, John, and Abram. Michael married a Martin, Henry married Eva Fight, and moved to Virginia many years ago; John married Betsey Bird; one of their children is yet living, Mrs. Benjamin Myers. Abram married Annie Shimp. He died in 1816. Their children were Jacob, Abram, Mary, and Christina; the latter is still living at the Old Mennonite meeting-house in the township, at an advanced age.

Farther westward in the township, among the early settlers was Christopher Winters. Of his nativity we have no positive data, but it is altogether probable that he was of German descent. He owned a large scope of land now owned by John Shultz, Albert Smith, George Mowrer, John Wiggins, and others. He died about 1830. He was the father of John, Simon, Joseph, Christopher, Susan, Mary, and Betsey Winters. John, the oldest son, married Elizabeth Kridler, and was the father of Michael Winters, who married Mary, a daughter of Adam Stonerod. Michael had daughters, who married Absalom Gochenour, Samuel Groff, Jacob Newswanger, Martin Lefevre, Levi Groff, and Edward Reese. Washington, a son, married a Mowrer, now living in Strasburg township. Adam L., another son, living in the township, married Mary J. Langer, the second time a Duffy. Christopher, Jr., married Hettie, a daughter of Joseph Gochenour. Their children were Silas, Augustus, and Hettie. Silas married Catherine, a daughter of Nicholas Marks. He is the father of Augustus, living in Drumore, who married Annie Esbenschade; John, who married Maria L. Rockey, (gone West); Walter H., who is in the township with his father, and married Christie Kauffman; also of Ella, Mary Ann, Kate and Laura, the latter of whom married Martin Lefevre, Martin Reese, and Albert Rockey.

Henry Hair, a native of Germany, settled on a tract of land farther north in the township, Amos Herr being one of his descendants. A short distance northwest were Henry and Frank Bowman, who were also early settlers of the township. Henry married a daughter of Christian Herr; they had children named John, Henry, Polly, Hettie, and Betsy. John moved to the West. Henry, who was a bishop in the Reformed Mennonite Church, was married the third time. He died in 1863, in his sixty-eighth year. Henry, one of his sons, is living on the old homestead. Farther west of the last were John Miller and wife, who emigrated from Germany many years ago. Peter, a son, married a Rohrer; he died about 1825. They had several daughters and a son named Peter, who married Betsy, a daughter of John Huber. Their children are Benjamin, Samuel, Peter, Susan, Barbara, and Polly, several of them living in the township.

John and Valentine Hart, south of this, on land now owned by the Leamans and others. John mar-

ried a Lines; was the father of Benjamin, John, and Jacob Hart. John and Benjamin had tan-yards and carried on the business very extensively. Benjamin married a daughter of George Hess; they had daughters named Mary Ann and Elizabeth, sons Henry, George, and Benjamin.

Close by the Harts was Frederick Kuhn, who married a Brackbill; they had two sons, John and Abram, who moved West many years ago. The Kuhns owned land now owned by Simon Good and others.

Next above, on a tract now owned by George H. Miller, George Hess kept a hotel in the earlier days of the township. He had sons David and George, daughters Nancy and Betsy. The latter married Joseph Miller, father of George H. Miller, whose present store-house was built on the foundation of the old hotel.

Henry McFalls emigrated from Ireland in 1782. He settled on the property of the late Josiah Burgess. He was twenty-five years of age when he landed in America. He married Margaret, a daughter of William Seabrooks; was the father of William, Patrick, James, John, Henry, Sarah, Margaret, Susan, and Catherine. Henry died about 1823. William, the oldest son, married Sarah, a daughter of Barclay Clark. One of his sons, William, is now living in the township. Henry, another son of the elder McFalls, married Rachel, a daughter of Terrence McCordle. John, Amos, and William McFalls are sons of Henry, who is still living in the township at an advanced age.

The following is a nearly complete list of supervisors, assessors, school directors, and justices of the peace of this township from its organization as a separate municipality in 1853 to 1883:

ASSESSORS	
1854. Benjamin F. Rowe.	1877-78. Samuel Droum.
1855. Franklin Breneman	1876-77. E. G. Book.
1856-58. James Pasmore.	1875-76. Elias Winters.
1859. John Peoples.	1874-75. Hiram S. Kendig.
1860. Martin Huber.	1873-74. Martin Reese, Jr.
1861. George Anthony.	1872-73. T. J. Armstrong.
1862. Martin Reese, Jr.	1871. J. W. Hoyt.
1863-66. John M. Martin	

SUPERVISORS.	
1854-55. Thomas Redman.	1871. B. F. Rowe.
1856. Adam Mower.	1872. Joseph Long.
1857. Stephen Wiggins.	1873. Amos Bruce.
1858-59. Henry Bowman.	1874. Christian Warfel.
1860-61. John Thomas.	1875. John Hess.
1861. David Hess.	1876-77. Albert Thomas.
1862-63. Philip Eicheley.	1878-80. Edward Reese.
1863-66. 1869. Daniel Barr.	1879-80. Clayton Wiggins.
1867. Thomas Groff.	1881-82. John Coble.
1868. George Brubaker.	1883. Jacob Eisenberger.
1870. Martin Warfel.	

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE	
1854. Benjamin H. Witmer	1874. John M. Peoples.
1855. Henry Rush.	1875. John Strohm, Sr.
1856. John Conrad.	1876. B. K. Witmer.
1857. John Strohm, Sr.	1877. John Strohm, Sr.
1858. Martin Reese	• B. F. Brookes.
1859. John Strohm, Sr.	1882. Martin Reese.
1860. John M. Peoples	1883. T. J. Armstrong.
1861. John Strohm, Sr.	

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

1854. George Martin.	1867. John Tweed.
Tobias Brubaker.	1868. 1871. 1874. 1877. 1880. John Strohm, Jr.
N. K. Book.	1869. 1872. 1875. 1878. Jonas Huber.
1855. Joseph Blecher.	1870. Cyas Crannel.
1856. Matthias Shick.	1871. Jacob N. Groff.
1857. Amos Groff.	1874. 1877. 1880. 1883. Dr. A. H. Helm.
1859. John M. Shenk.	1876. 1879. 1882. B. K. Andrews.
1860. Dr. John K. Raub.	William B. Lyons.
1861. 1864. John Wilson.	1881. Jacob Keen.
1862. 1871. Benjamin F. Rowe.	Tobias Brubaker.
1863. Frederic Myers.	1882. Cyrus Clarkson.
1865. Henry Bowman.	
1866. Jacob F. Andrews.	

New Providence.—This village is pleasantly situated in the northeastern part of the township, on an elevation near the banks of Big Beaver Creek. It was formerly known as the "Black Horse," taking its name from the picture of a black horse on the sign in front of the old one-and-a-half-story log house occupied as a hotel for perhaps a century or more. Its name was changed about the time a post-office was established at New Providence. In 1736, John Taylor purchased a tract of land from the Penns containing over eleven hundred acres. The site of New Providence is on the southern portion of this tract. Taylor divided his tract into smaller sections and sold them to different individuals. A man by the name of Powpather had a large tract of land close by, if not altogether in the limits of the present village. His land extended westward. When he divided his land among his children he changed the name on their deeds to "Brubaker." After this time the land in this place was owned by different parties, and later was owned by Jacob Eshleman, Christian Shultz, and others.

The first house erected in the place was the log hotel above mentioned. There was an old grist-mill in the place, destroyed by fire long prior to 1800; afterwards a chopping- and still later a saw-mill was built on the site of the old mill, but the latter, too, has long since disappeared. The first blacksmith in the place was Henry Eckman, known as "plow-maker." From these early days the village slowly but steadily grew, until the census of 1880 shows a population of one hundred and three. David Miller built the woolen-mill about 1816. He also built the present grist-mill about 1825, and left the township many years ago. His widow is still living, in Cumberland County, in her ninety-fourth year. Howry & Eshelman built the present hotel in 1825. Among its first landlords was Richard Kerns. At one end of the hotel building Dr. Semple had a store, and was the first merchant to open a stock of goods in the village. He was followed by Dr. Robinson, who was succeeded by the following: David Bair (in 1831), John Rice, and Jacob Stoutzenberger. John Peoples built a new store-house in 1847, and he and John Bair opened a store in the new building, now owned by F. W. Helm. After them came John Peoples, Jacob and John Bair, Groff Brothers; in 1848, John

Peoples and John Rohrer, then Rohrer and Hiram Peoples, Rohrer, John Tweed and J. K. Raub, Tweed, Raub, Raub and F. W. Helm, Helm and John M. Peoples, Helm and G. J. P. Raub, and F. W. and D. E. Helm, the present merchants.

In 1846, John Hildebran purchased the old log hotel property and razed it to the ground, and upon the site of the old building built his present store-house. A large arched cellar built under the old hotel remains in a good state of preservation under the store building. In 1847, John Hildebran and Jacob Myers opened a stock of goods, it being the second store in the village, and continued three years. John Hildebran then followed for five years, John Girvin and Wesley Steacy one year, then Hildebran until 1873; from that time to 1877, J. F. and Henry Andrews; from 1877 to 1881, J. Hildebran; from that time to the present, J. Hildebran & Sons.

A post-office was established in the village about 1831. Christian Wendtitz carried the mail from Strasburg on foot once a week, his mail-pouch being something similar to the present school-boy's knapsack. After some time mail was received by stage from Strasburg twice a week, then three times. Within perhaps twenty years a mail-route was established by stage from Lancaster to Quarryville, supplying the village with a daily mail. For the past eight years the Lancaster and Quarryville Railroad supplies this community with two mails a day.

The first postmaster in the village was Jacob Stoutzenberger, succeeded by John Bair, John Peoples, John Rohrer, John Hildebran, John Rohrer, and John Tweed. In 1863, F. W. Helm, then between twenty and twenty-one years of age, was appointed postmaster, and has held the office continuously until the present time.

Among the professional and business men of the village in 1883 are Gabriel Smith and two sons, B. F. and H. Elmer Smith, who run a flour- and grist-mill; John Hildebran & Sons, dealers in general merchandise, also in coal, lumber, and phosphate; J. Hildebran, also dealing extensively in leaf tobacco; Michael Mowrer, hotel-keeper; Harry Edwards, dealer in furniture, etc.; Aaron Groff, dealer in phosphates; Philip Miller, shoemaker, and dealer in boots and shoes; William Miller, confectionery; Helm & Brother, dealers in general merchandise; Abram Dennis, blacksmith; Harry Dennis, wagon-maker; A. H. Helm, physician; Hiram Heagy, ticket agent; Rev. J. G. Smoker, pastor of United Brethren at Ref-ton and other places, also a tailor; Hiram Peoples, a teacher of vocal and instrumental music, also a farmer; Nelson Dyson, proprietor of the woolen-mills.

Smithville.—This hamlet consists of a hotel, and a store and dwelling under one roof, and one separate dwelling-house. John Bair built the hotel about 1810; John Hamil was its first landlord. An eagle with outstretched wings decorated the sign in front of

the hotel, hence its original name, "Spread Eagle." In 1818, George Smith purchased the property, living there until he died, about 1828. After this John C. and Albert Smith, sons of George, came into possession of the property. In 1860, John C. Smith became the sole owner of the property, keeping it as a hotel until his death, which occurred about 1876. His widow is the proprietress at the present time. William McMullen opened the first store in the place, about 1833. George Smith is the present proprietor of the store. A post-office was established there shortly prior to 1840, and John C. Smith appointed the postmaster. From that time it has been known as Smithville. George Smith is its present postmaster.

Hotels.—Aside from the hotels at New Providence and Smithville, there are three others in the township, known as "Blue Bell," "Hickory Grove," and "Union Hotels." Near seventy-five years ago a person known as Jane Sargen erected a small log building, in which she disposed of beer and cakes, afterwards keeping it as a regular hotel. The old building, with some attachments, is still standing, and has been kept and known as "Blue Bell Hotel" up to the present year. It is situated on the Lancaster and Port Deposit road, about centrally in the township. The elections and principal business of the township have taken place there from the time of the township's legal organization to the present. David Fland is the present proprietor.

"Hickory Grove," farther south on the same road, was built by Mrs. Burgess, mother of the late Josiah Burgess, deceased, and was first opened as a hotel in 1858, John Riley being its first landlord. Harvey Rineer is the present proprietor.

"Union Hotel," on the western side of the township, on the Lancaster and Rawlinsville road, was built by Jacob Eshleman, who kept a store there about two years. David Groff afterwards took out a license for a hotel. John Conrad is its present incumbent.

Early Schools, Teachers, etc.—Among the early teachers of the township were Moore Connell and George Evans, who taught as early as 1800 in a log building which stood near the Molar Mine bank, in the southeastern part of the township, slab benches and desks constituting its furniture. The text-books in those days were the New Testament, spelling-book, and ciphering-book.

Among those who taught here in later years was Abraham Brubaker, who is still living in the township at an advanced age. Since those early days, when it was not thought necessary for the girls to learn to write, education has made rapid advancement in the township.

As showing the present condition of the public schools in Providence we append the following, taken from the annual report for the year ending June, 1883:

Whole number of schools	8
Average number of months taught	7
Whole number of teachers employed	11
Number of pupils enrolled in all the schools	572
Average daily attendance	341
Average percent age of attendance	87
Cost of each pupil per month	71

Money Received.

From State appropriation	\$552.96
Balance on hand from last year	112.50
From collect, no belong taxes of all kinds	\$560.12
Total receipts	\$1,225.58

Expenditures.

For teachers' wages	\$2182.85
For building and furnishing houses	479.68
For renting and repairing	129.54
For fuel and contingencies	156.93
For food of collect and transient	141.74
For salary of secretary	29.04
For other expenses	29.05
Total expenditures	\$2,952.79

Income and Expenditure.

Cash on hand	\$104.79
Amount due district from all sources	367.28
Resources in excess of liabilities	\$472.07

Religious.—Since the first settlement of the township the Old Mennonites were the first to build a church. Later in its history the Methodist Episcopal, Church of God, and United Brethren have built churches and organized congregations. There is one Old and one New Mennonite, two Methodist Churches, two organizations of the Church of God, and a United Brethren Church in the township.

Old Mennonite Church.—More than one hundred years ago this denomination built a house of worship at New Providence (then Black Horse). It was a log structure, and served in its early days for both church and school. The old church was replaced by a new brick one, thirty-eight feet by forty-eight, in 1855. Among its early ministers were Jacob Neff, Christian Shaub, Henry Breneman, Christian Herr, and Peter Eby; later, Benjamin Herr, Amos Herr, Elias Groff, and Abram Brubaker. The first Sunday-school organized in this church was in the spring of 1871. George Witmer was its first superintendent. A flourishing school has been continued during the summer of each year since that time. In connection with the church property by recent additions, they now have a large sized graveyard. The first persons buried in it were Christian Shaub and wife, about eighty years ago.

New Mennonite Church.—About 1833 Henry Bowman donated a piece of land in the northwestern part of the township upon which the New Mennonites erected a log building, weather-boarded, for the benefit of their society. The main building is twenty-eight by thirty-two feet, with an attachment fourteen feet square. The value of the church property is eight hundred dollars. Henry Bowman (a bishop), John Herr, Jacob Bowman, and John Kohn ministered to them in the past, and Henry Weaver, John Keepports, and Christian Howry are the present ministers.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—In the spring of

1835 Peter Good sold a piece of land containing thirty-eight and a half perches for the sum of two dollars to John Beam, Tilman Thomson, John C. Owens, Christian Hart, and Robert Bruce, upon which was to be erected a house of worship for the use of the Methodist Episcopal society at Clearfield, which was accordingly done the following summer (1836). Prior to that time Rev. Tolbert preached regularly for some time at the house of Robert Bruce. The church was built of stone, size twenty-eight by thirty feet. In 1853 an additional piece of land was purchased of Daniel Good and George Warfel, and a stone attachment of twelve feet was built to the church the same year. In 1876 the old stone structure was taken down and the corner-stone of a new church took its place in July of the same year, Rev. Frederic Brady preaching the sermon on that occasion. By the 3d of December, of the same year, a neat brick edifice was completed, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. C. F. Turner. The present membership is twenty-seven; value of church property two thousand two hundred dollars. There is also a good-sized burying-ground in connection with this church property.

Of those who have preached at regular intervals to members of this congregation have been Revs. Tibbles, Hand, Reek, Miller, Sumption, J. McGee, Baynum, Bodine, Gregg, William McGee, Horwell, Binau, Shater, Collins, and R. C. Wood, the present pastor, who resides at Mount Nebo.

A Sunday school was organized early in the history of the church, Tilman Thomson being among its first superintendents. A flourishing school is now sustained, and in charge of J. H. Royer.

Union Bethel A. M. E. Church.—The African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1872 at the house of Samuel Steward. The following were the members present for organization: William Proctor, Charles Steward, Hannah Rollins, Mary Jane Sweeney, Mary Green, Maria Rollins, Stephen Sweeney, and Sophia Steward. At this meeting William Proctor, Samuel Steward, and Stephen Sweeney were elected trustees. Previous to this time Revs. Holland and Henry served this people at their several houses. The same year the congregation was organized they purchased one-fourth of an acre of land from Charles Steward for the sum of twenty-five dollars, upon which they erected a frame church building, forty by twenty-two feet, the balance of the land to be used as a burying ground. The corner-stone of the church was laid on the 2d of October, 1872, Bishop J. A. Shorter officiating. The church was dedicated the following spring. The first minister who served them after the building of the church was Elder H. H. Lewis, followed by Rev. James Paden, Elders Grimes, Henderson, Davis, Robinson, Jackson R. Davis, and J. L. Hamilton, the present pastor.

Church of God.—At a meeting at the house of J.

A. Augustin, in Martie township, Aug. 17, 1849, this church was organized by J. C. Owens, minister of the gospel. The original members were John A. Augustin, Ann Augustin, Elizabeth Miller, Elizabeth Augustin, Martin Augustin, Maria Martin, John Augustin, Jacob Shultz, and Elizabeth Shultz. The members met on the 3d of December, 1849, at Philip Frankford's, to consider the propriety of building a church. It was then unanimously agreed to build, and that it should be called Union Bethel. Martin Huber offered one acre of land, for building a church, at George Martin's orchard, which was accepted. The following persons were elected officers: Treasurer, George Martin; Building Committee, Samuel Huber, Stephen Wiggins, Samuel Martin, Abraham Mylin, John Albright, Philip Frankford, Jonathan Seesholtz, and John Lighthouse; Trustees, Martin Huber, Jr., Ryland B. McAlister, John Albright, Samuel Martin, Philip Frankford, Stephen Wiggins, and John Lighthouse. The church was built in 1850, of stone, size thirty by thirty-six feet. There is a graveyard in connection. Value of church property, one thousand dollars. Of those who have ministered to the spiritual wants of the congregation were Revs. C. Price, in 1851; Abram Swartz, 1852; Jacob Keller, 1853-54; Jesse Hailfeigh and William Clay, 1855; Samuel Crawford, 1856-57; Israel Brady, 1858; Simon Fleigh, 1859-60; John S. Stamen, 1861-62; John Tucker, 1863; P. K. Shoemaker, 1864; John Hunter, 1865-66; C. Amy, 1867; T. Still, 1868; Jacob W. Miller, 1869-70; J. A. McDonald, 1871; S. C. Stonecipher, 1872; A. B. V. Orr, 1873-74; William Engler, 1875; C. C. Bartels, 1876; W. Sanborn, 1876-77; D. H. Mumma, 1878-79; Thomas Still, 1880-81; J. W. Edwards, 1882; and Wilson Smith, 1883.

A Sunday-school was organized, and sustained during the summer season, from soon after the church was built until the present time.

Fairview Bethel Church of God.—This church was organized in 1879, under the labors of Rev. D. H. Mumma. Lewis Aucamp and John F. Wiggins were elected elders, and Benjamin Cunkle, Samuel Groff, and Harry H. Wiggins, deacons. Other members, John Wimer, Susan Wimer, Ellen Cunkle, Barbara Lisco, Kate Aucamp, B. A. Aucamp, Fannie Groff, Henry Aucamp, Susan Swinehart, Emma Bleacher, L. S. Kendig, Mary A. Wiggins, Lydia Gochenour, Annie, Letitia, Ada, and Absalom Gochenour, Barbara Cunkle, and Uriah Huber. A church was built in 1878 and 1879, the corner-stone being laid Oct. 9, 1878, Elder D. L. Laferty, assisted by the pastor, officiating. Elder C. H. Forney preached the dedicatory sermon in June, 1879. A Sunday-school was organized in the summer of the same year, in charge of John F. Wiggins, and continued in the summer of each year since. The different ministers that served Union Bethel, the mother church, also ministered to this people from the date of its organization.

United Brethren.—In 1863, William Johnson, in behalf of a few members, purchased the old Mount Hope Methodist Episcopal Church, of Drumore, and moved it to Providence township, where they had procured half an acre of land from Dr. Frick, upon which they erected the old structure known as Mount Carmel United Brethren Church. This building was entirely destroyed by fire in 1871. About two years later a new frame church was built upon the site of the old one. Rev. Keys and Riger officiated at the dedicatory service. The pastors who have served here have been Revs. Lewis Peters, Corsey, Lee, Carpenter, R. Kaufman, A. Kaufman, I. Baltzell, H. H. Stehman, J. G. Smoker, Shiellenberger, Dunkleberger, and Stehman. The church was sold a few years ago on account of debt, passing out of the hands of this society. A few of the old members have again purchased the property, but at this time are not controlled by any ecclesiastical body. The number of members at present is twenty-three; value of church property seven hundred dollars. Jacob Eshleman and Henry Reese were among the first to take charge of a Sunday-school soon after the organization of the church. The school at present numbers about twenty. William Peters is at present superintendent.

Graveyards.—Aside from the graveyards connected with the above-mentioned churches, in the western part of the township is one known as Kuhn's. A short distance east of this is Hart's, now owned by the Leamans. On the farm of Elizabeth Huber, lately owned by Samuel and Martin Huber, is an old graveyard which has lately been inclosed by a substantial stone wall. The Hubers and Martins, with many others, are buried there.

Near Bowman's meeting-house, on the farm of Henry Bowman, also inclosed by a stone wall, is another old burying-ground, the inclosure being almost full. Many graves are unmarked, while many others have limestone, to mark the spot of departed ones. There are but few marble slabs bearing the name and age of those resting in this inclosure. The following were copied from several of the tombstones in this yard:

"Henry Bowman, a Bishop of the Reformed Mennonite Church, Born Oct. 6, 1795. Died Aug. 1, 1863, aged 67 years, 9 mo., and 25 da."

"Martin Snively, born Feb. 10th, 1790, Died Nov. 24, 1877, aged 87 yrs., 8 mo., and 10 da."

"Susanna Huber, died July 16th, 1874, aged 83 yrs., 1 mo., & 16 da."

"Zum Andenken von Isaac Herr, er ward geborenen den 10ten Decembris, 1746, und gestorben den 1ten Januar, 1819, seines Alters 72 Jahre, 10 Monate, und 21 Tage."

Farther eastward in the township, in early times known as Brubaker's, now F. Shroder's, and still farther eastward, close by the New Providence school-house, on the Stoneroad, now Thomas Groff, Jr.'s, property, are sacred spots where the Gochenours, Groffs, and many others are sleeping their last sleep. In the southeastern part of the township, on the property now owned by Christian H. Groff, Michael Graft, more than a century ago, donated an acre of land for

a graveyard and a meeting-house. It was afterward, however, deemed advisable to build the meeting-house at New Providence. The land was occupied as a burying-ground, the donor being the first person buried in it.

Societies.—The New Providence Cornet Band was organized July 30, 1880. The original members were as follows: Hiram Shenk, E. Galen Barr, Harry Edwards, W. H. Richardson, John G. Eckman, Abner D. Shaub, Alfred C. Fisher, Madison Edwards, Amos Smith, Galen Sides, Jesse Edwards, Samuel Sherk, D. O. Showalter, Daniel S. Fisher, and Edward Bowman.

The following was the organization: President, W. H. Richardson; Vice-President, J. G. Sides; Secretary, E. Galen Barr; Assistant Secretary, John G. Eckman; Treasurer, Harry Edwards. The whole cost of instruments was one hundred and twenty-one dollars and ten cents. After a short time a uniform for each member was contracted for, the whole bill amounting to five hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-four cents. A very fine band-wagon, built by J. Wenger, Paradise, was purchased by the band, at a cost of three hundred dollars.

The members at present are John Wettig, leader; Galen Wade, second leader; Harry Edwards, Benjamin Myers, Thad. Lefevre, Abner D. Shaub, Alfred C. Fisher, Madison Edwards, John Long, bass drum; Walter Shirk, snare drum; Jesse Edwards, Abner Lefevre, Oscar Hersh, Daniel S. Fisher, and William Wettig.

Physicians.—About fifty-five or sixty years ago Dr. Daniel Musser commenced the practice of medicine in New Providence. He did not remain very long, and afterwards settled in Lampeter, where he died a few years ago. Dr. Duncan located in New Providence in 1830, and afterwards removed to an adjoining township; after which time he and the Drs. Musser, were depended upon when medical treatment was required. About 1844, Dr. Rollins came to the village, remaining about a year. The following year Dr. Benjamin Musser located in the village, remaining several years, afterwards moving to Strasburg township, then to the borough of Strasburg, where he died in July, 1888. In 1850, Dr. John K. Raub, a student of Dr. Benjamin Musser's, graduated at the Philadelphia College of Medicine; in 1851 he practiced a short time at Eden, Lancaster Co., then at Hawksville about a year, when he moved to Quarryville, where he practiced the profession of his choice for three years. In 1856 he selected New Providence, Lancaster Co., as his field for practice. He was what might be called a self-made man. As time moved on he soon proved himself to be a man of marked ability and superior medical judgment, taking his place in the front ranks of his medical brethren in the county. His counsel was oftentimes sought for by his neighboring practitioners. He had an extensive practice, enjoying the unbounded confidence of the community

for miles around. Yet young in years, in the midst of an active and busy life, surrounded by family and friends, he was called from time by death in June, 1867, in the thirty-ninth year of his age. He was married to Leah, daughter of John Peoples. Two of his children, Lelia S. and G. J. P. Raub, are still living.

Dr. W. J. Wentz, a student of Dr. Raub's, was associated with his preceptor, and a few years afterwards opened a separate office for a short time in the township, moving to Strasburg township a short time previous to Dr. Raub's death. About that time Dr. M. W. Raub opened an office in the western part of the township, continuing for several years, and then moved to Lancaster City. In 1868, Dr. A. H. Helm completed his medical course at Jefferson Medical College, and succeeded his late preceptor, Dr. J. K. Raub, at New Providence, where he has been practicing his profession until the present time.

Prominent Citizens.—Among the prominent citizens of the township is John Strohm, Sr., who served in the State Legislature in 1831-33, and in the State Senate from 1834 to 1842, also in Congress from 1845 to 1849; John Strohm, Jr., who served the people as a county commissioner; John Peoples, who was a director of the poor of the county; Hiram Peoples, who was a member of the State Legislature in 1877 and 1878, and again in 1881-82; and Benjamin F. Rowe, who was elected sheriff of the county in 1856.

Of Mr. Strohm, Sr., above mentioned, the following is a brief and truthful sketch: His parents were raised in Strasburg township, but in early life moved to Little Britain township, in this county, in that part of it which now composes the township of Fulton. There, on the 16th of October, 1793, he was born, at a place now known as Dr. Wood's mill, about a mile southeast of the village of Pleasant Grove, and about a mile north of the Maryland line. When he was twelve years old his father moved back to Strasburg township, where John remained as a farmer's boy until he was twenty years old, going to school for three or four months in the winter season until he was sixteen years old. In his twentieth year he taught a school for three months at a school-house on the Valley road, about half a mile from Hawksville. The last of his scholars who then attended his school was buried in May, 1883, aged eighty-six years, John Mower, a resident of this township.

At that time there was not a single house in what now comprises the village of Quarryville. At the termination of his first quarter in teaching he returned to his father's, and remained working on the farm until the fall of 1815, when, at the solicitation of Christian Herr, he undertook to teach a school in his neighborhood, in Lampeter township. There he continued as a teacher until the spring of 1821, when he commenced farming, having married in 1817 a daughter of John Herr, lime-burner, she having been previously married to John Barr, deceased.

In 1830 his name was brought before the county convention as a candidate for the Legislature, without his knowledge or expectation. His name and character being but little known throughout the county, his friends failed in their attempt to have him nominated. The next year there was a disposition to make a change, and his friends succeeded in placing his name upon the ticket and electing him. He was re-elected in the fall of 1832 and 1833. In 1834 he was nominated and elected a member of the Senate for a term of four years, and in 1838 was re-elected to the Senate for another term of four years, thus making eleven years which he served consecutively in the Legislature of his native State.

In 1845 he was elected to Congress, and in 1847 was re-elected, making four years in Congress.

In 1833 he purchased a small property in Providence (then Martie) township, where he continued to reside until 1882, a period of forty-nine years. He then moved to Lancaster City, where he at present resides.

He has in the mean time filled various minor offices and places of trust. He was one of the first board of directors of the Strasburg Bank, and assisted in the organization thereof. He was one of the first board of directors of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, and secretary thereof for thirty-six years, and its president for two years. He was president of the Big Spring and Beaver Valley turnpike from its first organization to the present time. He was treasurer of the school board of Providence township for six years. He has, as assignee, trustee, executor, or administrator, settled more estates and acted as guardian for more minors than any other man in the county during his time. He was for twenty years an acting justice of the peace in Providence township.

John Peoples, a native of Chester County, moved to Providence, Lancaster Co., about 1822. He was one of the most active and energetic men in the township and community in which he lived of his day. The scriptural adage might well apply to him: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

He built a large store-house, four dwelling-houses, and blacksmith- and wheelwright-shops in the village of New Providence, aside from other buildings outside the village. He served the county in the capacity of director of the poor, and was generally among the foremost in every enterprise or undertaking beneficial to the community. He was married to Susan Miller. They had sons named Abner, Hiram, and John M., and daughters, Annie, Mary, Ananda, and Leah P. The daughters married George Witmer, John Rohrer, John Tweed, and Dr. John K. Raub.

Abner, the eldest son, married Martha, daughter of John Hess, and is living in Strasburg township. John M., the third son, married Maggie Royer, of Pottstown. He at this time is Professor of Mathematics in the State Normal School at Lock Haven, Pa. Hiram, the second son, who attained legislative

honors, lives on the homestead in this township. He married Maria, daughter of John Brackbill. Their children are John, Ida, Angie, Carlotta, and Maria.

The elder Peoples died in 1862, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. His widow survived him until the spring of 1883, when she died, in her eighty-sixth year.

Mills and Manufactories.—Aside from the grist-mill at New Providence, above mentioned, is Strohm's mill, built by Martin Huber about twenty-six years ago, its present owner, John Strohm, Jr., being the contractor. It was built upon the site of an old mill which was among the first in the county.

A short distance south of Strohm's, Henry Brene-man built a mill about 1813. It is of stone, some of which came from an old furnace which stood close by. Some of the door-sills, which are cast, came from the same place.

Furnace Run furnishes the motive-power for both the above mills.

A woolen-mill, on the same stream, north of Strohm's, is now in operation. It was built by Cyrus Royer, and is the successor of an old woolen-mill that had been operated for many years. The woolen-mill at New Providence, above mentioned, owned by Nelson Dyson, manufactures satinets, blankets, flannels, yarn, and carpets.

An Old Landmark.—In the western part of the township, on a farm now owned by Isaac Diller, of Lancaster City, an old furnace was operated before Revolutionary days. Piles of cinder mark its location to this day. Cannon-balls were cast at this furnace during the time of the Revolution and hauled by teams to Wilmington, Del. In those exciting times the men who worked there at one time became alarmed, thinking that the English were close upon them, just about the time they were ready to cast, and rather than let it fall into their hands they chilled it, the solid mass of cold iron remaining there to this time. The soil has been gradually filling up around the seat of the old furnace, so that at present the farmer can plow over it without its interfering with the plow-share.

Railroad.—The Quarryville Branch of the Columbia and Reading Railroad intersects the township from the northwest, passing through the township in a southeasterly direction, having a station and ticket-office at New Providence, and a flag-station about one and a half miles farther south called Hess, so named by the company in honor of John Hess, who donated a half-acre of land to them for the above-mentioned purpose.

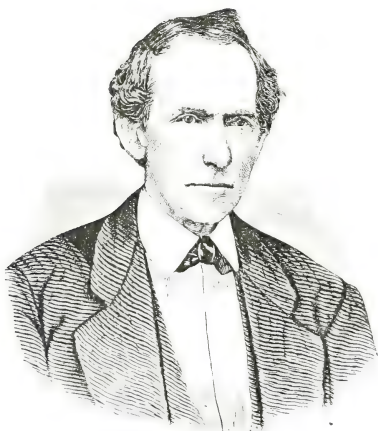
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. JOHN STROHM.

Hon. John Strohm was born in Fulton township (then Little Britain), Lancaster Co., Oct. 16, 1793.



John Strickman



Josiah Burgess

His ancestors were of German origin, and emigrated from Wurtemberg. David, his father, embarked for this country in company with his parents, but on the voyage his father died, and was buried at sea. The widow, with her small family of two sons and a daughter, landed at Philadelphia, and finally settled in Strasburg, Lancaster Co. The son David married a daughter of John Herr, a Mennonite preacher of Lancaster County, who was the mother of the subject of this sketch.

The latter enjoyed but meagre educational advantages. In the year 1804 his father purchased a farm in Strasburg township, and in the spring of 1805 occupied it. From that time he was able to attend school but a few months in the winter season. He was, however, a great reader, and filled his mind from this source with a large amount of valuable information, and by close study and research fitted himself for a teacher, a calling which he pursued for a number of years in his native county. In 1817 he married Susan Bair, daughter of John Herr, of West Lampeter township, continuing the business of teaching until 1821, when he resumed the avocation of a farmer. In the year 1831 he was the Anti-Masonic candidate for the Legislature of the State, and succeeded in being elected by a handsome majority. He was re-elected to the Lower House in 1832 and 1833, and in 1834 was elected to the Senate for four years. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1838 for a second term of four years, making eleven consecutive years during which he was a member of the State Legislature. In 1842 he was elected president of the Senate, the duties of which office he performed with so much fidelity that no appeal was ever taken from his decision. In 1844 he was elected to represent his district in the National Congress, and in 1845 took his seat in that body. He was re-elected in 1846. In 1851 he was the candidate for canal commissioner of the State. In 1852 he was a member of the National Convention which nominated Gen. Winfield Scott for the Presidency, and in 1869 of the State Convention, at Philadelphia, which nominated Governor Geary for the office of Governor.

In his legislative capacity, Mr. Strohm was more noted for assiduous attention to business and a watchful care of the interests of his constituents and of the community at large than for brilliancy of talent and oratorical display. He was always plain and simple in his habits and tastes, easy of access, kind and obliging, and held in general respect for his integrity and uprightness of character. His first wife died in 1832. In 1857 he married for his second wife Mrs. Ann Witmer, widow of John Witmer, who is the companion of his declining years. He now lives in quiet retirement in the city of Lancaster, at the advanced age of ninety years.

The children of Mr. Strohm by his first wife living in 1883 are Hettie, wife of Martin Shaub, of Kansas; Henry, who resides in Iowa City; Mary, who also

lives in Iowa; John, Jr., of Lancaster County; and Samuel, who lives in Los Angeles, Cal.

John Strohm, Jr., is a well-known resident of Providence township. He was born Dec. 14, 1824, enjoyed only a common school education, and at the age of twenty-one went to learn the milling business with Christian Shultz, of Strasburg township, which became his life-work. In 1855 he began to operate the mill now owned by him in Providence township, where he has since continued, having made valuable additions to and improvements in the property. He is a Republican in politics, and has filled various important offices in his township, including a service of twelve years on the school board, as well as filling the office of auditor of Lancaster County, and of commissioner of the county in 1868-70. During the war he was postmaster at Smithville. He married Fanny, daughter of Daniel Mylin, of West Lampeter township, and has had three children, viz.: Harry, a clerk in the county treasurer's office at Lancaster; B. Franklin, in New Mexico; and Elmer, in Colorado.

JOSIAH BURGESS.

Josiah Burgess was born at Leesburg, Lancaster Co., Pa., on May 5, 1818. His father, John Burgess, kept the hotel at Leesburg for many years, and was well known throughout the southern part of Lancaster County. At an early age Josiah was compelled to provide for himself, and when twelve years of age entered the employ of John Neff, of Strasburg township, as a farm-boy, with whom he remained six years. During that time he acquired at the district schools of his locality the limited education with which he entered upon the stern duties of life. When eighteen he engaged in shad-fishing on the Delaware River for one season, and then adopted the trade of a post-maker and fence-builder, an occupation which he pursued in the winter season for many years. For seventeen years he worked for Christian Harnish, of Pequea township, during haying and harvest-time. About the year 1850, having by hard labor and patient industry saved a small competency, he purchased forty acres of land in Providence township of Maj. Hoopes, which became a part and the nucleus of his late landed estate in that section. In 1852 he erected a small barn, which is now the central portion of the edifice on his homestead, occupying as a residence for seven years a small log house of primitive character on the same estate. In 1857 he built his late residence. At different times he added to his landed property and also to his buildings, and at the time of his death, Dec. 2, 1882, had acquired four farms in his neighborhood, including over one hundred and eighty acres of land. At the time of his first settlement in the western part of Providence township the land was very poor, and it seemed almost a hopeless task to reclaim it to the purposes of profitable agriculture; but by dint of

hard work, indomitable energy and determination, and untiring industry Mr. Burgess succeeded in developing his land into one of the finest, best-cultivated, and most productive farms in his section of Lancaster County. It has been said that he who causes one blade of grass to grow where formerly there was none is a benefactor to his race, and if this be true, Mr. Burgess is entitled to the admiration and respect of mankind, and to a prominent place among the successful farmers of his native county. A man of limited education, born under unpropitious circumstances, with nothing to encourage or stimulate him, he accomplished what he did in life by the exercise of a determination of character and a unity of purpose that has made men in other spheres great. He was no seeker after public place, but filled in a creditable manner the position of school director in his township for several years. He was a regular attendant of the Clearfield Methodist Episcopal Church, and contributed with a liberal spirit to the support of that and other evangelical and worthy institutions. His personal integrity was never questioned. He married, Aug. 15, 1843, Barbara, daughter of Mary and John Shroad, of Providence township, who survives him in 1883. Although they had no children of their own, they reared and cared for not less than ten, whom they trained and educated in a proper way.

STEPHEN WIGGINS.

Robert Wiggins was born in Kent County, Md., where he grew to manhood. In 1807 he immigrated to Lancaster County, Pa., and located in Colerain township. He married Hannah, daughter of James and Elizabeth Hambleton. Their children were Mercy Ann, born Dec. 19, 1809; James, born Feb. 2, 1811; Stephen, born July 19, 1812; Rachel, born Nov. 11, 1813; David, born March 3, 1815; Sarah, born Feb. 4, 1817; Eliza, born Aug. 27, 1818; Martha Ann, born Jan. 7, 1820; Hannah, born June 30, 1821; and Lydia, born Sept. 25, 1825. James Hambleton came from Bucks County, Pa., and settled in Drumore township, Lancaster Co. They were Quakers, and of Scotch origin. He died Jan. 27, 1833, his wife March 4, 1832. Robert Wiggins died Oct. 31, 1842; Mrs. Wiggins died Sept. 8, 1870.

Stephen Wiggins, the subject of our sketch, was born in Colerain, above named, July 19, 1812, and grew to man's estate therein. His education was obtained at the old log school-house at Chestnut Level, and since added to by close observation and an active business life. When twenty-two years of age he commenced life on his own account, first learning the turning trade. He worked at his trade one year only. In 1834 he settled on thirty acres of land in Providence township, which had been given to his wife by her grandfather. He added forty acres to the tract, all of which he has cleared and improved. He first built a log house near where his present comfortable resi-

dence stands, which he has since erected, and in which he expects to pass the remainder of his days. Mr. Wiggins in early life was a Whig. When the Republican party was formed he joined its ranks, and has since been a sturdy supporter of its principles. He has been a school director for many years, also a justice of the peace, and, in fact, has held most of the offices within the gift of his fellow townsmen. In the county conventions of his party he has many times represented his township. On the 1st of May, 1833, he was married to his present estimable wife, who was Miss Elizabeth Bowman, born in Providence township, June 20, 1813. Her parents were John and Elizabeth (Winters) Bowman. Mr. Bowman was born in Lampeter township, in Lancaster County, May 5, 1791, and at this writing is still living, hale and hearty. His father was Henry Bowman, whose father's name was also Henry, and born, it is thought, in Lancaster County. Mrs. Elizabeth Bowman died in 1868. To Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Wiggins there have been born thirteen children, viz.: Samuel, born April 11, 1835; David, born June 1, 1836; Benjamin, born April 3, 1838; John, born July 8, 1839; Hetty, born Dec. 9, 1841; Hannah, born April 4, 1843; Clayton, born May 31, 1845; Mary Ann, born Aug. 25, 1846; Ellen, born March 6, 1848; Angeline, born July 4, 1850; Elias, born March 18, 1852; Martha, born Nov. 2, 1853; and Harry, born Sept. 16, 1855. The sons of Mr. Wiggins, made enthusiastic by the patriotic zeal of their father, did their full share towards putting down the Rebellion of 1861. John enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, and served during the war; Benjamin and Clayton both served nine months in Pennsylvania regiments, Samuel seven months, and David put in a substitute.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

RAPHO TOWNSHIP.

RAPHO township consists of all the lands between the Big Chikis and Little Chikis Creeks. It is the third township in the county in area, containing nearly twenty-seven thousand acres of good, arable land. The soil is composed of limestone, gravel, and sand, that portion lying south of the Manheim and Mount Joy road (formerly the old Tulpehocken and Anderson Ferry road, being exclusively limestone soil, and all north of said road is gravel, while that nearest the hills is sand. This township begins at the Lebanon County line, and extends to the confluence of the two Chikis Creeks, where their waters empty into the Susquehanna River, at what is called the "Chikis Hills." This township is a small county in length, it being nearly twenty-two miles long; in width it

¹ By T. H. Hershey.



Stephen Higgins

is about eight miles. The two creeks which hem in the township have their source at almost the same place, only the hill called "Governor Hood," or "Pinch," dividing them. This township, particularly the upper portion, is well supplied with springs and running water, and in wealth does not lack much of being one of the first in the county. Its assessed value for taxable purposes is three million five hundred thousand dollars, and the people claim to have the best and finest farms in the county.

The great Pennsylvania Central Railroad passes through a portion of the township, and the Reading and Columbia runs along a part of the southeastern boundary. There are old public highways in this township the records of which date back as far as 1702.

Rapho received its name from a parish of Rapho, in Donegal County, Ireland.

It was organized in 1741. In that year many of the inhabitants of the northeast part of Donegal township asked the court to order a division of said township (the same being too large). The court did order that the township be divided, and that the northwestern branch, then commonly called "Little Chiques-so-longo," be the division from the forks of said creek until the same extend northeasterly to Warwick and Derry townships, and that the lands lying between these two streams be called the township of Rapho, and in May of the same year the petition was acted upon favorably. The first settlers were Scotch-Irish in the lower portion, while in the upper and central part it was settled by Swiss and Germans, but of late years the Pennsylvania Dutch have taken exclusive possession of the lands. One of the first settlers was an old man by the name of William Patterson, of Scotch-Irish descent, who came into the township and located upon three hundred acres of land in the southern part. He was accompanied by his wife, and had nothing but a few cooking utensils. He built a small log cabin for himself and wife, and lived in the same for years as happily and comfortably, in his estimation, as do his followers at the present day in their large mansions. He farmed, lived, prospered, and raised a family; and less than fifty years ago the Pattersons owned quite a number of farms in the township, the same ranking now as some of the best in the county, yet not one of them is now owned by a Patterson.

Samuel Scott was another of the oldest settlers. As early as 1721 he located on a large tract of land on the Big "Chikis." He owned land on both sides of the Chikis Creek, and also built the "Chikis Hotel" in his later years, which he gave to his nephew, Hugh Pedan, who kept it during the Revolutionary war. It was afterwards kept by John Guy, who ran a line of stages from Lancaster to Harrisburg. At this hotel Gen. Washington was a guest on several occasions. It was a model building in its day, and it stood as the same old structure until

within a few years, when it was torn down from top to foundation, and in its stead a splendid private residence was erected by Mr. Andrew Garber, who is the owner of it and also of the Chikis Mill.

The land then taken by Samuel Scott is now owned by the Ebys, Stehman, Shank, Brubaker, Nissley, and others. The market value of these farms to-day is not less than two hundred dollars per acre, thus showing the great change as to value between then and now.

Hugh Pedan in the year 1780 owned three hundred and ninety-six acres of land and had one negro. He was married to Sarah, daughter of Margaret Bogg (widow), who died in the year 1796.

James Patterson was in the year 1780 subject to the tax on six hundred and twenty acres of land in the township; this land was along the Chikis. He died in 1789, and willed three hundred acres to his sons William and Samuel.

The Norrises were quite old residents of Rapho. In 1734, Isaac Norris had five hundred acres of patent land, partly in Rapho and part in Hempfield township. He sold three hundred and thirty acres, and this was supposed to have been the Cassel and Hershey land.

Elizabeth Norris quit-claimed to Deborah Norris five hundred and sixty acres of land. This was adjoining land of Martin Criter. Deborah was a daughter of Isaac, and she sold this land to John Long.

The Sterretts were also quite early settlers of the township. They owned land on both sides of the Chikis, both in Rapho and Donegal townships.

Henry Acker owned the farm now in possession of Jonas Muma and the Henry Stauffer farm. His father owned all the land now owned by the Nisslys, Stauffers, Muma, and Joseph Cassel. The record of this dates back to 1739. He was the grandfather of Henry Stauffer, now living, and who is in his eighty-second year, and the present owner and possessor of a portion of these lands.

Ludwick Metz was another old settler, of more recent date than those just described. He owned a tract of land in the township, and built the house now standing upon the farm of Christian Erisman, built in the year 1771, and looks as if it could stand another one hundred years. Mr. Erisman's mother was a Metz. There were quite a number of Metzses in the township from the year 1750 to 1800, but there is not a Metz in the township to-day.

A still older building can be seen in the township on the farm now owned by Jacob W. Snyder, formerly Martin Nissly's. This house also promises to withstand the blasts of another century. This was built by John Rora in the year 1769, who then owned two hundred and ninety-six acres of land, the same being the farms now owned by Christian Rohrer, Albert Erb, and Jacob W. Snyder.

A circumstance of very rare occurrence, being connected with these old domains, and deserves notice.

Martin Nissly started out in life for himself on this same farm (containing then but one hundred and sixty acres of land, and has since been divided into two distinct farms). Here he became father, grandfather, and even more than great-grandfather, living here all this lifetime, dying here, and attaining the age of eighty-three years, and the first and only funeral ever occurring in that house during all that long period of time was that of his own.

The church denominations in the township are the Mennonites, New and Old, and the Dunkers; of these there are three distinct branches,—“Brincerites,” River Brethren, and the original or “Old Breddren.” The last two have large and commodious meeting-houses in the township, with ample burying-grounds adjoining the same, which are well kept up.

There is a Reformed Evangelical meeting-house, generally termed Hossler’s meeting-house. This was entirely demolished by a hurricane a few years ago, but it has since been rebuilt; the congregation is very small, and has no regular stationed pastor.

The United Brethren have one church, which is better known by the name of Strickler’s meeting-house, with a graveyard attached. This congregation is not very large.

The Mennonites have one, known as Erisman’s meeting-house; here services are held every four weeks. This congregation is quite large; there is also a fine cemetery associated with it.

The Old Brethren have a large meeting-house, known as Stern’s, near Mastersonville, which was completed about a year ago; it has taken the place of an old stone meeting-house, which for want of size and convenience was torn away, and a large frame building erected, dimensions one hundred by fifty feet. During the raising of this building there were one hundred individuals present, and for want of sufficient care and caution the building gave way (after the greater part had been put up), the timber breaking, killing three men outright, and crippling and mauling many others.

There are a great number of old graveyards throughout this township. One may find them in the corners of woods, in the middle of fields, in fact, one may find one on almost every other farm. Nearly all of them are obsolete, and some of them the plow has run across, and the bones of the dead are employed to hasten the growth of vegetation. The tombstones, where there are any, are of an ordinary slate or sand, and the inscriptions are completely defaced on the old ones. Some date back to 1710, 1720, and so on, but all that is visible is the date.

The villages of this township are small and few. Sporting Hill is one of the largest. It is beautifully located on a considerable hill on the old Manheim and Mount Joy public road, two miles from the former, and five miles from the latter place. It is quite an antiquated town, and received its present name from three or four “old sports” who often met

at the hotel. It was eighty years ago called Cassel town.

A man by the name of David Cassel was the first pioneer of the place. He built the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth houses in the place, all two-story buildings, and these are all now standing, almost a century old. Prominent among them are the hotel and the old store-building owned by John Metzler’s estate. The place has about two hundred inhabitants. One hotel, a large three-story brick store-house, a post-office, Joseph R. Zug, postmaster, a two-story brick school-house, with a graded school, two blacksmith-shops, one carriage-manufactory, a wagonmaker-shop, a cigar-manufactory, a leaf-tobacco warehouse, and some other shops, such as tailors and shoemakers.

This place has no church and never had any, and yet as honest men and women have lived and died here as the world ever knew. Prominent among them was John Metzler, who died two years ago, eighty-six years of age, a man of great natural ability, and upon whose word people could safely rely. No amount of money could induce him to act contrary to what he had promised.

In early life he was a miller, then he became a merchant at Sporting Hill, where he continued in the mercantile business for over thirty-five years. Shortly before he abandoned the business he erected a large three-story brick house for a store and dwelling-house, but he sold it in 1859, to Noah H. Zook, who carried on the business until 1864, when he sold out, and with his brother, Abraham Zook, went South soon after the close of the Rebellion. Both were killed, and Abraham’s body was found in the midst of a canebrake, partly devoured by birds. The corpse was brought to Lancaster for interment, but the body of Noah was never found, nor any traces of it discovered. They were brothers-in-law of David Evans, ex-county superintendent of public schools of Lancaster County.

The store property is now owned by the heirs of John Stauffer, and the store carried on by Joseph R. Zug.

Near the village, at the foot of the hill on the Manheim road, is a distillery. It is the oldest in the county, having been a distillery as early as the Revolutionary war. It is owned and carried on by Henry Kauffman, and it has been known as Kauffman’s distillery more than seventy-five years. These premises are a part of one hundred and seventy-five acres of land which was deeded to one Conrad Wolf in 1733. From him they have passed successively to Michael Baughman, Henry Nissly, Michael Kauffman, Abraham Cassel, Christian Martin, and Jacob Kauffman, father of Henry Kauffman, the present owner.

Three miles north of Sporting Hill, on the Lancaster and Colebrook road, is Old Line post-office, B. F. Dillenderick, postmaster and merchant.

One of the most thriving villages of the township is Mastersonville, situated near the Mount Joy township line, about two miles from the line of Lebanon County. The founder of this village was Thomas Masterson, who emigrated from Ireland about sixty years ago, and first took up some land about one and a half miles north of the village, upon which he erected a fine stone mansion, now owned by H. N. Becker. He purchased the land on which the village is, and was appointed the postmaster there. His enterprise and activity soon attracted attention, and a few persons purchased lots and erected dwellings there. Joseph, his son, being a person of considerable enterprise, established a store, and built some large, fine brick dwellings.

Here is a large and commodious hotel, called the "Exchange," which was erected by Samuel R. Zug, and which is kept by his son, Samuel S. Zug. In the large brick store built by Benjamin and John S. Masterson, the mercantile business is carried on by John S. Masterson. He is the present postmaster and justice of the peace.

Another son, Thomas, Jr., was manager for many years at Hopewell for the Colmans. He has devoted much time and study to the collection of Indian relics.

Dr. Joseph Thomb, a physician of large practice, resides in the village. He is a grandson of John Thomb, a prominent magistrate, who resided in Lebanon, Pa., during the Revolutionary war. His son, Dr. William B. Thomb, also practices in the village. The place has a population of about one hundred and fifty inhabitants.

There are two Dunker meeting-houses near Mastersonville, one of the "Rever Breder" ("River Brethren"), and the other of the "Olda Breder" ("Old Brethren").

Between Old Line and Mastersonville is Union Square. It has a hotel kept by Reuben Shelly, and it is one of the election polls of the township. M. J. Brecht, the present county superintendent of public schools, resides here.

Newtown, another village in the extreme southwest part of the township, is also an old town, nicknamed "Drytown," from the fact that it never had a tavern. It is situated among the finest farms in the township. It has never been a thriving town, and the buildings are principally small log and frame houses occupied by persons of small means. Of late there have been some modern dwellings of more pretentious dimensions erected. There is a country store in this place, one church, of the Methodist denomination, a graded school, kept by Rufus H. Hipple, who has taught this school for more than twenty years.

The principal industry of this township is agriculture. The cultivation of tobacco is extensively carried on, and the tobacco raised in the gravel and sandy land is of a superior quality, being of a finer texture and better flavor.

Mills.—There are two mills on the Little Chikis and four on the Big Chikis Creek. There are no manufactories, with the exception of a furnace in the northeastern corner, near the Lebanon County line, owned and carried on by A. Bates Grubb. Charcoal is used exclusively for smelting ore, and the best and highest-priced iron is manufactured here.

Schools.—In 1837, Rapho township, having previously accepted the terms of the school law of 1834, showed the following statistics: there were in the township fifteen school-houses, in which sixteen teachers were employed in the instruction of nine hundred and four pupils. The amount of tax levied for school purposes was \$1029.33, to which was added a State appropriation of \$1646.93, making a total of \$2676.26. The expenditures were largely in excess of these receipts, reaching the sum of \$4443.38, of which more than one-half, \$2660, was paid out for new buildings, showing that this was an era of decided advancement in the township.

Following are the statistics as reported at three subsequent times or periods.

In 1855 the number of schools was seventeen, number of teachers eighteen, number of scholars nine hundred and fifty-nine. The total amount of tax levied for the year was \$1500; amount received from the State, \$350.70; and amount received from collector as school tax \$2335.20. The cost of instruction \$2232.55, and the other expenses merely nominal.

In 1866 the number of schools and of teachers was eighteen; the number of pupils had decreased to eight hundred and four; and the sum of \$325.54 was received from the State, and \$6413.10 from the collector of school tax, unseated lands, and other sources.

The cost of instruction was \$2935.50; cost of buildings, \$2523.82, and other expenses, \$675, leaving a balance on hand of \$378.78.

In 1882 the number of school-houses had been increased to twenty-one, and the number of teachers was the same, while the number of pupils was eight hundred and seventeen. The total receipts were \$7380.36, of which only \$799.02 was from State appropriation. The expenditures were \$6861.91, and the balance on hand \$519.35.

The teachers' salaries have increased from eighteen to forty dollars per month, and the term of school in the township now is six months.

The school-houses in this township compare favorably with any in the county, and there are loud calls for more schools and school districts.

Among the principal advocates of the free-school system to whom great credit is due for its adoption in this township, were Peter Brubaker, Christian Stauffer, Samuel Brubaker, Abraham HERSHEY, James Burns, and John W. ... on the northern and middle portions, and ... and Stricklers, from the lower or southern end. They were then but a few, earnestly fighting the many, in the outstart, but by constantly agitating the matter, and by calling

into requisition all exertions and efforts, the lukewarm were made to yield, and the unyielding, by a majority, were compelled to submit. The spirit of opposition has not yet wholly died out.

The principal source of this opposition came from the Dunkers and Mennonites, but now there are many among them zealous advocates of the system, proud to have their children well educated.

The following is a list of the justices of the peace in Rapho since 1840: William D. Slaymaker, 1840; Christian Stauffer, 1841; John Hays, Michael Garber, 1842; Abram Erisman, 1845; David May, 1847; Samuel Masterson, 1848; Jacob H. Whinler, 1850; Samuel R. Zug, 1853; D. B. Groff, 1855; Samuel R. Zug, 1857; Tobias H. Hershey, 1861; Tobias S. Stauffer, 1862; Peter S. Stauffer, 1866; John B. Masterson, 1867; Joseph Baker, 1868; Tobias H. Hershey, 1870; Joseph S. Stigler, 1871; Christian Good, Jr., 1873; Henry Greiner, 1874; Jacob Stauffer, 1875; W. J. Mauger, 1876; J. E. Stauffer, 1880; S. S. Zug, 1881.

The following is a list of the taxable inhabitants of Rapho township for 1756:

Henry Lehleman.	Adam Glase.
Mike Kaiser.	John Wenger.
Philip Shewmocker.	Peter Hummer.
Mike Shelly.	Martin Worrel.
Philip Bretz.	Samuel Brand, Jr.
Ludwick Bender.	Ulrich Wittenman.
Simon Gross.	George Seage.
Benjamin Bender.	Ulrich Henney.
John Frederick.	Wm. Langmeier.
John Stierren.	John Longmeier.
Henry Myer.	Ulrich Longmeier.
Tobias Kister.	John Batzy.
Melcher Bueff.	Jacob Shyff.
George Kuster.	George Erhard.
Maria Mathis.	Wm. Wilison.
John Hays.	Moses White.
Jacob S. Grist.	Jacob Hoonland.
Arthur, Fishborn.	Samuel Muckhenry.
Conrad Fishborn.	Christian Berler.
John Hummer.	James Hatteson.
Rudy Hare.	Christian Martin.
George Sotman.	John Shilinger.
Jacob Flory.	John Shilmer.
Mike Gochenger.	Robert Hays.
Weidel Sailer.	Arthur Patterson.
Ulrich Spier.	William Cowen.
Henry H. Weinstein.	Samuel Scott.
Jacob Warner.	John Lecke.
Peter Ebersole.	Alexander Scott.
John Ebersole.	Caenus Strrett.
Mike Wenger.	Joseph Strrett.
Mike Groppe.	Frank Bange.
John Bowman.	James Strrett.
Christian Eshbach.	Jacob Rohrer.
George Wied.	Abraham Cossel.
Mike Erhard.	Martin Geyder.
Jacob Holteman.	Joseph Lang.
Samuel Brand.	Henry Hoffman.
George Litter.	Henry Nasly.
John Leinman.	Abel Rife.
John Ellis.	Simon Ridder.
Christian Erhard.	Joseph Welter.
John Frie.	George Knoll.
John Lemm.	Mike Becker.
Jacob Berle.	Peter Gutheas.
Benjamin Mushoe.	Anthony Erwich.
Conrad Boyer.	Joseph Brand.

Christian Kling.
Jacob Kowel.
Jacob Meeste.
Jacob Genger.
Joseph Flory.
Jacob Fox.
Henry Leslger.
Andrew Reibinger.
Christian Stader.
Jacob Shelly.
John Veselly.

John Martin (am. weng).
Jacob Springer.
George Mridg.
Stephen Baker.
Widow Shaffer.
Ludwick Metz.
Widow Acker.
Peter Brinkaker.
James Patterson.
David Hays.
Rudy Hare.

• NON-ASSOCIATORS IN 1777.

Anker, Henry.	Hester, Christian.
Barben, Benjamin.	Hester, Michael.
Brand, Samuel.	Horn, Welter.
Brand, Samuel.	Horn, Christian.
Brand, Christian.	Horn, John.
Brady, Dennis.	Hummer, Peter.
Brand, Christian.	Hummer, Peter.
Brand, John.	Hummer, Joseph.
Brand, Peter.	Holman, John.
Broutell, Andrew.	Hummer, John.
Baraway, John.	Hummer, John.
Baraway, Isaac.	Hummer, Michael.
Brabaker, Peter.	Hart, John.
Brubaker, John.	Hummer, John.
Bombarger, Michael.	Holdeban, Jacob.
Baumgartner, Hubert.	Kyser, Michael.
Caber, Christian.	Kraybill, Jacob.
Caber, Adam.	Kutter, Abraham.
Cattle, Abraham.	Keller, Schottman.
Cattle, Joseph.	Leman, Abraham.
Cattle, Abraham.	Leman, John.
Cattle, Jacob.	Lichte, Jacob.
Dunkle, Sebastian.	Longmeier, Christian.
Donner, Christian.	Longmeier, Solomon.
Everpole, Toste.	Leety, George.
Everpole, John.	Leman, John, Jr.
Everpole, Christian.	Longmeier, Peter.
Eller, Henry.	Leman, Peter.
Earhart, Jacob.	Leman, Daniel.
Eshman, Henry.	Leshier, Henry.
Eshman, Jacob.	Leshier, Casper.
Eshman, Isaac.	Linch, John.
Eshman, Abraham.	Longmeier, Michael.
Eshman, John.	Long, Joseph.
Erisman, Jacob.	Longmeier, Christian.
Erisman, Christian.	Longmeier, Daniel.
Erisman, Jacob.	Longmeier, Henry.
Fox, Jacob.	Martin, Christian.
Fletcher, Joseph.	Martin, Christian, Jr.
Fox, Peter.	Martin, David.
Fritz, John.	Miller, John.
Frieser, Peter.	Messhy, John.
Fox, John.	Messhy, Benelick.
Flora, John.	Meson, John.
Fegley, John.	Messhy, Christian.
Flora, Abraham.	Myer, Jacob.
Gilman, Isaac.	Myer, Joshua.
Gatler, Felix.	Miller, Henry.
Gengle, Conrad.	Mylinger, Abraham.
Gasp, Francis.	Matts, Ludwisk.
Gigand, Thomas.	Matts, Jacob.
Grove, Michael.	Matsel, Windse.
Grove, Francis.	Messy, Jacob.
Grove, John.	Nickey, David.
Grove, Abana.	Nickey, John.
Grove, John.	Nickey, George.
Grove, Abana.	Nicks, Michael.
Heagy, John.	Nesly, Henry.
Hawk, Martin.	Nesly, Jacob.
Hasting, Peter.	Nesly, Henry.
Hosner, Jacob.	Nesly, Jacob.
Hoele, Michael.	Nesly, Jacob.
Habbanan, Christian.	Nesly, Jacob.
Habbanan, Abraham.	Nesly, Jacob.

Rise, Jacob.
Rise, Widow.
Reeb, Christian.
Rider, John.
Sider, Jacob.
Shenlson, Baltzer.
Shartz, Jacob.
Sirtler, Frederick.
Sier, John.
Shumacker, Philip.
Shumacker, John.
Shumacker, Philip, Jr.
Shumacker, Anthony.
Shelly, Christian.
Struckler, Woodbrey.
Struckler, Henry.
Sueringen, John.

Sueringen, Lawrence.
Springer, John.
Shook, Martin.
Shoren, Samuel.
Shofler, Michael.
Shank, John.
Winger, Stephen.
Winger, Christian.
Winger, Henry.
Winger, John.
Willer, Philip.
Warner, Philip.
Warner, George.
Waggoner, Michael.
Winger, John.
Winger, Isaac.
Winger, Christian.

Refactory.

Hugh Tolon.
George Birtleback.
Fitzhantz Stophier.
George Wine.
Henry Ching.
Daniel Shane.
George Aller.

Thomas Williamson.
John Whitmore.
Abram Witmer.
Joseph Whitmore.
Michael Stogier.
Duncan Robson.

TAXABLES IN 1799

Henry Archer.
James Buchanan.
Patrick Burns.
Widow Boggs.
George Borgebough.
Philip Baker, 2 stills.
John Baker, 2 stills.
Martin Baker.
Samuel Brand, Jr.
Samuel Brand, Sr.
Peter Brubaker, 3 mills.
John Burkett.
Philip Bain.
Christian Brand.
John Brulaker.
Jacob Bender.
Benjamin Bender.
John Bretz.
Isaac Boroway.
Peter Beskor.
John Boroway.
Jacob Castle.
Adam Cover.
William Corran, 1 negro.
Matthew Chambers.
Abram Cupard.
Francis Corp.
Thomas Conally.
Christian Cover.
Peter Cookerly.
Martin Crymer.
Robert Curry.
Alexander Desart.
Bastian Dunkle.
David Eden.
Isaac Eshleman.
Jacob Eshleman.
John Eshleman.
Abram Eshleman.
Christian Eshard, Sr.
Daniel Erhard.
Christian Ebersole.
Joseph Ebersole.
Jacob Ebersole, 2 stills.
Abram Ebersole.
Jacob Erlman.
Christian Erhard, Jr.
Casper Fester.
John Fegley.

John Flory, Jr.
David Flory.
John Flory, Sr.
Abram Flory.
Martin Fair.
John Frederick.
Melchor Kordney.
Peter Fox.
John Giffard.
Isaac Gilmore.
Hugh Graham.
George German.
John German, Sr.
Felix Geiver.
Philip Gilmore.
George Gantz, 2 stills.
Michael Goodelius.
Martin Greter.
Jacob Goble, 2 mills.
Michael Gizer.
Francis Grove.
John Fritz.
Henry Hognman.
Henry Hetshay.
John Hogey.
Robert Hays.
Christian Hoffman, 2 mills.
Adam Hubley.
James Hutclinson.
Peter Hustand, 1 mill.
Henry Hubley.
Michael Horst.
Patrick Hays.
Jacob Hostetter.
Jacob Holderman.
Daniel Haber.
John Hegy, Jr.
Michael Hostet.
Christian Hostet.
Joseph Hooser.
Christian Holderman.
Peter Homer, Jr.
Nicholas Hett.
John Herr.
John Homer.
Peter Homer, Sr.
John Homer, Jr.
Edward Hilton.
Andrew Hershey.

Christian Herdly.
John Hornly.
Widow Kessel.
Abram Kessel, 2 stills.
Sebastian Kellar.
John Kellar.
Michael Kewco.
Matthias Kessler.
Casper Leat.
Joseph Little, 1 negro.
Widow Little.
Christian Longenecker.
Michael Leash.
Christian Long, 1 mill.
Christian Longenecker, Jr.
John Lemman, Sr.
John Lemman, Jr.
Henry Lesper.
Michael Longenecker, 2 stills.
Abram Lemman.
Ulrich Longenecker.
Rev. Peter Lemman.
Peter Longenecker.
Daniel Lemman, 1 mill.
Henry Longenecker, 1 mill.
Daniel Longenecker.
Joseph Long.
Jacob Lighty, 2 stills.
Hugh McLean.
Christian Martin.
David Moore.
Lutzwig Metz.
Jacob Metz.
Vandio Matzal.
Stephen Myer.
Samuel McCracken.
Benjamin Mills.
John Mishey.
A Lam Minch.
Benjamin Mishey.
John Munch.
Henry Miller.
Christian Martin.
Abram Molinger.
John Matz.
Francis Mase.
Jacob Mishey.
Jacob Miller.
Barnard Martin.
Henry Nisley, 2 mills.
Michael Natz.
George Nuker.
Henry Over.
Jacob Over.
James Patterson, 1 negro.

Widow Patterson.
Alexander Porter.
William Porter.
Samuel Patterson.
John Peters, 2 stills.
Hugh Peaben, 1 negro.
Samuel Robinson, 1 negro.
John Roma.
John Rona.
Jacob Rife.
Widow Rife.
Peter Rule.
Anthony Shumaker.
Philip Shumaker.
Ulrich Strickler.
John Shenk, 2 stills.
Henry Stricklet, Jr.
Baltzer Shellen.
Christian Shelly.
Nicholas Steer.
Michael Steifer.
Jacob Sueder, 1 mill.
Frederick Lasser.
John Suerings, 1 still.
Henry Segrest.
Henry Swart.
George Segrest.
John Springer.
Conrad Springer.
Michael Shell.
Martin Shuke.
John Seever.
George Shank.
Multiphet Segrist.
Michael Stake.
John Spakier.
James Sarrert.
Widow Scott, 2 negroes, 1 mill.
John Shener.
Michael Shelly, 1 still.
Frederick Shorer.
Sebastian Seilenstricker.
Henry Tisinger.
John Welder.
Baltzer Walker.
Charles Walker.
Stephen Wenger, 1 still.
Christian Wenger.
Michael Wenger.
Jacob Wettner.
John Witmer, 1 still.
John Wenger.
Jacob Welty.
Ned Welsh.
Isaac Wagoner.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

SADSBURY TOWNSHIP.

SADSBURY was the first settled and the earliest organized township in Lancaster County. Prior to the erection of this county it was a part of Sadsbury, Chester Co., and included the present townships of Bart and Eden. As now constituted, it is bounded on the north by the townships of Paradise and Salisbury, on the southeast by Chester County, and on the southwest by Bart and Colerain townships. The surface of the township is rolling, and the soil is fertile and well adapted to agriculture, which is the

chief pursuit of the inhabitants. It is well watered by the numerous tributaries of the Octorara Creek, which flow across it toward the west. On these streams numerous saw-mills were erected at an early period. Many of these have gone to decay since the country has become denuded of the forest growth which the original settlers found here. A fulling-mill was built near where the town of Christiana now is, about the year 1775, by Calvin Cooper, who, it is said, brought the machinery from England. From the earliest settlement of the country till near the middle of the present century nearly all the cloth worn by the people in the rural districts was of domestic manufacture; and fulling-mills, within reasonable distances of each other, were almost indispensable. The spinning-wheel and the loom are now no longer, as of old, portions of the furniture of every house; and the wool-carding and cloth-dressing mills have gone out of existence because their "occupation's gone." Grist-mills, that soon superseded the primitive mortar in which corn was converted into meal, did not disappear, but increased in number and capacity as the forest was cleared away and the area of arable land grew larger. Moore's, Sterrett's, and Taylor's grist-mills were erected soon after the organization of the county.

According to old deeds, the portion of Sadsbury lying south from Gap Ridge was called Penn's Manor of Springtown, while that to the northward of the Gap, including the Poquea Valley, belonged to his Manor of Conestoga, in Chester County.

It is believed that John Kennerly located the first land taken up in Sadsbury township, and probably it was the first in Lancaster County. This was in 1691, and afterward William Penn located directly south from the Gap a tract of one thousand acres, which included the old Shawnee village, and which is still known as the William Penn tract. At the same time his surveyor, Isaac Taylor, located a tract near Nobleville, and William Clayton, an ex-member of Penn's Council of State, took up another tract adjoining the old Sadsbury meeting-house property. Thomas Story, a member of Penn's Council, and James Logan, his Secretary of State, also located large tracts in the Poquea Valley, northward from the Gap. These locations were made in 1700. The tract of one thousand and fifty acres, on a part of which Christiana stands, was taken up as "servants' land" under warrants issued in 1702 and 1703, and was surveyed in 1709. The title-deed recited that: "Whereas, John Thomas, Margaret Thomas, Anthony Morgan, Elizabeth Morgan, John Jones, Richard Kanthroll, Daniel Thomas, Elinor Thomas, John Floyd, Humphrey Edwards, Jeremiah Osburne, Elias Curne, Jacob Willis, Evan Williams, Margaret Williams, Edmund McVeigh, Aliee McVeigh, Abraham Pratt, Jane Pratt, Thomas Pratt, and John Pratt, all of the province of Pennsylvania, having come over servants into the province at the settlement thereof,

and thereby having severally rights to fifty acres of land each in said province by virtue of the Proprietary's promise in England," etc.

The original settlers of the township were Friends and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. Both had left their native countries because their religious sentiments were not in accord with those of the prevailing sect there, and, as usual in such cases, their difference of opinion in religious matters engendered bad feeling between them as citizens. The Quakers were averse to war, while the Scotch-Irish were active, and even aggressive, in the maintenance of their rights, and in their dealings with the Indians, and subsequently in the war of the Revolution, these differences of opinion led to bitter animosities, which were long remembered.

During the period that intervened between the Indian wars and the war of the Revolution several companies of emigrants from Sadsbury and adjoining townships went to what is now Guilford County, N. C., and the development of the region west from the Mississippi, many from this region have gone thither.

Of the early settlers whose families were represented in the township of Sadsbury from half a century to a century since, the names are remembered of the Coopers, Moors, Pownalls, Williamses, Longheads, Sprouts, Irvins, Heards, Morgans, Barkhams, Millers, Brookses, Smiths, Chamberlins, Stokoms, Kennards, Brintons, Wallers, Musgraves, Rockeys, Townsends, Thompsons, Whistons, McGowan.

The following list gleaned from various sources include most of these names, as well as many others.

From old wills of people in Sadsbury it appears that Nathan Reid, who died in 1739, left one son, Thomas.

John Ashleman, 1740, left children,—Mary, Francis, John, William, Susannah.

William Shannon, 1741, left James, Hugh, Gressel, Jean, William.

Isabella Gray, 1742, left Robert, Henry, William, Thomas.

John Musgrave, 1745, left John, James, Thomas, Abraham, Esther (married John Griffith), Martha (married Benjamin Miller), Sarah (married Theophilus Owen), and two others who married John Ferree and Thomas Powell.

William Tate, 1746, left James, Samuel, Margaret, Alexander Work, 1749, left Hannah, a son Henry, Martha, Elizabeth, James, John.

James Anderson, 1749, left John, Margaret, Mary, George Anderson, 1767, left Margaret, a child.

Robert Bailey, 1798 (aged ninety), left Francis, Jacob, Lydia, Elizabeth, Abigail, Janet.

The following are the names of persons who owned land in Sadsbury, as appears by old title papers: James Musgrave, Daniel O'Connell, William Smith, 1740; James Thompson, 1750; Andrew Thompson, 1800; Joseph Tweed (a soldier in the Revolution),

Gen. James Steel, 1816; Calvin Cooper (blacksmith), Evan Jeffries, Garner Pierce (innkeeper), 1808; Amos Slaymaker, William Ramsey, Benjamin Irwin, William Rea, John Cooper (fuller), Jeremiah Cooper (fuller), 1810; James Noble, William Noble, George Cooper, 1805; William Noble, William Black, 1810; Joshua Chamberlain, Samuel Houston, 1809; Levi Pownall, 1811; Josiah Kennedy, 1811.

The following were taxables in Sadsbury in 1756:

Thomas Holaday.	Adam Hope.
Samuel Pelels.	James Joans.
John Joans.	Ernest Hoy.
Elizabeth Duncan.	Jonas Chamberlain.
John McCumsey, Sr.	John Walker.
John McCumsey, Jr.	John Colter.
William Rich.	John Wilson.
John Giles.	Samuel Hall.
Archibald Gay.	Calvin Cooper.
Joseph Cutter.	Samuel Ayres.
Charles Hall.	Samuel Williams.
William Gay.	Joseph Eschelman.
John Heard.	Ordel Welch.
Thomas Heard.	Robert Gaston.
James Heard.	Joseph Diet.
John Heard.	Alexander Catrine.
James Moor.	Robert Williams.
William Thompson.	John Maccave.
John Brown.	William Wagon.
William Webster.	Ralph Martin.
Robert Gay.	John Lealot.
William Farr.	Robert Tweed.
Jonathan Cumins.	Samuel Patterson.
William Garner.	William Ross.
John Welch.	Fame Mer.
Robert Besly.	John Shannon.
Thomas Gay.	John Hathorne.
Lester Williams.	Thomas Williams.
Samuel Frree.	David Amen.
John Carr.	Charles Adams.
George Long.	Daniel Parks.

Free-men.

Thomas Simpson.	Joseph Guy.
William Walker.	Stephen Hurd.
John Dilgum.	John Brown.
John Scott.	Robert Thompson.
Enoch Hastings.	Gideon Irwin.
William Cooper.	William Rimsus.
Joshua Chamberlain.	Samuel Peoples, collector.

TAXABLES IN 1758.

Calvin Brown, weaver.	Robert Gaston, cooper.
Robert Bayley.	John Gilland, weaver.
Benjamin Hylthe.	Thomas Holaday, Esq.
John Boyd.	John Hurd.
Alan Barber.	James Hurd.
Calvin Cooper, fuller.	Stephen Hurd.
Jonas Chamberlain, tanner.	Charles Hall.
Alexander Canbie.	Samuel Hall, chairmaker.
Jonathan Caname.	John Hathorn.
John Cutter.	Adam Hope.
William Cananie.	Thomas Hurd.
Joseph Cutter, cordwainer.	Joseph Hastings.
John Dandis.	Thomas Holthorn.
Elizabeth Duncan.	Samuel Irwin.
Nath Duncan.	James Joans.
Joseph Libet, miller.	John Karre.
William Farr, carpenter.	Joshua Karre.
Samuel Frree, tavern.	John Loughhead.
William Gay.	George Long.
Thomas Gay.	James Moore, miller.
Robert Gay.	Andrew Moore.
Archibald Gay.	Alexander McCumsey.
Thomas Garvia.	Francis Moore.

Ralph Maten.
John Murray, carrier.
John Mitchell.
John McInelng.
John McInelng.
Samuel Peoples.
Leonard Pickle.
Samuel Patterson.
Daniel Parker.
William Ross.
John Shanan.
John Taylor.

Robert Tweed.
William Thompson.
William Vogan.
Robert Williams.
John Williams.
Samuel Williams.
John Welsh.
William Wabow.
John Willow.
John Walker.
Thomas Williams.
William Webster.

Free-men.

George Boyd.	Thomas Land.
William Cooper.	Patrick McGuire.
Andrew Douglass.	Matthew Patterson.
Andrew Franklin.	Nathan Patterson.
William Farr.	John Pope.
Joseph Farr.	Robert Ross.
Joseph Gay.	Thomas Simson.
William Gauden.	Robert Thompson.
Thomas Hathorn.	Andrew Thomson.
Thomas Keith.	William Walker.

TAXABLES IN 1759 AND 1779.

James Brown, 1779. Jacob Bury, Robert Bailey, 1779. Calvin Cooper, Esq., George Cooper, 1779. John Cooper, Nathan Cooper (wagon-maker), 1779. George Cressinger, George Cooper, Thomas Cooper, 1779. Joshua Chamberlain, John Craig, 1779. Alexander Campbell, Widow Cummins, James Craig, 1779. James Coop, 1779. Joshua Deed, John Daniel, 1779. Joseph Elliot, Robert Evans, 1779. William Farr, Joseph Gust, Archibald Guy, Robert Guy, William Guy, Sr., William Guy, Jr., Thomas Garner, Joseph Gess, 1779. Joseph Guy, Mike Gander, 1779. John Griffith, 1779. Thomas Hathorn, John Heard, Jr., Stephen Heard, John Heard, James Heard, John Hurd, 1779. Charles Hall, William Hancock, Isaac Irwin, John Johnson, Samuel Irwin, 1779. Benjamin Iveson, 1779. Hunt Jarnan, Jacob Kerns, 1779. Mike Kerns, 1779. George Leech, Jr., John Largent, weaver, 1779. George Lockman, James Loughhead, 1779. William Loughhead, 1779. James Loughhead, Thomas Lee, John McFarson, 1779. Robert Mowls, David Miller, 1779. John McCraig, Robert Moore, 1779. James Moore, John McGrath, 1779. Andrew Moore, George Money, 1779. George Money, Jeremiah Moore, Robert Moore, Widow McCumsey, Widow Mesar, Samuel McWilliams, Alexander McHatten, James Noble, William Noble, George Over, Leonard Pickle, Peter Pickle, 1779. Henry Pickle, 1779. John Patterson, Samuel Patterson, John Richer, Philip Ruckey, John Ross, James Rea (ree-furker), Samuel Smith, 1779. John Street (farmer), 1779. Matthew Simpson, Thomas Steel (mason), 1779. David Spear, 1779. Samuel Simmons, John Tweed, Matthew Thompson, John Taylor, Widow Tweed, William Vogan, Samuel Williams, Robert Williams, Joseph Walker, Robert Mason, James Ray, Jonathan Cumins, William Guy.

Free-men in 1775.

John Culbertson.	Nicholas Keenan.
George Kennedy.	David Davidson.
Andrew Housman.	John Coventry.
Samuel Moody.	James Walker.
Thomas Fulton.	Joseph Lowry.
John Mason.	Carroll Cogland.
John Elliot.	Walter St. John.
James Leech.	James Reater.
William Hand.	James Taylor.
Samuel Benson.	Robert Anderson.

Free-men in 1779.

John Gilland.	John Riter.
John Wasch.	Thomas Fulton.
Robert Lee.	Thomas Maxwell.
John Cumins (mason).	John Barry.
Ezekiel Irwin.	James Wallace.
William Tweed.	Stephen Hurd.
William Cummins.	James Rlay.
Robert Guy.	Stephen Hall.
William Heid.	

TAXABLES IN 1782.

Robert Bailey.
James Brown.
David Brown.
James Calvin.
Widow Crook.
John Cooper.
George Cooper.
James Cooper.
John Craig.
Nathan Cresp.
James Craig.
Josiah Chamberlin.
Widow Common (two stills).
Jonathan Common.
John Coventry.
John Donald.
James Dunn.
Robert Evans.
Joseph Eliot.
Thomas Fulton.
William Farr.
William Gay, Sr. (one negro).
William Gay, Jr. (two negroes).

Joseph Gest.
Michael Glander.
John Griffin.
Thomas Gay.
Thomas Hathorn.
John Haver, Jr.
Stephen Hrael.
James Herd.
John Herd, Jr.
Charles Hall.
Samuel Irwin.
Isaac Irwin (one negro).
Benjamin Jewin.
John Johnston (one negro).
Jacob Koens.
Michael Koens.
John Lergen.
James Longhead (one negro, one still).
George Leach.
William L. Lushhead.
John Lee.
Robert McVellan.

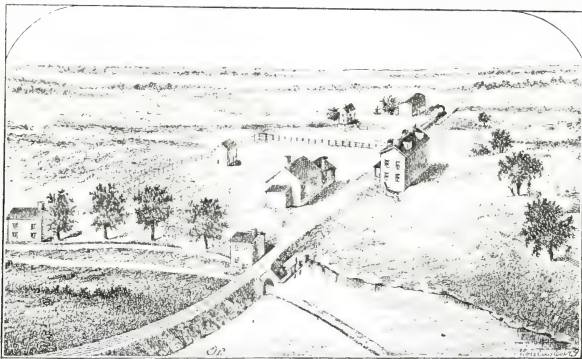
William Tweed.
Robert Gay.
William Herd.
James Ray.
Stephen Herd.
John Herland.
Stephen Hall.

John Mowry.
Samuel Vogan.
William Boons.
William Atlee.
David Longhead.
James Cate.
James Boyle.

Christiana, the principal town in Sadsbury township, is at the junction of the Octorara and Pine Creeks, on the eastern boundary of Lancaster County. It is on land that was granted to twenty-one servants, so called, and which has hence been known as "servants' land," or the "servants' tract."

The accompanying illustration shows an exact view both of the configuration of the site, and also of the location of the buildings, which formed the nucleus around which Christiana has grown.

The dwelling to the right of the railroad track, the double building to the left, and nearly opposite, foundry and blacksmith-shop, with the third, having the



CHRISTIANA IN 1846.

John McCrea.
James Moore.
John Moore.
Andrew Moore.
Jeremiah Moore.
George Money.
Daniel Miller.
Michael Mason.
Aronemus Miller.
James Noble.
George Over.
Leonard Pickle.
Peter Pickle.
Henry Pickle.
George Phipps.
James Ray.
Philip Ruckey.
George Ross.

Samuel Smith.
Matthew Simpson.
Moses State.
Thomas Simpson.
Matthew Slaymaker.
Samuel Simons.
Nathan Thompson.
James Taylor (three negroes).
Widow Tweed.
Joseph Tweed.
James Tweed.
Christian Taffy.
William Vogan (two negroes).
Robert Williams, Sr. (one negro).
Robert Williams, Jr. (one negro).
Joseph Walton (one negro).
Thomas Wason.
Robert Wason.
James Wason.

FUGITIVES.

John Cummings.
Reckiel Erwin.

John Gribben.
John Weaver.

railroad to form the dam-breast, constituting the water-wheel-house and machine-shop, were all erected at the same time by William Noble, in 1833, and were put in operation the following year.

This was at the time the State was constructing the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, to connect with the line of canals westward.

Mr. Noble, for many years previous to that time, was engaged more extensively in general manufacturing enterprises than any one else in the southern section of the county. A little distance south of the site of his foundry-works, on the same stream, —the Octorara,—was his merchant-, grist- and saw-mill, store, wheelwright- and blacksmith-shops, and at about the same distance farther down, and in close proximity to his farm buildings, was located his woolen-factory, with its necessary out-buildings and

tenements. With the farm was connected the manufacture of lime. Shortly after the completion of the railroad, he built the warehouse which for many years was included in the category of Noble's foundry, Noble's mills, Noble's factory, and Noble's warehouse, the latter more recently named North Bend, from the abrupt bend in the road at that point.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Noble had concentrated and successfully developed a number of the most useful and needed enterprises, such as were calculated to supply the actual wants, and went far towards advancing the general interest and welfare of the communities for many miles from his works.

To revert to the foundry: Mr. Noble's own manufacturing facilities rendered such facilities an absolute necessity, while ordinarily such repairs as could not be made in the mills Lancaster could supply, yet Philadelphia was his main dependence, having his own teams transporting his flour and woolen fabrics to the city, made it available.

The inconvenience thus labored under, along with the prospective needs of the railroad, were the incentives which brought into existence the original improvements which are shown in the engraving, and for several years following, Mr. Noble, with a practical foundryman as a partner, continued to carry on the business of making castings for mills, factories, and farm machinery, as well as that of building and repairing railroad cars, etc. Finally, Mr. Noble withdrew from the foundry business, and leased the works to Col. James Boon and William Dripps, who continued to operate the work until the spring of 1838, when Mr. Dripps secured a site and erected a foundry and machine-shop at Midway, just west of the railroad bridge over the Brandywine at Coatesville, where, from the increasing iron-works, he did an extensive and successful business, and took the principal part of the business from Noble's works to his own. After that Mr. Noble did not succeed in getting men who were possessed of practical skill and business energy, and by the middle of 1841, from a gradual running down and general dilapidation of the works, all operations had ceased.

In 1844, Hugh McClarron built a warehouse near where the railroad warehouse now stands. There Mr. McClarron was during some years engaged in the grain and produce business. These were the first business enterprises in the town of Christiana, which was then known as McClarronville.

In the summer of 1846, S. L. Denney purchased from Mr. Noble the foundry and twelve acres of land. He revived the foundry, and also erected and put in operation a machine-shop, which subsequently grew to be the important industry known now as the Christiana Machine Company. The establishment of this business, of course, brought an influx of workmen to the place.

At that time there were in the town the farm buildings of Samuel Slokom, a hotel, now J. D. Har-

rar's store, Edward Launney's house, now Franklin Humphrey's, Thomas McClarron's dwelling, the warehouse, foundry, and machine-shop. In the spring of 1847, Moses Pownall and Joseph C. Dickinson purchased land here from Mr. Denney, and built a warehouse where the establishment of Brinton Walter now stands. At that time the town was named Christiana, in honor of Christiana Noble, the first wife of William Noble. In addition to the warehouse, Pownall and Dickinson erected two brick dwellings, a brick store, which is now a part of the store occupied by Samuel Carter.

The railroad at that time ran through the town some distance farther east than at present, and its change to the present route, in 1854, has of course had its influence in shaping the development of the place. From this commencement till the present time the town has had a steady growth, except in times of financial depression, and it is one of the most active business towns in Lancaster County. Many of the buildings here were erected by Samuel Slokom and J. D. C. Pownall. The present population of the town is estimated at eight hundred. It has four general stores, one hardware store, one grocery, three millinery-stores, two drug-stores, two physicians, two restaurants, a bakery, three shoe-shops, one merchant tailor, one barber, two tin-shops, two blacksmith-shops, one agricultural implement-warehouse, one coal- and lumber-yard, and three livery stables.

Christiana Lodge, No. 417, F. and A. M., was first instituted at Kirkwood in 1868, as Colerain Lodge, No. 417, with James P. Andrews, W. M.; Pennington Moore, S. W.; Simon W. Swisher, J. W.; Jeremiah P. Swisher, Treas.; James P. Andrews, Sec.; Ebenezer Rogers and William Webb, charter members.

In 1873 the lodge was removed to Christiana, and its name was changed to Christiana Lodge. The communications of the lodge are held in Masonic Hall, a building owned by a stock company, which is largely composed of members of the lodge. The Worshipful Masters have been James P. Andrews, Pennington Moore, Simon W. Swisher, Ebenezer J. Rogers, William S. Hastings, Bordley S. Patterson, Horatio S. Kerns, John D. Harrar, Philip S. Bush, Benjamin H. Pownall, George M. Knight, Cyrus Singlerfield, and Isaac N. McGowan. The present officers are Thomas J. Marsh, W. M.; Thomas R. Hirst, S. W.; Henry Hoover Hamilton, J. W.; Samuel Slokom, Treas.; and Edwin Garret, Sec. The present membership is sixty.

Christiana Lodge, No. 52, I. O. of G. T., was first organized Dec. 5, 1863, H. C. Herr acting as first Worthy Chief, and Hannah W. Brinton as first Worthy Vice. The lodge started with a membership of twenty, afterwards increased to more than one hundred. This was for a number of years a successful and highly interesting lodge, but it decreased in numbers, and finally gave up its charter.

In the winter of 1877 a few of the old members reorganized and procured a new charter. Under the reorganization the first Worthy Chief was James D. Reed, with Josephine Williams, Worthy Vice, and Mary Plooper, secretary. The lodge has been in successful operation since its reorganization, and it now has a membership of fifty-three.

Christiana Library Association.—In 1880 a literary association, termed a Reading Circle, was formed in Christiana. This was quite successful, and a small library was accumulated. Fully impressed with the importance of a library that might be more generally accessible, these ladies solicited the co-operation of some of the citizens of the town, and the result was the formation of this association. It is a voluntary stock company, with shares at five dollars each. The organization was effected in the autumn of 1881, and John Pownall was made president; Emma Brinton, secretary; Brinton Walter, treasurer; and Dr. E. Plank, librarian. The enterprise has thus far been successful, and the number of volumes in the library is constantly increasing.

Christiana Masonic Hall.—In 1871 a joint stock company was organized under the title of the "Christiana Building Association," with an authorized capital of seven thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each. In that year this company erected the building known as Masonic Hall. It is a brick building, three stories in height above the basement, and seventy by thirty-two feet in size. The basement and first story are finished off for residences, the second story is a public hall, and the third is a Masonic lodge-room, with the usual parlors and ante-rooms. The cost of the building was seven thousand five hundred dollars. At the organization of the company J. D. Harrar was chosen president, Edwin Garret secretary, and Samuel Slokom treasurer. There has been no change in the officers since the first choice.

Christiana Ledger.—The first issue of this paper was on the 26th of May, 1883. It is a weekly sheet of six columns, devoted to local and general intelligence, independent in politics. The proprietors are A. J. Micher and J. M. White, under the firm-name of Milcher & White. The paper is printed on a steam-power press.

The National Bank of Christiana.—This was organized on the 28th day of December, 1882, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. The directors are Samuel Slokom, president; James D. Reed, vice-president; A. Brackbill, A. Roop, A. Hartman, T. J. Phelps, and Thomas McGowan. T. D. Slokom is the cashier. The banking-house is in the hotel building at Christiana.

Walter's Warehouse.—In 1847 a warehouse was erected and a lumber-yard established in Christiana by Pownall & Dickinson. It was afterward owned by several parties, and in 1873 it became the property of Brinton Walter, who enlarged the buildings and increased the capacity of the establishment. He laid a

double track from the Pennsylvania Railroad, and erected coal-bins with a railroad track on trestles above them. An elevator was built in this warehouse at an early date, and was at first operated by horse-power, but in 1882 a wire cable for working the elevator and driving a corn-sheller was extended from Davis' lumber-mill to the warehouse. Brinton Walter is the present proprietor.

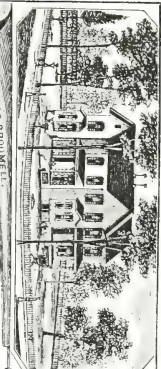
Christiana Machine Company.—The foundry erected by William Noble in 1833 and abandoned in 1844 was, as elsewhere stated, revived by S. L. Denney in 1846. In 1847, Lamme & Boon commenced operations in the establishment, followed, after a few years, by Slokom & Baker (then Slokom & Boon), Slokom, Baker & Whitson, and F. Brush & Co., who operated the works, with some changes, by the connection of J. D. Reed and Amos Townsend with the business.

In April, 1863, Isaac Broomell purchased the property, and at about the same time the tools and fixtures.

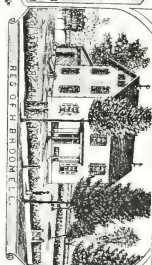
This being in the midst of civil-war times, prices of all commodities had advanced very much, and among these articles was molasses and syrups, which it was almost impossible to get at any price, hence the matter of manufacturing these from sorghum was claiming much attention. S. L. Denney, quite a noted mechanic and a resident of Christiana, had invented and secured letters patent for a mill or machine for pressing the juice from the sorghum cane, the right of which he sold to Isaac Broomell, and the manufacture of them was at once commenced, and it proved to be an important addition to the list of articles already manufactured at these works. The demand was great, and the mill sold rapidly at very remunerative prices, and continued to do so until the end of the war, when the demand suddenly ceased, leaving quite a number of machines to be remelted and converted to other uses. But Mr. Broomell had reaped a good harvest, and the doubts of himself and family as to whether they could, with their limited means, hold the property and establish a good paying business was henceforth removed.

In the spring of 1864, E. G. Broomell was associated with his father, and the firm was known for some time as I. Broomell & Son. Subsequently other sons were admitted, and it went by the name of I. Broomell & Sons until Jan. 15, 1878. Previous to 1868 the business was chiefly manufacturing of various kinds of agricultural implements, together with a general line of castings. Among the best customers to the foundry were the old forges on the Octorara, all driven to their utmost capacity during the war and for some years thereafter, each requiring many tons of castings yearly to keep them in good repair.

In 1868 arrangements were made with N. F. Burnham, of York, Pa., for the manufacturing of a portion of his turbine wheels, which were rapidly growing in favor. This rendered necessary the enlarging of the



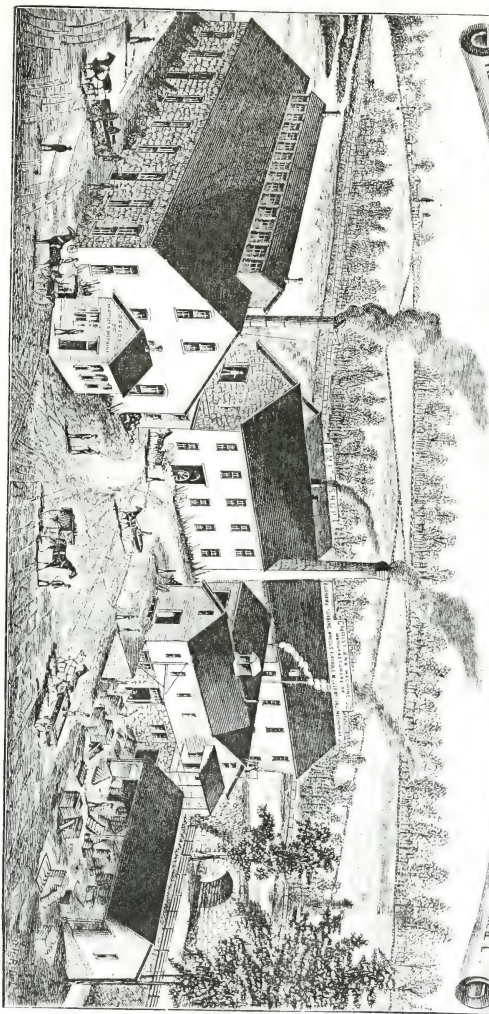
RES. OF ISAAC BROOMELL.



RES. OF H. BROOMELL.



RES. OF E.G. BROOMELL.



WORKS OF THE CHRISTIANA MACHINE COMPANY,
CHRISTIANA, LANCASTER CO., PA.

works, which was done by building large stone additions to the east side of the old shops. The growing demand for these water-wheels soon made it necessary to abandon the agricultural branch of business, and at the same time created a demand for a general line of mill work, shafting, pulleys, etc., and as rapidly as possible complete sets of patterns were made for this class of work, and the necessary tools and appliances put in for turning them out to the best advantage.

On the 15th of January, 1878, Mr. Burnham purchased an interest in the real estate and business, which was reorganized, and took the name of "The Christiana Machine Company," which is its present title, and the members of the firm are Isaac Broomell, N. F. Burnham, E. G. Broomell, and Henry Broomell.

In the spring of 1869 a large new stone foundry was built, almost entirely surrounding the ancient one built by William Noble in 1833, and which remained on duty up to within a short time of the christening of the new one, when it was torn out and the stones used in building large additions to the machine-shop. These works are now among the best of their class in the county, are well furnished with modern tools, and the character of the work turned out is second to none. For many years the North Branch of the Octorara Creek furnished the necessary power, but it being no longer sufficient, steam has been introduced, and is used almost exclusively.

Christiana Carriage Manufactory.—About 1850 the Miller Brothers erected a carriage-shop in Christiana. They manufactured light carriages, and five workmen were employed in their establishment. After some years Thomas Christ purchased the property, and conducted the business during five years. He was succeeded by Enos Frame, who carried on the shop for two years, when Lingerfield Hirst purchased it, and conducted the business till the spring of 1877. The present proprietor, J. D. Harper, then purchased the stock, and he has since conducted the business. In the spring of 1882 Mr. Harper removed to a new building which he had erected on Bridge Street, in the southern part of the town of Christiana, where the business is now carried on. During the first year Mr. Harper manufactured nine carriages, and two hands were employed. The business has increased, till now nineteen workmen find constant employment, and two hundred carriages are built annually. Many of these are sold in Eastern, Western, and Southern markets. A large business in repairing is also done at this factory.

Christiana Brick-Yard.—In 1850, Henry Pownall established a brick-yard at Christiana, near to where the present manufactory of brick is. It was afterwards conducted by different parties till 1870, when it became idle.

In 1878, J. D. C. Pownall commenced the manufacture of brick in a yard a short distance from the original one, and here he has continued the business

till the present time. About five hundred thousand bricks are annually manufactured here, and most of these are sold at the yard. Ten hands are employed in the yard during the season of making brick.

Hotel.—The hotel of Hope Hershberger is worthy of mention as one of the most convenient and pleasant hotel buildings between Philadelphia and Lancaster. It was built by Joseph C. Dickinson in 1854.

Christiana Nursery.—In 1859, William P. Brington erected a small green-house at Christiana, and commenced the cultivation of flowers for the home market. From that time to the present the business has steadily increased, and additions have from time to time been made, till now there are eight green-houses here, requiring a total of six thousand square feet of glass to cover them. A large portion of the produce of these green-houses is shipped to other markets.

At the time of building the first green-house the cultivation of fruit and ornamental trees was commenced, and this business has increased, till now twenty-five acres are devoted to the cultivation of trees. Eight hands are employed at the establishment.

Christiana Furniture Manufactory.—In 1866, John G. Fogle commenced the manufacture of furniture in a small way in Christiana. The business gradually increased till 1877, when Joseph H. Fogle, the son of John A., purchased the establishment, and at once increased the facilities for business. In 1878 and again in 1882 he enlarged his buildings, till now five workmen are employed, and the business is still increasing.

Christiana Planing-Mill.—In 1870 a planing-mill, driven by horse-power, was established in Christiana by Joseph H. Fogle. The rapid increase of the business soon necessitated greater facilities, and in 1872 an eight horse-power engine was substituted for the horse machinery. In 1879 the increase of the business had come to require still greater facilities, and a brick mill, two stories in height, forty by fifty feet in size, was erected, and an engine of thirty horse-power replaced the former one. A saw-mill was at this time added to the planing-mill. In the spring of 1883 the mill was purchased by Harry Davis, the present proprietor. Sixteen hands are employed at this mill.

Threshing-Machine Manufactory.—In 1877, J. L. Garner, who had been a wheelwright in Christiana, commenced the manufacture of threshing-machines. He invented what he terms the triple-gear machine, and since his machines have come to be known and appreciated by farmers in the vicinity of his manufactory they have become popular, and the demand for them has increased, till now three hands are employed, and ten machines are annually manufactured.

Hamlets.—Smyrna is a hamlet of about twelve houses, and it has a post office, a store, a blacksmith-shop, and a carriage-shop. At this place is a stone meeting-house and hall, which was built by voluntary contribution of labor and material nearly half a

century since by the people in the vicinity. Rev. — Easton held services here during many years, though there was never a church organized. Mr. Easton became the owner of the building, and after his death it was purchased by a company of twenty citizens, and it is now used for religious meetings, festivals, concerts, entertainments, etc.

Coopersville is a hamlet of a few houses on the Valley road, one mile south from Smyrna.

Nobleville, on the Valley road, near Octorara Creek, which took its name from William Noble, is now a mere hamlet. Prior to 1844 this was a place of some importance, having a store, a tavern, a mill, and a factory. The growth of Christiana, near it, prevented its development into a town by the diversion from it of business that might have sprung up there.

Schools.—The common school system was accepted in Sadsbury in 1843, and there are now in the township eight sub-districts. One of these is in the extreme southern part of the township; two, known as Nos. 1 and 2, south from the central portion; the Cooperville District at Cooperville; the Smyrna District at Smyrna; Buck Hill District in the north-western part; Simmonstown District in the northeastern part, and the Christiana District at Christiana.

The Simmonstown school-house, that in the southern part, and the Christiana house are of brick; the others are built of stone. In these schools are taught during eight months of each year.

The school house at Christiana, which was erected in 1871, is thirty by forty-five feet in size, three stories in height, and it has three school-rooms. Three teachers are employed in this school. Several school-houses in this village have been built and abandoned as the increasing number of children has required greater accommodations. Private schools have from time to time been kept in Christiana.

Sadsbury Friends' Meeting (Hicksite).¹—In 1724, Andrew Moore and Samuel Miller petitioned for the establishment of a meeting of worship in Sadsbury. It was done in 1725, and twelve years later, or in 1737, the Sadsbury Monthly Meeting was established. A log meeting-house was built in 1725, and this was the place of worship till about 1760, when the present house was erected. It was a stone building of a sufficient height for two stories, and the carpenter-work was done by Joseph Guest. About the time of the Revolutionary war the wood-work of the building was burned, and Joseph Guest was again the carpenter who rebuilt it within the same walls. At first there were high galleries in this building, but when it was rebuilt a floor was put in place of the galleries, converting it into a proper two-story building. It has had only ordinary repairs since that time.

Among the ancient members of this meeting the

names are remembered of Andrew and James Moore, Nail Mooney, James Clemson, James Clemson, Jr., Anthony Shaw, Jane Jones, and her daughter, Sarah Metcalf, Isaac Taylor, Samuel Miller, John, Aaron, and Thomas Musgrave, Robert Moore, Calvin Cooper, John Truman, and Asabel Walker. The lot on which the church was originally built was purchased from the "Servants' Tract," now called the Christiana tract. To this an addition was afterward purchased from Thomas Richard and John Penn, increasing the amount of land owned by the meeting to about seventy acres. When the division into Hicksite and Orthodox branches of the Friends occurred the former retained control of this property.

Bart Meeting (Friends).—An indulged meeting was in existence in Bart and the western part of Sadsbury as early as 1823, and was held in the school-house that stood on the land of Jeremiah Cooper, near Cooperville. In 1825 the present meeting-house on the State road, near the line between Bart and Sadsbury, but in the latter township, was built, and this became a branch of the Sadsbury Monthly Meeting, which it continues to be. It is a stone structure about thirty feet square, and it has undergone no change beyond ordinary repairs since it was built.

Truman and Jeremiah Cooper were active and efficient in the erection of this house, and it is worthy of note that Morris Cooper, the son of Jeremiah, and Phebe Barnaby were the first couple married in this house. They were married in 1827, and they are still living at the advanced age of eighty. A large majority of this meeting adopted the views of the Hicksite Friends. The Orthodox branch erected a house of worship near, but no meeting is now held there.

Sadsbury Friends' Meeting (Orthodox).—After the separation of the Friends into Hicksite and Orthodox branches, the latter branch erected a meeting-house near the line between Sadsbury and Bart, a short distance from the house that had been built in 1825, where they worshiped till 1880, when the meeting was laid down, and a meeting-house was built at Christiana, where the society has since worshiped. It is a brick structure, thirty feet square and one story in height. The meeting has six families.

Methodist Episcopal Church.²—In the northern part of the township several persons embraced Methodism prior to 1820. Their number continuing to increase, they formed a society. The most zealous and influential member was Jacob Swartzwelder. Charles Simon and William Shaw were also active members. They procured ground for a church and graveyard, and erected the building in 1821. This was the first Methodist Church in this township. It was a stone structure, thirty-six by forty-six feet. It was named Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church. The preacher in charge was Samuel F. Griffith, and assistant Daniel Fidler. This became a prosperous society,

¹ Acknowledgments to Isaac Walker.

² Furnished by Rev. Lorenzo D. McClintock.

and its members assisted in introducing Methodism into other parts of the township, in Wasteland and Christiana.

This church continued in use until 1873, when it had become so dilapidated as to need a large outlay for repairs or a new building. Gap, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, having become a centre of business and population, and many of the members of Asbury residing in its vicinity, the society decided to abandon the old building and erect a church at Gap.

The continuation of the history of Asbury Church will be found in the history of the church at Gap. (See history of Salisbury.)

Wasteland Methodist Episcopal Church.—There were a number of Methodists in the neighborhood of Wasteland, who held meetings at private houses in 1822. Rev. Joseph Holdich¹ preached that year at the house of Jacob Gibson. His house became a regular place for preaching, and was known on the plan of Cecil Circuit in 1825 as "Gibson's." A society was then in existence. The active members were Jacob Gibson, Joseph Gibson, James Anderson, William Boot, and Henry McKay.

The origin of the church building is known by the following extract from the minutes of the Third Quarterly Conference of Cecil Circuit convened at Martie Camp-Meeting, Oct. 8, 1825: "*Resolved*, That William Boot, James Anderson, Henry McKay, and Joseph Gibson be appointed a committee to form an estimate of the amount necessary to build a meeting-house in Sadsbury township, near Wasteland Factory, for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church; to do all things necessary according to the Discipline, page 169." At the next Quarterly Conference, held at North East, Feb. 4, 1826, the committee presented their report, which was accepted. They then proceeded to the erection of the house of worship. Gen. Steele, being a Methodist and deeply interested, donated a lot of ground upon which to build the church and form a graveyard.

The building was completed and dedicated in the beginning of 1827. It was named Wasteland Methodist Episcopal Church. The house was built of stone, and would accommodate about two hundred people. This was a prosperous society. They continued to worship in this house until 1868, when a better church building was needed; and from the improvements of the neighborhood, the change of business and population, it was thought that a change of locality would be to the advantage of the society. They therefore abandoned the old site, and selected a new one about one mile distant; erected the present house of worship, and gave it the name of Mount Pleasant.

Mr. Thomas Dean, a member of the society, do-

nated one acre of ground for the site of the church and for a graveyard. The building committee consisted of the following persons: William McGowan, George F. Baker, Jesse Davis, Thomas Dean, John Limans. Duly appointed collectors were, viz.: Jesse Davis, Thomas Dean, Sarah Seltzer, Alexander M. Martin, and Mary A. McGowan. The building was commenced in 1868. It was completed in 1879, and was finally dedicated Oct. 4, 1874.

This is a stone edifice, thirty-five by forty-five feet. It has a seating capacity of three hundred and twenty-five, and its cost was two thousand two hundred dollars. It is a prosperous society. It has a flourishing Sunday-school. Alexander Mulvaney is its superintendent. Much credit is due Rev. S. Pancoast for his earnest efforts in the building of this church. The society is incorporated. The trustees are Emma Jones, William McGowen, Esq., George Baker, John McLinans, William McLinans, Jesse Davis, M. R. Hindman, and Ellis Oatman.

Christiana Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Methodists organized a class in Christiana in July, 1851, with A. M. Kemble for its leader. They held public meetings in the carriage-shop, and next in the old tavern and in private houses. They purchased the old school-house for a place of worship, and instituted regular preaching. The society became more permanently organized under the administration of Rev. John Cummins, in 1859, by the appointment of a board of trustees of the following persons: John Beatty, Alexander Robinson, Thomas H. Pownall, George McNeal, Martin Thompson, John Clark, B. W. Horton. The same year they purchased a lot of ground of Samuel Slocum, Esq., sixty-five by one hundred and sixty feet. A building committee was appointed, viz., A. M. Kemble, Frederick Bush, James Devine. They proceeded to erect a church edifice. The corner-stone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, Sept. 8, 1859.

After considerable delay the building was so far advanced that they commenced to worship in the basement in 1861. The entire building was completed and dedicated Aug. 10, 1862.

The church is a stone building with basement, thirty-six by fifty feet, and is capable of seating two hundred and fifty people. It cost two thousand five hundred dollars. It was named Christiana Methodist Episcopal Church. It was included in Cochranville Circuit until 1867, when it became an appointment on Penningtonville Circuit. It continued in this connection until 1876, when the circuit was again changed, and it became an appointment on Atglen Circuit. It remained in this relation until 1879, when it was associated with Georgetown and Gap, in which relation it still continues.

The society has forty members, and maintains a good Sunday-school. The superintendent is Samuel Irwin. This is an incorporated society. The trustees are B. W. Horton, George Helman, Samuel Irwin,

¹ Joseph Holdich became a member of Philadelphia Conference, was transferred to New York Conference, received the honor of Doctor of Divinity, and was for a number of years agent of the American Bible Society of the State of New York.

Evan A. Mercer, Martin Helms, S. H. Townsend, D. L. Keiser.

Ministers have been in charge of these churches as follows:

1. *Asbury*.—In 1821, Samuel F. Griffith, Daniel Fidler; 1822, John Smith, William Lummas; 1823-24, William Ryder, Jesse Thompson, James Long; 1825, Thomas Miller, John Talley.

2. *Asbury and Watseland*.—1826-27, Henry Boehm, W. W. Wallace, Daniel Parrish; 1828-29, George Wooley, John Nicholson, T. McCarroll; 1830, Daniel Best, Nathaniel Chew; 1831-32, Thomas Miller, E. Reed, R. W. Thomas, John Caldwell; 1833, Thomas Miller, William Ryder; 1834-35, John Lednum, R. E. Morrison, John Edwards; 1836, John Edwards, J. A. Watson; 1837, Robert Anderson, Dallas D. Lore; 1838-39, E. R. Williams; 1840-41, Samuel Grace, J. D. Long; 1842-43, G. Oriam, G. D. Carrow; 1844-45, W. K. Goentner, H. Sanderson; 1846-47, Allen John, J. A. Whitaker; 1848, James Harman; 1849-50, John Bayne, John Thompson; 1851, W. L. Gray, J. J. Jones; 1852-53, S. G. Hare, F. B. Harvey, John O'Neil; 1854-55, Thomas Newman, J. L. Kilgore, A. Howard; 1856-57, J. B. Dennison; 1858-59, John Cummins, N. B. Durell.

3. *Asbury, Watseland, and Christiana*.—1860-61, W. H. Burrell; 1862, Joseph Dare, R. W. Jones; 1863-64, H. B. Mauger, R. W. Jones; 1865-66, V. Gray, L. B. Hoffman; 1867-68, Samuel Hancock; 1869, Joseph Aspril.

4. *Asbury, Christiana, and Mount Pleasant*.—1870-71, J. Aspril; 1872, William McMichael.

5. *Christiana and Mount Pleasant*.—1873, W. McMichael; 1874-75, E. Potts, F. B. Harvey; 1876-77, I. M. Gable; 1878, W. P. Howell.

6. *Christiana*.—1879, J. A. Cooper; 1880-82, E. C. Yerkes; 1883, L. D. McClintock.

7. *Mount Pleasant*.—1879, D. H. Shields; 1880, H. U. Sebring; 1882-83, D. T. Smyth.

Christiana Presbyterian Church.—Prior to 1859 there was no Presbyterian Society in Christiana and no house of worship of that denomination, and the few Presbyterians residing there belonged to the church at Atglen. In that year a chapel was erected in Christiana, and a Sunday-school was established there. This chapel was built by general subscription, and Rev. James Latta, then of Atglen, was actively instrumental in the accomplishment of the work. Services were held in this chapel on alternate Sundays during many years without the organization of a society here. Mr. Latta was succeeded by Rev. W. F. P. Noble, and he by Rev. J. W. Edy, he by Rev. William Albert, all of whom are deceased. The present pastor is Rev. Calvin D. Wilson.

About ten years since a society was organized here, and by an arrangement between the Presbyteries of Donegal and Chester it was annexed to the latter in order that both congregations might be served by the same pastor. The chapel that was at first built is

still the place of worship, and it has had only ordinary repairs.

Manufactories.—A woolen-factory was built by William Noble on the east side of the road, leading north from Christiana, half a mile below Hannum's grist-mill. It was a large and well-built stone building, and the machinery was propelled by water taken from the Octorara a short distance above. It was carried on by Mr. Noble till about 1845, when it was burned and was not rebuilt. Not a trace of the establishment now remains.

About 1820, Gen. Steele erected two cotton-factories on the Octorara at what is now called Steeleville. In these the manufacture of cotton fabrics was extensively carried on by Mr. Steele for more than a decade, and afterward used extensively by his son, Wallace Steele. These mills are now in ruins.

Gen. Steele also built a paper-mill prior to the erection of the factories, and for many years carried on the manufacture of paper. The mill has not been operated during many years. At a very early time Calvin Cooper built a fulling-mill on Valley Run, one mile south from Coopersville. It was used as a wool-carding and cloth-dressing mill till 1825, when it was taken down, and a woolen-factory was erected on its site by Jeremiah Cooper, a grandson of Calvin. It was burned, and was rebuilt by Lewis Cooper, a son of Jeremiah. It has been converted into a chopping-mill, and it is now owned by Cyrus Brinton.

Forges.—Prior to the Revolution, Michael Withers built a forge on Octorara Creek, between Christiana and Steeleville, near where Sprout afterwards built his forges. Of this establishment the old stone coal-house alone remains.

About 1815, James Sprout built two forges on the same stream, two miles south from Christiana, where he carried on the manufacture of iron successfully during thirty years and became wealthy. The forges were run for some time after Mr. Sprout ceased to work them by James Goodman and his son Charles, but they have not recently been worked. They were known as the Sadsbury forges.

About a mile below these, Ringwood Forge was built by Clement and Brook Buckley, a few years subsequent to the erection of the Sadsbury forges. They conducted it for some years, and were succeeded by the well-known John McGowan, who carried on the business a number of years. It also has ceased to be operated; and, like the others, is going to decay.

Hannum's Mill.—This was built by James Moore about the year 1868, and Asahel Walker was the millwright who constructed the machinery. Tradition says that a temporary log-mill, on the same site, was previously built by Mr. Moore and his father, Andrew.

Mr. Moore owned and conducted this mill till his death, in 1810, after which it became the property of his son John. After the death of John, about 1820, his son Robert succeeded him in the ownership.



W. S. Horton

About five years later it was purchased by William Noble, who held it till his decease, about 1850. Mr. Thomas Whiston purchased the mill from the executors of Mr. Noble, and conducted it during several years. The building was made higher, but aside from this it has had only ordinary repairs, and it is essentially the same mill as at first, and its machinery is of the primitive fashion. In the upper part of the mill was a carding machine, and on the north side was a saw-mill.

Mercer Mills.—About the year 1781, James Sterritt and his brother erected each a mill on the Octorara Creek, about midway between Christiana and Steelville. These were afterwards known as Mercer Mills. About forty years since they ceased to be used as flour-mills, and one of them was converted into a paper-mill.

Irwin's Mill.—On Valley Run, south from Coopersville, a brick grist-mill was erected about 1825, by Samuel Irwin. It was afterwards owned by his son, Ellis P. Irwin, and was used as a grist-mill till 1853, when it was burned, and it has not been rebuilt. It had a run of burr, and another of chopping-stones.

Townsend's Saw-Mill. Near Smyrna, on a branch of Octorara Creek, is a saw-mill that was built by John Townsend in 1841, and was owned by him many years. It then became the property of his son, Jacob R. Townsend, the present owner. It is a stone building, and unless taken down it will remain long after its "occupation is gone."

Spring Mill, on a branch of the Octorara, one mile from Smyrna, was built by John Townsend, Sr., in 1841. It was operated during many years by his son, William Townsend, and in accordance with the conditions of the will of its builder it continued to be a portion of his estate till 1877, when it was sold to D. W. Bissell, who operated it three years, and sold it to the present owner, J. F. Reed. It is a stone mill, with two runs of burr-stones, and it has had only ordinary repairs, the original wooden machinery remaining still.

Christiana Mill.—This mill, which is on the same branch of the Octorara that turns Spring Mill, was built by Dr. Agnew, Sr., the father of the present Dr. Agnew, of Philadelphia, in 1816. It was conducted for a time by Dr. Agnew, and afterwards by others till about 1840, when it was purchased by George Ernst, who erected an addition to the building and added a run of stones. In 1857 he sold the property to the present owner, S. J. Hanway, who has conducted the mill since.

It is a stone building, and it has three runs of stones. The machinery has had only ordinary repairs. It is both a merchant and a custom mill. A saw-mill is attached to this mill, but it has ceased to be used.

The following is a list of the justices of the peace elected in the township of Sadsbury since 1840:

1840, Adam Fogle, James Noble; 1842, Asahel

Walker; 1845, Joseph D. Pownall; 1846, Moses Pownall; 1847, John Jones; 1851, Joseph D. Pownall, William M. Chamberlin; 1857, Mahlon Fox; 1858, Samuel Slokom; 1862, Brinton Walter; 1863, Lewis Brinton; 1867, J. D. Carothers; 1868, Brinton Walter; 1871, William McGowan; 1873, Brinton Walter; 1875, Ambrose Pownall; 1878, Brinton Walter; 1880, William McGowan, William Noble; 1883, J. S. Wallace.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL SLOKOM.

Samuel Slokom was born in Sadsbury township, Lancaster Co., Pa., Feb. 5, 1817. His grandfather, Isaac Slokom, after marriage, emigrated from England, first settled in the Wyoming Valley, and prior to the Indian massacre moved to Virginia. He had three children, to wit: Thomas, Jane, and Nancy. Jane was wife of James Heath, and after the death of her husband moved to New Holland, Lancaster Co., and died there; Nancy was married to Isaac La Rue, and after the death of her husband she moved with her family to Ohio, and settled at Skeel's Cross-Roads, Washington township, Mercer Co. Her son, Uriah La Rue, is still a resident of that place.

Thomas Slokom, father of Samuel, moved from Virginia in 1798, and first settled in Providence, Lancaster Co. He married Susanna Miller, a descendant of Jacob Miller, who was born in 1663, emigrated from Germany, and purchased a large tract of land in Pequea Valley, in Strasburg township. His son, Samuel, was the first child born in the Swiss colony. Henry Miller, one of his descendants, was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

In 1815, Thomas Slokom moved to Sadsbury township, where he erected the Red Lion Hotel, which he kept to the time of his death, which occurred Aug. 1, 1833. He was buried in Miller's graveyard, Strasburg township. His wife died at the residence of one of her daughters, Mrs. Cross, in Redford, Oakland Co., Mich., in 1842.

Of the eight children born to Thomas and Susanna Slokom, all are deceased except Samuel.

Upon the death of his father, Samuel came into the possession of the hotel and forty acres of land connected with it, and was its landlord for six years. In 1841 he sold the property, and purchased an improved farm in Wayne County, Mich., with the intention of moving upon it, but finally deciding to remain in his native State, he purchased a farm in Bart township of one hundred and eight acres, which he carried on for about six years. He then purchased a farm of thirty acres adjoining the village of Christiana, the birthplace of the renowned physician and surgeon,

Dr. D. Hayes Agnew. During his three years' residence here he carried on the Noble Foundry in Christiana, the last year in company with William F. Baker, to whom he sold his interest in 1853. He then purchased a farm at Cooperville of one hundred and two acres, with three residences, store, and blacksmith-shop, where he remained one year; then purchased the Boone farm of one hundred and eight acres, which he also carried on one year. He next purchased of Junius P. Marshall the old Pownall farm at Christiana, of one hundred and twenty-eight acres, and moved on to it in 1857, where he has since resided. A large portion of Christiana village lots have been sold off from this farm.

Mr. Skokom has been a large operator in real estate, having executed three hundred and eight title-deeds for lands. He was a Democrat in politics to the time of the Fremont campaign. He voted for the latter, and has ever since been an active worker in the interests of the Republican party. He has filled the office of justice of the peace fifteen years, and served one term as commissioner of the county. He came within one vote of receiving the nomination of his party for the Senate in 1855.

In 1882 he was chiefly instrumental in the organization of the National Bank of Christiana, of which he was elected president, which position he now holds. The bank has been successful beyond the expectations of its founders. He has been for twenty-one years a director in the Lancaster County Mutual Insurance Company, and for the last two years its president.

He joined the Society of Friends in 1844. He married Jan. 4, 1837, Mary, daughter of Isaac and Deborah Walker. Mrs. Skokom was born in Sadsbury township, April 6, 1806. Their children—living are Susan, Dora D., Isaac W., and Mary R.

Susan is wife of Thomas J. Houston, general manager of the Chester Rolling-Mills, in Delaware County.

Dora is the wife of William H. Sproul, connected with the same works. They have two children, Samuel E. and William C.

Isaac W., cashier of the National Bank of Christiana, married Laura V. Shyrock, of Newtown, Va. Children,—Samuel and Charles.

Mary R. is the wife of James Sproul, farmer, residing in Highland township, Chester Co. Children, —Dora and Anna.

Mr. Skokom is a man of strong practical sense, and as a business man has few superiors; of great force of character, wonderful energy, and an untiring worker in whatever he undertakes. His judgment in matters of every-day life is greatly superior to that of the average of men, and is so recognized by those who know him. An intuitive knowledge of human nature is a marked feature of his character, and has been an important agency in his career. No man in the community where he lives, wields a wider influence or is more universally respected.

COL. JAMES THOMPSON.

Col. James Thompson was born in Sadsbury township, in February, 1745, and died there in 1807. He married Lydia, daughter of Robert Bailey, born July, 1750, died Dec. 11, 1806.

Col. James Thompson was born and resided upon the farm now owned by John W. Thompson, one of his descendants, near Smyrna, in Sadsbury township.

The Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania commissioned James Thompson, Esq., colonel of the first battalion of militia in the county of York, Sept. 15, 1777. His command was attached to Brig.-Gen. James Potter, who had command of the Pennsylvania militia. In the action at White Horse, Pa., Sept. 16, 1777, Col. Thompson was badly wounded while making a charge upon the British line. Gen. Potter dismounted and threw Col. Thompson upon his horse, and sent him to the rear.

Col. Thompson was elected councilor for York County, Feb. 13, 1779, defeating Gen. James Ewing. After the expiration of his term as councilor he returned to Sadsbury township.

He engaged in business with Col. John Steel, who also married a daughter of Robert Bailey. Col. Thompson purchased several hundred acres of land at Steelville, along the Octorara Creek. He engaged in the manufacture of paper, and after carrying on the business successfully for a number of years he retired to his farm in Sadsbury.

Col. Robert Thompson, brother of James, was appointed sub-lieutenant of the county, and died in Sadsbury township in the fall of 1783.

Capt. Andrew Thompson, a brother of James and Robert, commanded a company of militia in Chester County. He was commissioned by Governor Simon Snyder major of the First Battalion of the Ninety-seventh Regiment of Militia. During the Revolution Andrew Thompson moved to York County, where he was appointed a justice of the peace. At the close of the war he returned to Sadsbury township with his brother James.

CHAPTER LXV.

SALISBURY TOWNSHIP.¹

THE township of Salisbury embraces the Pequea Valley at its eastern or upper end. The Welsh Mountain forms its northern boundary, and the Mine and Gap hills lie on the south. The two ranges meet on the east, inclosing the valley on three sides. The tributaries of the Pequea Creek have their origin in the surrounding hills, and, joining the main branch, flow into Leacock township at Hunsecker's mill. The surface of the country is rolling and is underlaid with limestone, thus securing a soil rich in the inorganic elements of plant food and also good drainage.

¹ By John C. Linville.

The immense trap-dike that crosses the county from northeast to southwest passes through the villages of Springville, Spring Garden, Buyerstown, and Bethania. The soil in this "dike" is, when cleared of stones, particularly well adapted to the growth of wheat and other cereal crops. Tradition has it that the lowlands were covered with heavy forest, but the tops of the hills were partly bare. It is said that the hill north of Kinzer's was destitute of large trees, and a spectator on its summit might see deer grazing on the Mine Ridge.

Thoroughfares.—The Pennsylvania Railroad passes through the southwestern part of the township, and affords, at the Gap Station, the chief outlet for the produce of the valley. The Newport road, Lancaster and Philadelphia turnpike, old Philadelphia and Lancaster road, and Peter's road were formerly the great thoroughfares of travel, and are still in use.

Settlement.—Salisbury township derived its name from Salisbury in England, and was organized in 1729 out of a part of what was Pequea.

The early settlers were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Quakers. In the years 1700 and 1701 large tracts of land on the Pequea were surveyed for James Logan, Rebecca Shaw, Elizabeth Pace, John Marlow, and Thomas Story. Few, if any, settlements were made prior to 1710. From that time settlers continued to arrive from England and Ireland. The tax-list for 1720 shows that the resident land-owners at that time were few in number.

After the organization of the township, in 1729, the immigrants came in rapidly. The pioneers had many hardships to endure. After building a log house, the next thing was to clear a spot of ground for corn and potatoes, as these gave the first return for their labor. The hominy-brook was a necessary article in every family. After they had succeeded in raising some wheat, it had to be taken many miles on pack-horses to mills in Chester County. Frequently the supply would run out in winter, and the family would be for weeks without bread. Gourds were largely used for drinking-cups, and in some cases the family took their milk and hominy from these rustic basins.

The oldest house in the township is probably the stone house now occupied by Rebecca Clemson. It was built about 1735 or 1736 by James Clemson, and still remains in the hands of the Clemsons.

List of non-resident land-holders on Pequea in 1708, with the number of acres:

James Logan, 1000 acres; Rebecca Shaw, 300; Elizabeth Pace, 250; John Marlow, 250; Thomas Story, 1768.

The following is the tax-list for Pequea for 1720,—it was then a portion of Chester County,—and the annexed valuation (in pounds) given to their estates:

John Barger, 20; William Richardson, 10; Thomas Faulkner, 40; James Gault, 15; Thomas Clark, 20; Robert Gault, 12; Josiah Ridgway, 10; Morgan

Jones, 15; Daniel Cookson, for John Gosling, 35; John Williams, 15; William Clark, 15.

ASSESSMENT LIST FOR 1724

Daniel Cookson.	Hugh Thomson.
William Clark.	John Thomson.
Joseph Jarvis.	Samuel Robinson.
John Whiteide.	Isaac Law.
Joseph Heiman.	Joseph Row.
William Richardson.	Thomas Clark.
William Richardson (smith).	John Burnet.
John Barger.	William Wilson.
Thomas Clark.	David Gibson.
Morgan Jones.	John Hastings.
John Williams.	James Gale.
James Vanner.	Frederick Foulk.
James Gault.	James Garton.
John Clemson.	William Cowan.
Benjamin Heath.	John Miller.
James Whitehall.	Thomas Faulkner.
Morgan Brian.	James Mitchell.
Samuel Vanner.	Cadet Copland.
Henry Cowan.	

NON-RESIDENT LAND-HOLDERS IN 1724.

James Legan.	Rebecca Shaw.
Thomas Story.	Thomas Buckley.
John Moore.	William Clark (collector).
James Clemson.	

LAND-OWNERS IN 1729.

Land Owner.	Acres.	Cleared, Acres.	Land Owner.	Acres.	Cleared, Acres.
Robert Amor.	181	100	Benjamin Host.	50	30
James and George Andrus.	125	80	Jonathan Host.	30	15
William Anderson.	49	20	Jas. Henderson (dun-)		
George Boyd.	280	100	smith.	2	2
George Boyd.	150	50	Hugh Jenkins.	400	150
Sam'l Boyd (black-			James Johnson.	500	160
smith).	180	80	Sam'l Johnson.	100	50
Andrew Bell.	150	60	Mary Johnson.	100	40
John Brady.	130	70	James Keys.	105	50
James Brown.	140	70	James Leech.	200	70
John Clemson.	200	100	Thomas Littlejohn.	100	40
Thomas Clemson.	150	100	James Littlejohn.	123	50
Joseph Cookson.	145	80	Andrew Littlejohn.		
William Clark.	211	60	smith.	123	50
Thomas Cochran.	150	60	John Miller & Son		
Samuel Cowan.	170	80	(milkkeepers).	150	40
Samuel Cowan, Jr.			Christ McChes.	300	100
(state-keeper).	50	10	James and Isaac Mc-		
John Cape (century).	50	20	Camant.	215	80
Henry Cowan, Jr.	311	60	William McCannit.	170	50
John Cowan.	128	70	John and James Mc-		
John Cowan.	100	40	Calap.	250	60
Thomas Cowan.	100	40	Robert McCalap.	200	50
Daniel Cookson.	240	100	Daniel McFetran.	400	200
Andrew Caldwell.	200	100	John Miller.	93	40
Andrew Canale.	300	100	Hugh McHann.	50	40
James Chamberlin.	106	60	George McMill.	100	50
John Cochran.	100	50	James Moore (black-		
Henry Cowan.	122	60	smith).	10	10
J. Douglass (miller).	150	60	James McDill.	100	40
John Douglas.	2	0	Wm. Moore (miller).	400	200
Jez. Dickison (wou-			Hubert McNeil.	100	40
comber).	150	70	Malcom McKown.	133	60
George Duheid.	100	40	John Mackey.	70	4
Ed. Douglas.	100	60	James McCarly.	150	60
Archibald Douglas.	203	100	James and Matthew		
John Ellet (store-			Peterson.	200	60
keeper).	50	15	William Plumsted.		
William Fullerton.	200	100	Eq.	250	50
Hamphrey Foller.			I. Richardson, Esq.	200	80
Ed. Fullerton.	100	50	Patrick Reed.	100	50
David Finley.	150	60	John Skiles.	113	60
James Galt & Son.	316	120	Alexander Simpson.	133	60
Mike Graham.	170	80	Thomas Stemenes.	120	45
John and William			William Stemenes.	150	40
Galt (millers).	25	1	James Smith.	240	100
Thomas Green.	100	60	Rev. Robert Smith.	100	40
William Griceon.	209	120	Thomas Sharp.	250	60
James Galt (weaver).	80	20	Robert Thompson.	250	80
Robert Hays.	200	80	John Taylor.	70	20
James Hugler.	212	60	Ab's Wilson & Son.	200	40
Josiah Haines.	125	60	J. Whitehall (black-		
Stephen Haines.	150	60	smith).	400	100
Thomas Henderson.	150	60	Robert Whitehall.	100	45
Matthew Hood.	100	25	James Way.	50	20
John Hastings.	100	40	Hugh Wilson.	296	120
Thomas Hastings.	100	60	J. Whitehall (black-		
William Hamilton.	200	100	smith).	300	100
J. Hamilton (miller).	125	60	Hugh and William		
John Harkins (stor-			Wilson.	160	50
keeper).	60	40	J. Williams (weaver).	50	10
			John Walter.	78	60

Names of Persons Furnishing on the Shores

Farmer.	Landowner.
Andrew Allison.	George Boyd.
Wm. Bentley.	Jos. Cookson.
Peter Buntington, inn.	John Walter.
James Carr.	Robert Whitfield.
Alex. Canble.	James Smith.
Thomas Dunn.	James Smith.
Neal Deveny.	James Johnson.
John Green, inn.	Daniel Cookson.
Thomas Henderson.	John Skiles.
James Knox.	John Huston.
Robert McNeil.	John Huston.
Wm. Scott.	James Hepston.
John McCallough.	Wm. Thamested.
James Edwin.	Humphrey Fullerton.
John Boyd.	J. J. Chamberlin.
Mary Boyd.	Wm. Clark.
John Bereard.	Isaac Richardson.
Joshua Jones.	Wm. Moore.
Philip Gillen.	Thomas Hastings.
Peter Lowrey.	James Way.
Samuel Park.	Andrew Caldwell.
James Ross.	Samuel Johnson.
Wm. Snifley.	Hugh Jenkins.
David and Jacob White.	Daniel M. Penson.
James and Wm. Cooper.	Wm. Moore.
James Walker.	Hugh Jenkins.
James Gilmore.	Wm. Moore.

Young Men's Names.

Samuel Hughes.	Thomas Kennedy.
James Hughes.	Martin Kiser.
Joshua Cope.	James Wilson.
John Andrew.	John Keys.
Henry Cowen.	Samuel Lawrie.
John McCloy.	William Porter.
Wm. Griffith.	Samuel Andrew.
Wm. Orr.	William Thompson.
Thomas Orr.	Arch. McCandy.
Joseph Box.	Joseph Hain.
James Siemens.	Robert McCurdy.
Robert Barr.	Thomas Jones.
Martin Johnson.	John Falkner.
Thomas Sargant.	Nicholas Ho.
John Cowie.	John Wagoner.
James Money.	

Renters

John Huey.	Benjamin Miller, carpenter.
William Beggs, weaver.	John Eaton, shoemaker.
William Carmichael.	James Jarvis.
John Murland.	Ed. Robinson.
James Russell.	Joseph H. Hatter, store-keeper.
Joseph Vernon.	William Keys.
Alexander Johnson, weaver.	Warren Boston.
John Maxwell, shoemaker.	Robert Orr.
James Hatt, shoe-maker.	John Hackett, father.
Gilbert Smith.	James McNeil.
Rev. John Miller.	John Enderby.
William Dickvall.	James Mackay.
Thomas Cookson, joiner.	Robert Demmon, died from Indians.
John Buntin.	William Kamage.
Matthias Canble.	Robert Duncan.
William Henshaw, shoemaker.	John Hughes.
John Williams, weaver.	Thomas Mackay.
James Curry.	William Boston.
Thomas Griffith.	Hickay Bailey.
William Brown.	John Hite.
John Giblin, weaver.	George Home.
James Hopkins, carpenter.	John Simpson.
John Johnson, shoemaker.	Robert Gird.

TAX-LIST OF SALISBURY FOR 1770

Robert Armor, 400 acres, 1 negro.	James Henderson.
Andrew Allison.	Benjamin Hoar.
James Allison.	Jonathan Hoar.
John Andrew, 1 mill.	John Hayton.
John Anderson.	John Haley.
Samuel Alder, 134 acres.	Joshua Haines.
Rebecca Anderson.	Stephen Haines.
William Bristly.	Jacob J. H.
Robert Boyers.	Samuel Johnson.
Frederick Baker.	Mary Johnson.
John Boyd.	Jacob Krizer.
John Bready.	James Little.
Jos. and William Boyd, 150 acres.	James Little.
John Cape.	Andrew Little.
William Canble, 400 acres.	Thomas Livall.
William Cowen.	— McGowan.
David Cowen.	John McCallough.
Jacob Curtis.	Robert McClellan.
Abner and Jacob Curtis.	Archibald McCurdy.
Andrew Canble.	Alexander McCutlock.
Henry Cowen.	Mary Maguire.
Shanna Cowen.	William McFarby.
Edward Crosby & Son.	Robert McNair.
Isabella Coughran.	Robert McCally, 200 acres.
James Clenson, Esq.	James McCally, 312 acres.
Daniel Clenson, 120 acres.	George McNeil.
Joseph Cookson.	James McNeil.
Thomas Clenson.	James M. Bull, Jr.
John Clenson.	Joseph Macleay.
John Cloughan.	Alice Miller.
Jacob Colman.	Joseph Miller.
William Donaldson.	James Miller.
John Donough.	John McCamant.
James Douglas.	James and Isaac McCamant.
Thomas Douglas, Sr.	Rev. James Proudfoot, 200 acres.
James Douglas, Jr.	John Plank & Son.
George Duffell.	George Rafter.
Joseph Dickinson.	— Richardson.
Neal Delap.	William Rensley.
John Douglas.	Henry Skiles.
John Elliot.	Rev. Robert Smith, 104 1/2 acres, 2 negroes.
Thomas Lawm.	Thomas Siemens.
Leonard Elmcker.	Thomas Sharp.
William Fullerton.	Harmen Skiles.
Humphrey Fullerton.	Michael Tryer.
Michael Graham.	Isaac Taylor, 220 acres.
James Galt, 300 acres.	John Wilson.
Adam Galt.	James Wilson.
John and William Galt, 485 acres, 2 mills.	George Winder.
James Gibson.	John Walker.
John Griffith.	George Wardner.
Thomas Green.	Robert Whitfield, 200 acres, 2 negroes.
William Holkison.	David Whitfield, 200 acres.
Robert Huey.	John Whitfield, 100 acres.
Samuel Hughes.	John Whitfield, 100 acres, 2 negroes.
Sarah Hupkins.	Mary Wilson.
Matthew Henderson, 1 mill.	Hugh Wilson.
Daniel Hulse.	William Wilson.
James Hamblin.	Robert Young.
Therese Harston.	Henry Winderly.
William Hamilton.	Christian Zaddy.
Archibald Henderson.	

Tinsmiths.

Landlord.

Trade.

William Johnston.	Michael Girdham.	Corbiwainer.
Alexander Mares.	John Wilson.	
John Canble.		
James Hamilton.	Samuel Hopkins.	Carpenter.
Walter Foxton.	William Proudfoot.	Weaver.
John Boyter.	Andrew Canble.	Farmer.
William Beggs.	Wm. Wilson.	Weaver.
Alexander Brown.	Samuel Girdham.	
Daniel Mear.		Tailor.
George Kennedy.	Robert Boston.	
James Tait.	George McNeil.	Weaver.

Tenants,	Landlord,	Trade.
James McElree	Matthew Henderson.....	Weaver.
Robert Conington.....	Arch Henderson.....	
Daniel Miller	John Boyl	Copper.
John Hannum	John Venable	Wheelwright.
John Reed	John Venable	Carpenter.
John Lutzman	Thomas Heston	Weaver.
Robert Bell	On the shares with John Venable ..	
Robert Huston	Joseph Henderson	Weaver.
Samuel Hilday	Joseph Dickinson	

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James Galt, v	Samuel Johnson.
Robert Usher,	Hugh Hawkins.
James Evans,	Alexander McTear.
Dr John Kennedy,	William Kelchy.
Samuel Hannuel	Eoger McGeie.
Charles Dallas	John Brown.
Robert Proudfoot,	John Hopper.
Daniel Proudfoot,	Henry Chestnut.
Thomas Bezges,	Joda Willen.
John McCain	John Tarbot.
John Boyd,	Thomas Gilmore.
Peter Koor,	Edward Mathews.
Samuel Jennings,	James Culllan.
Evan James	Hamad Moss.
Michael McCloskey,	Robert Barr.
John Anderson	James Albison.
William Badley,	William Griffith.
John Kirk	Hugh Neel.
Dr Daniel Fullerton,	James Kennedy.
Dr Philip Connel,	Matthew Glass.
Patrick Nevan	Henry Menoge.
John Mullin	William Bready.
James Lemon,	Henry Good.
Thomas Withrew,	Joseph Matthews.
Joseph Hoar	Daniel Shremme.

	Land, Value.		Land, Value.
Hamilton, James	150 9,200	McElroy, John	150 9,200
Hansen, Jacob	150 8,250	McGinnis, Arch	150 8,250
Hansen, Jesiah	150 8,250	Moss, Robert	150 8,250
Hughes, Samuel	200 12,500	Mullion, John	150 8,250
Hunter, John	200 12,500	Mullion, John	150 8,250
Humphal, John	100 2,500	Pondcroft, Roy James	193 27,500
Henders on, James and	150 8,250	Plank, John, Sr	150 8,250
Arvidson	150 8,250	Frank, John, Jr	200 12,500
Holmes, John Hart	150 8,250	Seltzer, Jacob	210 16,250
Hunah, John	150 8,250	Ratke, George	150 8,250
Holston, William	34 1,500	Rushway William	180 25,000
Hopkins, John	150 8,800	Ri Rord, Edward	150 8,250
Holmes, John	150 8,800	Walt, William	204 11,000
Johnston, Thomas	255 11,450	Ruck, Valentine	255 4,175
Johnston, James	220 8,800	Skiles, Herman	150 8,250
Kacz, Jacob	150 8,250	Sharp, Thomas	144 7,200
Kier, Jacob	150 8,250	Seltzer, Jacob	210 16,250
Kier, Jacob, Sr	135 6,250	Simons, William & Son	150 8,250
Kizer, Jacob	150 8,250	Slomens, Samuel	150 8,250
Kizer, George	150 8,250	Smith, Rev Robert	274 3,940
Kennedy, Michael	150 8,250	Slomens, Thomas	122 6,000
McCall, William	170 7,500	Slomens, George	150 8,250
Lytle, Andrew	122 6,500	Slavens, Amos	202 12,120
Lytle, James	122 6,500	Shannon, Joseph	150 8,250
Lee, William	150 8,250	Taylor, Isaac	200 8,900
Lee, William	150 8,250	Farmer, Charles	150 8,250
McClung, John	150 8,250	Whitehall, David	242 13,300
McClung, William	150 8,250	Whitehall, Joseph	242 13,100
McCall, James, Sr	150 7,500	Wallace William	150 8,250
McCall, William	150 8,250	Walt, John	150 8,250
McCall, George	150 7,500	Welch, Joseph	1 8 5,400
McCall, James	150 17,800	Wilson, William	2 16 7,500
McVea, James	150 8,250	Wilson, James	150 8,250
McVea, John	100 10,450	Wilson, George	150 8,250
McNee, Margaret	150 8,250	Wison, John	358 8,800
Murry, Charles	150 8,250	Whitehall, John, Esq	174 16,850
McMann, James and	220 12,100	Wexner, Henry	125 3,750
Isaac	100 5,000	Wright, George	150 8,250
McNee, James	150 8,250	Watt, William	150 8,250
McPadden, James	150 8,250	Whitehall, John, Jr	100 3,500
McLean, John	100 2,500	Wilson, John, in Levee	340 17,000
McKinley, John	150 8,250	Wright, Samuel	150 8,250
Martin, Robert	150 8,250		

Freemen.

Jacob Miller,	Charles McElheney,
William Camble,	William Booth,
Thomas Mc Neal,	John Miller,
David Mc Afen,	George Mc Intire,
Henry Smith,	Samuel Hokaday,
Joseph Hoar,	Stewart McTith,
Robert Cowan,	Neal Somers,
William Henry,	James Lusk,
Michael Mc Clokey,	James Watters,
Andrew Smith,	William Patton,
Edward Roushew,	Robert Grier,
Culen Martin,	John Robinson,
James Watson,	Hugh Forzey,
William Jones,	James Graham,
Robert Houston, Jr.,	William Armstrong,
John Alson,	John Mullen,
James McCauley,	Thomas Henderson, Jr.,
David Harris,	Thomas Henderson, Sr.
James Patterson,	Bernard Laverly,
William Livingston,	— Mableme,

TAX-LIST OF SALISBURY FOR 1780

[illegible]

The following is the muster-roll of the Fifth Battalion of Lancaster County militia, in the province of Pennsylvania, commanded by Col. James Crawford and Capt. Robert Buyers, located at Bergetown Camp, Sept. 4, 1776:

Field and Staff Officers.

James Crawford, colonel; William Fullerton, first major; George Stewart, second major; James Montgomery, standard bearer, John Whitehill, quartermaster; William Scott, adjutant, J. D. Woodliff, D.D., chaplain, Buckley Murray, sergeant, James Welsh, sergeant major, James F. Saffell, master sergeant, James

Kyoko Kikuchi

Michael Graham,	John Renshaw
William Campbell,	William Cowan,
Samuel Stephens	William Renshaw,
Michael Jack,	John Watson.

William Boyd.
William Wilson.
John Wilson.
Edward Renshaw.
James Rogers.
James Wilson.
Thomas Slemmons.
William Fleming.
John Amos.
James Johnston.
James Watson.
Archibald McCurdy.
William Henry.
John Evans.
Samuel Johnston.
John Wallace.
Adam Gault.
Thomas Johnston.
David McBride.
James Mackey.
William Richardson.
John McGowan.
James Fleming.
Jacob Pee.
Samuel Hughes.
James Richardson.
James McFadden.
Thomas Slemmons, Jr.
James Gault.

Alexander Brown.
William Baslan.
Robert Cowen.
Samuel Finley.
James Wilson.
Thomas Johnston.
John Johnston.
Robert Marshall.
Alexander Wilson.
Thomas Gault.
John Campbell.
William Patton.
Samuel Amos.
Jacob Martin.
David Gillespie.
James Borland.
Charles McChesin.
Thomas Henderson.
James Patterson.
Daniel McAtee.
David Harris.
James Hickey.
John Barker.
Robert McNeil.
Francis Holmes.
Joseph Mayer.
Moore Bagges.
William Armstrong.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE SINCE 1810.

John Myers, April 14, 1810.
A. L. Henderson, April 14, 1810.
Henry Dickinson, April 15, 1815.
John Myers, April 15, 1815.
John Myers, April 9, 1850.
A. L. Henderson, April 14, 1852.
John W. Irwin, April 10, 1855.
R. W. Martin, April 15, 1858.
Sylvester Kennedy, April 13, 1858.
Joseph Umble, April 14, 1863.

R. W. Martin, April 14, 1864.
Joseph C. Walker, April 14, 1868.
Daniel E. Lee, April 14, 1868.
John Selmonridge, April 14, 1873.
A. F. Slaymaker, 1874.
A. F. Slaymaker, 1875.
S. J. Henderson, 1878.
S. J. Henderson, 1879.
A. F. Slaymaker, 1880.

Early History of the Gap.¹—The Gap has been a place of considerable importance ever since the first settlement of the Pequea and Conestoga Valleys. It was situated on the main thoroughfare, leading from the landing place at New Castle, Del., to the new settlements to the westward, and one day's journey from the former place, and consequently it was the stopping place over night of the large parties of immigrants from the "Emerald Isle," and from the valleys of the Rhine. Here in the Gap is the traditional Penn Rock, the Penn Spring, and the Shawnee Garden, and the bed of the old Indian *relique*, from which fifty-seven cart-loads of coal and ashes were hauled out in the year 1873. That William Penn visited the Gap in the year 1700, while on his journey to Conestoga, there cannot be any doubt. Here he reserved for his own use two hundred acres of land, besides a larger tract to the southward, in Sadsbury township, which was surveyed about the year 1701.

This tract remained unsold by the proprietors for more than thirty-five years after the first surveys. Francis Jones was permitted to erect suitable buildings thereon for the accommodation not only of the throng of immigrants who came by way of New Castle, Del., but for the accommodation of parties of

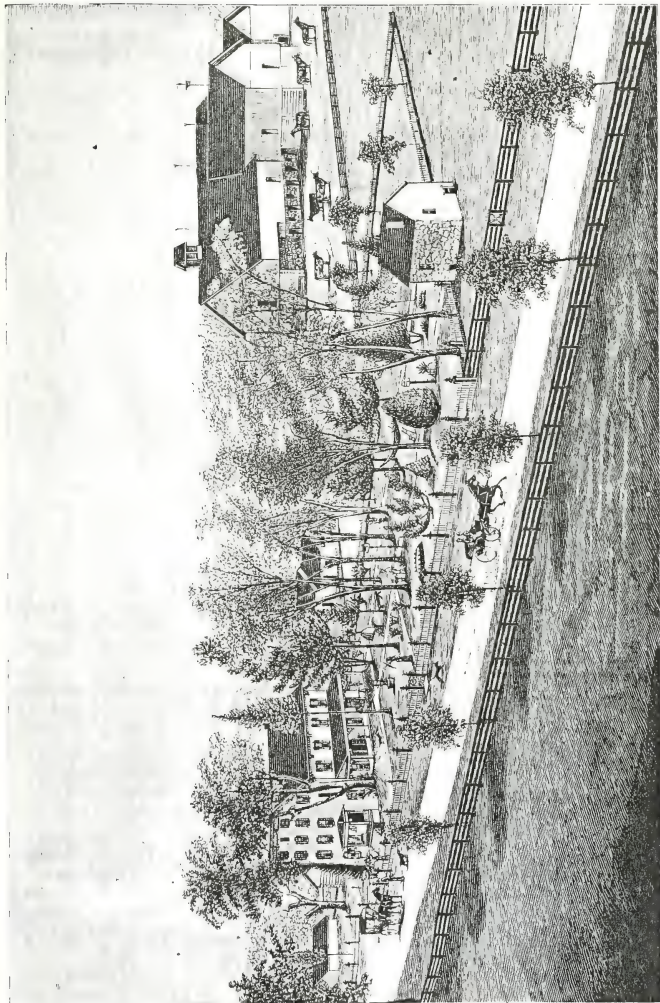
hunters and visitors from Philadelphia by the same route.

Francis Jones obtained license for his public-house from the court of Chester County at the November sessions in 1726. On the 30th day of the 2d month (April), 1736, a warrant was first granted by the heirs of William Penn for this two hundred acres of land in the Gap to the said Francis Jones (on which his hotel buildings had long been erected) under certain conditions in the warrant specified, but Francis Jones having died before the said conditions had been complied with, the warrant and the survey made in pursuance thereof was declared null and void, and the Penn family once more became possessed of the Gap, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, but on the 9th day of October, 1746, at the instance and request of Isaac Taylor, the third husband of Jane, the widow of Francis Jones, eighty and one-half acres of this land, with all the buildings in the Gap, was conveyed to him by the heirs of William Penn, as a part of *their manor of Conestoga* in the county of Lancaster, and it was so recorded in the office for the recording of deeds for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Patent Book A, vol. xiii., page 128, on the 11th day of the 8th mo. (October), 1746, where it will more fully appear.

The descendants of Isaac and Jane (Metcalf, Jones) Taylor held this tract of land until about the time of the Revolutionary war, when it was sold by Isaac Taylor, Jr., excepting ten acres, to George Leech, and in the year 1813 he sold the said ten acres to William Power, Jr., who resold it to William Lytle. After the decease of George Leech the tract of seventy and one-half acres was purchased by William Bulla, and after the decease of William Bulla it was purchased by John Barkman, then by William Lytle and by Samuel Houston, Esq. After the decease of Squire Houston, it was owned for several years by his son, James H. Houston, and after his decease it was purchased by the late George H. Rutter, and it is now owned by his widow, Mrs. Annie Rutter, excepting ten acres, which was laid off in building lots, and sold by George Diller and Dr. John Martin in the year 1872, and which has now been dotted over with stately residences and smiling cottages.

The upper, or western hotel, is a three-storied stone building, the main or western end of which was erected for a private residence by Isaac Taylor (1st) about the year 1747. By his will, bearing date in 1756, he bequeathed all his landed estate in the Gap to his son Isaac Taylor (2d), who was a worthy member of the society of Friends, a recommended minister of the gospel, and at one time the clerk of Sadsbury Monthly Meeting. He was joined in marriage, in 1764, with Mary Bulla, the daughter of Thomas Bulla, Sr., of Chester County, and lived with her about forty-nine years. Their son, Jacob Taylor, was appointed by the Yearly Meeting of the Friends in Philadelphia, near the beginning of the present century, to superin-

¹ Contributed by Isaac Walker.



"MADY GLENN."

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE ISAAC S. M. GLENN.

tend the civilization and education of the Cattaraugus tribe of Indians, in Western New York. There he purchased land and settled, and there he spent the remainder of his days. He was a man of gigantic stature, being over six feet tall and weighing fully three hundred pounds.

The old Eastern Hotel was erected by Francis and Isabella Leech, about the year 1750. He had emigrated from Ireland, and married Isabella, the rich young widow of Christopher Griffith, who had resided at the old stone mansion (which was afterwards burned) near the present residence of Isaac Stauffer, and with her fortune he was enabled to purchase a part of the Thomas Hayward tract, then owned by Samuel Garret, on which land he erected a large two-storied stone building, which is now owned by Isaac W. Rutter, and which was long known as the old Gap Tavern. When the Philadelphia and Strasburg road was first laid out in 1770, it was (according to the Colonial Records) located forty-nine feet from the front door step of the public-house of Francis Leech, in the Gap, near which was erected the first log school-house, where the old Irish schoolmaster, with his birchen rod, plied his vocation. Francis and Isabella Leech were the grandparents of the late Ann and Elizabeth Leech, who recently died near the Gap, aged over ninety years. George Leech, the son of Francis and Isabella, held the property, and kept the old hotel during his lifetime, and also purchased the upper Gap, with seventy and one-half acres of land, from Isaac Taylor, Jr., and, having built an addition at the eastern end of the house, he established therein another hotel, and for many years both houses were kept for the accommodation of the public. After the decease of George Leech, the Eastern Hotel property—about the year 1808 and near the time when the Gap and Newport turnpike was erected—was purchased by the well-known Thomas Henderson, Esq., who had been united in marriage with Eleanor, the daughter of Moses and Eleanor Brinton, of Leacock township. Squire Henderson owned this property, and had the hotel and a store for general merchandise kept there for nearly thirty years, and after his decease it was owned by his son, James G. Henderson, who was elected a member of the Legislature about the year 1841. He did not long survive, and, having no heirs, the property was sold.

About the time the railroad was completed, Henry F. Slaymaker and the Kennedys each erected large brick buildings on the line of the road for hotel purposes, which were kept for some time as public-houses, but in both of which the business has been discontinued.

About 1843, Col. Joseph B. Baker purchased land in Gap which had belonged to Henry F. Slaymaker, Esq., on which he erected a very fine residence, a large warehouse, and a store for general merchandising, where he and James Hopkins carried on the business; but Col. Baker being appointed general

superintendent of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the storehouse was sold to H. S. Kerns, who, after continuing the business for some years, resold it to Dr. John Martin, of Bart.

The warehouse was purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the residence of Col. Baker was sold to George Diller, and was known as the Mansion House Hotel. George Diller resold it to the late George H. Rutter, and it is now owned, together with the Upper Gap Hotel, by his widow, Mrs. Annie Rutter. The upper brick hotel property of Henry F. Slaymaker was purchased about the year 1837 by Hathorn Freeland, who erected a warehouse and also a store for the sale of general merchandise, which were afterward owned by W. Penn Kinzer, William Easton, and others. Both the hotel and store have been changed to private residences, and they are now owned by Mrs. Portner and her friends, and the warehouse was burned down.

The old stone mansion-house of the Kennedys, which is yet standing, was erected probably about the year 1760 by a man named Johnston (who, it was said, tempered his mortar with whiskey), on land originally owned by Thomas Faulconer, and was purchased by James Kennedy.

Jehu Murray's old smith-shop is gone, but his old stone still-house, which had been heard of in Ireland, yet remains a standing monument of the "dark age."

For the space of about one hundred years old Salsbury was the only house for public worship within four miles of Gap. There the Friends had three and sometimes four regular ministers at one and the same time, and the Presbyterians frequently attended and listened attentively to the sermons.

In the year 1823 a house for public worship (called Bellevue) was erected in Gap by five Presbyterians and others. It had not been an organized Presbyterian Church for the space of about nine years, but in the year 1832, as the Presbyterians had contributed the largest amount towards the erection of the house, it was chartered as a regularly organized Presbyterian Church. The land was then in possession of Mrs. Elizabeth Kennedy, and she devised one acre beside contributing one hundred dollars in money. Col. Maxwell Kennedy contributed one hundred and fifty dollars; Samuel Houston, Esq., one hundred and fifty dollars; Henry F. Slaymaker, Esq., one hundred dollars; Robert McIlvaine, one hundred dollars.

The first elders appointed were Henry F. Slaymaker, Hamilton Roney, and William S. Kennedy, and the first regularly installed minister was the Rev. Dr. Timlow, who still resides at Gap. The house has since been enlarged and very much improved.

The Methodists erected a fine commodious house for public worship in Gap in the year 1875. It is an incorporated church, and being situated on an elevation, it makes a fine appearance.

In the year 1872 the Knights of Pythias erected a

fine brick building, and named it "Penn Monument Hall," and the citizens purchased a grand tower-clock for the dome, costing them over six hundred dollars, and Isaac Walker contributed one hundred dollars towards purchasing a bell for the same. In the year 1872 the Hon. John B. Livingston erected for himself a palatial residence near the Presbyterian Church, costing him over seven thousand dollars, but in 1882 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, wishing to lower the bed of their road in Gap, were obliged to encroach upon his ground, and in consequence he sold the whole property to the company.

The Gap was originally settled by the Friends, the Joneses, the Metcalfs, the Richardsons, and the Taylors were members of that religious sect, and the place was known to be peopled by a moral and religious community. It must, however, be admitted that from the close of the Revolutionary war, and from the time when Isaac Taylor, Jr., transferred the property to others, the place became known for many years as the reverse of what it had been before, and also of what it now is, and that period may be considered "the middle" or "dark age" of Gap. More than fifty acres of ground had been cleared and set apart for horse-racing, and this is known at the present day as the "old race-ground," where the clans from distant parts met and carried on all manner of wickedness.

After the Philadelphia turnpike had been tapped by the Gap and Newport pike large quantities of wheat and other grain were delivered at the Brandywine mills, and many Conestoga wagons made this their stopping-place.

Gap Methodist Episcopal Church.¹—This society formerly worshiped at Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church in Sadsbury, but it removed to Gap in 1873. The trustees purchased in 1872 a lot of ground from George H. Rutter, for six hundred and fifty dollars, on which to erect a church building. A building committee was appointed, consisting of B. P. Livingston, W. Robinson, Samuel R. Linvill, and S. S. Linvill.

They rented Gap Hall, and the pastor, Rev. J. R. Merrill, commenced regular preaching there in April, 1873. They proceeded to erect the house of worship, which was completed and dedicated Feb. 6, 1876. The church is a frame structure, thirty-five by sixty-five feet, with basement story. It is of modern architecture, with stained-glass windows and a tower. It cost five thousand two hundred dollars.

This society has sixty members. It has an excellent Sunday-school. B. P. Livingston is superintendent. The society is incorporated. The trustees are H. H. Hamilton, C. Fox, B. P. Livingston, Jacob Pickel, Samuel R. Linville, Samuel Booth, Rev. V. Gray.

This society was connected with Georgetown Meth-

odist Episcopal Church, constituting Georgetown and Gap Circuit, in 1873. It was in Susquehanna District, with Rev. C. F. Turner, presiding elder, and J. R. Merrill, preacher; 1874-75, William Downey; 1876, A. J. Anthor; 1877, G. Cummins, presiding elder, and A. J. Anthor, preacher; 1878-79, Rev. J. A. Cooper; 1880, E. C. Yerkes; 1881-83, J. Dickerson, presiding elder; 1881-82, E. C. Yerkes, preacher; 1883, Rev. L. D. McClintock.

There are at present in the village a public school, blacksmith- and wheelwright-shops, a store, owned by David Houston, a greenhouse, by Peter Eby, and Houston post-office.

Gap is the most important business place in the township. The Pennsylvania Railroad passenger station and warehouse and the Adams Express office are here, and also the Western Union Telegraph office. A. F. Slaymaker, justice of the peace, surveyor, and conveyancer, has his office in the place. J. C. Walker & Son do an immense business in grain, lumber, coal, salt, etc. J. Marsh & Sons, Isaac Walker, and Baily & Martin sell large quantities of dry-goods and general merchandise. Henry Fox is notary public and merchant tailor, and Kauffman & Livingston extensive hardware and agricultural implement dealers. In addition to these there are smith-shops, tin-shops, shoe-shops, broom manufactories, restaurants, and two hotels. The milkman and the baker go their daily rounds, giving the citizens of Gap the comforts of an urban population with the privacy of a country village. Gap National Bank was chartered in the winter of 1883, with a capital of \$50,000, and commenced business on the 2d of March following. It is in a prosperous condition. J. C. Walker, president; B. Maurice Herr, cashier.

Bethania is situated on the West Chester and Strasburg road, near the western border of the township. The place was at first named Puddingtown, because of a supposed partiality for puddings on the part of its citizens. It was rechristened Jacksonville, in honor of Gen. Jackson, but outside parties never took kindly to the name. When Reuben Chambers first published the *Palladium*, he called the village Bethania, the name by which it is now generally known. Samuel Hoar erected several houses here about the year 1825. A smith-shop and wheelwright-shop had been there previous to that time. About the year 1831, Reuben Chambers established a printing-office and book-bindery, and also a pottery. At one time a public-house was kept in the place, but it has long been discontinued. For many years carpet-weaving was carried on by Anthony Wilkinson. His rag-carpets were justly celebrated for the superiority of their finish and the good taste displayed by the manufacturer in his patterns. Mr. Wilkinson closed out his business in the spring of 1882, on account of his old age, and moved to Christiana, where he now lives.

Buyerstown is a quiet hamlet on the Newport

¹ Sketch furnished by Rev. L. D. McClintock.

road, three miles northwest of Gap. A store was kept here in 1816 by John and James Buyers. It has passed through several hands, and is in a prosperous condition at the present time. James McCaehren conducted a wheelwright-shop here for nearly half a century. His wagons were noted for their superior finish and lightness of draught. He died in 1875. The shop was converted into a cigar-factory by J. M. Hershey, merchant, of the place. Blacksmithing was carried on for many years by James Hoar, and afterwards by his son William. There is a public school and a post-office in the place.

Rising Sun is a small village at the intersection of the Lancaster and Philadelphia turnpike and the Newport road. It is the northern terminus of the Newport turnpike. The buildings were erected by the late Col. Maxwell Kennedy, and an inn with the sign of the rising sun was established there when the Lancaster and Philadelphia turnpike was the great thoroughfare of trade. It was much frequented by teamsters. At that time there was a smith-shop in the place, and at a later date a store. No business is done in the place at present. The property is owned by W. S. and Sylvester Kennedy.

South Hermitage is a hamlet in the northern part of the township. It contains a store, owned by W. H. Bunn, and a post-office; also the Pequea Church parsonage, and the residence of Daniel Lee, Esq., for many years justice of the peace. Not far from here are the coach-works of B. M. Roseboro.

Mount Airy is situated on the southern slope of the Welsh Mountain. Most of the inhabitants own the property they live on, and deserve credit for their energy and perseverance in subduing the stony soil. Truck-raising for the Lancaster market is carried on to some extent. There are two public schools and an Evangelical Church in the place.

Springville is situated one mile north of Old Road, and has a public school, blacksmith- and wheelwright-shops, and the store of Worst & Shertz, who do an extensive business. Salisbury post-office is located here.

Spring Garden Hotel was erected by Henry Worst, Sr., in 1852. Since that time Dr. H. M. Diller and Peter Worst have built snug cottages, and quite a number of houses have recently been erected. John R. Wilson's store is near this place.

The White Horse Hotel was built prior to the Revolution. It was owned and kept at that time by John Hopkins. When the British army occupied Philadelphia, and Congress sat in Lancaster, George Washington and wife, on their way to the latter place, stopped and stayed over night at the White Horse. The elections are held here, and most of the township business is transacted at the White Horse Hotel. The present landlord is John Mason. White Horse village is a place of considerable business. It contains a merchant- and grist-mill, wagon- and smith-shops, furniture-store, cigar manufactory, res-

taurant, the large store of Weiler & Robinson, harness manufactory, and tin-shop. Dr. Aaron Martin's residence and office and Pequea post-office are here.

Limeville takes its name from the leading business of the place. Lime-burning has been extensively carried on for many years by Jacob Barr & Sons. The smith- and wagon-shops of John H. Robinson are at this place.

Roseneath, now owned by William G. Livingston, was once an active business place. "Archy" Owens had a distillery here early in the present century. The property was then purchased by Enoch Passmore, and a chopping-mill erected and a distillery and brewery established, and several dwelling-houses were built for the accommodation of the workmen. Subsequently the property came into the possession of C. & H. Umble, who, about the year 1850, supplemented the water-power by a steam-engine. Corn-meal was ground and packed for exportation, and the distillery business revived. They also erected a store building, and for several years did a large business in the sale of general merchandise. The present owner of the property is an extensive dealer in live-stock.

Salisbury Village was the principal business place in the township in the early part of the present century. A large hotel, now the property of Clinton Hines, was erected by Amos Slaymaker, soon after the turnpike was completed. The stage passengers took supper and breakfast here, and the accommodations were second to none on the road. A store was also kept at the place, and Salisbury post-office was the only one for miles. But the glory of the place has long since departed, and the business houses are all used as private residences.

Cambridge is partly in Lancaster and partly in Chester County. It was laid out in 1811 by Abraham Dierdorf. It is part of a tract of two hundred acres of land which Thomas and Margaret Pierce conveyed to Dierdorf in 1802. Although it has been laid out for nearly three-fourths of a century, but few of the lots are occupied by buildings, and the hopes of the founder have never been realized. There are two stores, smith- and wagon-shops, carpenter, butcher, shoemaker, tailor, and painter in the place.

Schools.—Of the earlier common schools there are no records to be found. In the early part of the present century an old log school-house stood in Brinton's Hollow, on land now owned by Joshua Brinton. It was for a time taught by an Irishman named Hambleton Locker. He had a patch of tobacco near the school, which he sedulously hoed during recesses, and manufactured his own chewing tobacco. He married a girl in the vicinity, and all went well until a "surprise party" of a wife and eight children arrived from the "Old Country."

Salisbury was one of the first districts to adopt the public school system, and the schools at present are not inferior to any in the county.

Prior to or about the time of the Revolution a classical and theological school was conducted by Rev. Robert Smith, D.D., near Pequea Church. The property is now owned by Jacob Wanner, and the part of the house used for a school is removed. Many eminent men received their instruction here. Three sons of Dr. Smith—Samuel Stanhope, John Blair, and William—were his pupils, and also Dr. Martin, John McMillan, D.D., and David Caldwell, D.D.

In the spring of 1839 a school was commenced at Salisbury village by Miss Lydia Haines, and successfully continued one year.

From 1840 to 1843, Rev. P. J. Timlow conducted a school in the basement of Bellevue Church. It numbered from thirty-five to forty pupils, many of whom are now eminent in the various walks of life. Thomas M. Crawford, D.D., George Whitfield, D. O. Timlow, J. Hayes Linnell, John Brinton, Peter Reist, Rev. W. C. Best, Judge John B. Livingston, and the late Rev. William Noble were some of his pupils.

St. John's Episcopal Church.—The following, from the *Lancaster Examiner* of Jan. 13, 1882, by Samuel Evans, Esq., is a brief history of the founding of the church:

"A few days ago I came across a curious item in connection with St. John's Episcopal Church at Compassville, at the line between this county and Chester County. There have always been a number of members belonging to this church who reside in Salisbury township, and previous to the organization of the Bangor Episcopal Church at Churchtown, between the years 1744-48, a number of Welsh Episcopalians from that valley attended St. John's Church until the organization of the former. This church is located a few yards east of the Lancaster County line, and in West Caln township. It is beautifully situated, and at present a very attractive spot, but in its earlier days it must have been a wild-looking place and not easy of access. To the east and north side the Welsh Mountains tower up several hundred feet, which must have rendered travel in that direction hard indeed. I presume this church was erected near the heart of the Episcopal community. It was built in 1729, the structure being a log one. It was rebuilt and enlarged in 1753, and again rebuilt and enlarged in 1838. The present building is stone, forty by fifty-five feet. As this building is in Chester County, I am not able to state when or from whom they purchased the land. But the parsonage being in this county its history can be traced.

"In 1718, William Clark was the owner of three hundred and fifty acres of land on branch of Pequea Creek, near Waterloo. After his death fifty acres of this land came to be owned by his son-in-law, Jonathan Jones, who sold it to Moses Minshall, and he to John Cowen and William Darlington, trustees of St. John's congregation, for the use and behoof of a clergyman rightly ordained and regularly licensed and authorized to officiate in said church, under the juris-

diction of the Lord Bishop of London.' This land was to be used by the minister and church wardens, with the approbation of Martha Bizaillon, who was a 'principal benefactrix' of the church, and there were to be no other trustees appointed to manage and execute their trust without first consulting her. She was the wife of the old Indian trader, Peter Bizaillon, who resided in East Caln, Chester Co. Both are buried in St. John's churchyard." The witnesses to this trust deed were Thomas Halliday, Richard Lee, Gabriel Davies, Henry Hetherston, and Jacob Morgan.

The lot of land, containing one acre and one perch, on which the church stands was deeded in trust by John Miller and wife to Rev. George Craig, Thomas Holliday, Esq., John Cowen, William Darlington, Thomas Dawson, John Douglass, Esq., Isaac Richardson, and Thomas Douglass.

In the old record-book, now in possession of John W. Wagner, vestryman of the church, is the following quaint entry:

"We, adventurers from those parts of His Majesty's dominions called England, Ireland, and Scotland, transplanting ourselves and families into America, and taking up our first settlement in the township of Pequat, Lancaster Co., and in the township of Salisbury, Chester Co., both in the province of Pennsylvania, we, from a due sense of duty to God, and finding no part of the universe agreeable to us without a place of public worship, wherein we might perform divine adoration to the great Creator of the universe after the manner and form of the Episcopal Church of England, and that for the good of our own immortal souls, as well as those of our posterity; we, therefore, according to our small abilities, did erect in the year of our Lord 1729 a wooden frame church, of about twenty-two feet long and twenty feet broad, upon a plot of ground containing about one acre."

Rev. Richard Blackhouse,¹ living at Old Chester, was the curate, and conducted services at St. John's on the first Tuesday of each month for ten years, at the expiration of which time, 1739, Rev. John Blackhall became the rector of the parish, and continued in that position for three years, when he moved to Lancaster, and the Rev. Mr. Blackhouse resumed the charge, and continued until his death in 1750. For a year the parish was without a rector, but lay services were held. In 1751, Rev. George Craig came from England as a missionary, and he was able to officiate at St. John's eight Sundays a year. Notwithstanding the irregular supply of clergymen the parish continued to grow, and in 1753, twenty-four years after it was organized, a new and larger church was commenced of stone, twenty-two by forty-eight feet in size, more than double the size of the first one. The parish was ten years in building this church. In 1769, Rev. Mr. Craig was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Barton, who was rector of this parish, as well as those

¹ From the History of Chester County.

of Caernarvon and Lancaster, until 1776. At that time, his health failing, he started home to England, but died on the passage. From 1776 until 1783, the Revolutionary period, the pulpit was vacant. In 1784, Rev. J. Frederick Illing, of the Lutheran Church, was made pastor of St. John's, but in 1788 the Rev. Elisha Riggs was installed as rector, and continued until 1793, when he was succeeded by Rev. Levi Heath. In 1799, Rev. Joseph Clarkson took charge of the parish, and remained until his death, thirty-one years afterward. In 1822 he obtained an assistant, Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg, who, after two years' service, was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Bowman, who remained until 1827. Rev. John Baker Clemson then became assistant rector, and continued so until 1831. In that year Rev. Richard Umstead Morgan succeeded Rev. Joseph Clarkson as rector, and had charge of the parish three years.

In 1835, Rev. Edward Young Buchanan began his rectorship, which lasted until 1845, when there was a vacancy for a year. In 1846, Rev. Henry Tullidge assumed charge of the parish, and remained eight years. In 1854, Rev. E. P. Wright became rector, and after two years was succeeded by Rev. William G. Hawkins, who after two years was followed by Rev. George G. Hepburn, who resigned in 1860. Rev. Henry R. Smith then became rector, and remained ten years. He also held services at Inter-course, Parkesburg, Churchtown, and Morgantown. During his rectorship St. John's Church was remodeled and renovated. In 1872 he resigned his charge, and in 1875 was drowned while bathing at Beach Haven, N. J. For two years after his resignation St. John's had no regular clergyman, when, in 1874, Rev. Thomas Mee became rector, but left the next year. Rev. Henry Tullidge, who had been rector from 1846 to 1854, was recalled, and still remains in charge.

The present church building is of stone, forty by fifty-five feet, and was erected in 1838. It is an imposing-looking structure from the outside, and the interior is very beautiful. During the Revolutionary war a troop of English cavalry occupied the old church building as a barracks. In the graveyard adjoining the church several hundred persons have been buried; and, although the inclosure is quite a large one, it is almost an impossibility at this date to open a new grave without exhuming parts of human remains. There are many quaint and curious headstones, with skulls and cross-bones and angels' heads and old-time epitaphs engraved upon them.

Pequea Church.¹—Of the early history of Pequea Church but little is known. From what can be gleaned from tradition and the few records extant it appears that the Rev. Adam Boyd, who emigrated from Ireland about the year 1722 or 1723, was the

first minister. The church was probably organized in 1724. Mr. Boyd was succeeded in the fall of 1733 by his father-in-law, Rev. Thomas Craighead. It is thought the first meeting-house was built about this time. It was a log structure, and stood in the present burying-ground. Mr. Craighead died in June, 1739, and was buried where the church now stands.

April 11, 1738, Rev. David Alexander accepted a call, having been promised his "lodgings for a year." He ministered here until his death, in 1749 or 1750. It was during his ministry that the celebrated Whitefield labored here, preaching either from or under some of the trees which still stand in front of the church.

The influence of the revival element at that time produced a schism or division in the ranks of Presbyterianism. It lasted for seventeen years, from 1740 until 1758.

Oct. 9, 1750, Pequea and Leacock united in a call for Rev. Robert Smith, who was ordained and installed over these churches March 25, 1751. Robert Smith was born in Londonderry, Ireland, 1723, and came with his parents in boyhood to America and settled at the head of the Brandywine. At the age of fifteen he was converted under the preaching of Whitefield on his first visit to America. He studied with Rev. Samuel Blair at Fagg's Manor. His ministry terminated only with his life, in 1793.

He received the degree of D.D. from Princeton College in 1760. It was during Dr. Smith's ministry here that the church at Cedar Grove was organized, about 1785.

Feb. 8, 1785, Pequea Church obtained a charter. The trustees appointed were Isaac McAlmont, Amos Slaymaker, James Armor, Thomas Slenons, Andrew Caldwell, Robert Buyers, David Jenkins, Thomas Patton, and the Rev. Robert Smith, D.D., under the title of "The trustees of the Presbyterian Congregation of Pequea, in Salisbury township and county of Lancaster." At a meeting of the board, held June 30, 1785, Dr. Smith informed them that he had received last January, according to order, from James Galt, son of Thomas Galt, twelve pounds ten shillings, being a legacy bequeathed by said Thomas Galt, in his last will and testament, for the support of the gospel ministry in this congregation.

April 6, 1784, a congregational meeting was held, when Dr. Robert Smith and the Hon. John Whitehill reported that, according to order, they had received of Jasper Yeates, attorney-at-law, one hundred pounds, being a legacy bequeathed to the Pequea congregation by Robert McCally, in his last will and testament. All this is included in the meeting of the board of trustees, under date of June 30, 1785. "Ordered that the sums bequeathed to the congregation be received by the corporation and applied to the use of the congregation. It was unanimously agreed by the members present to appropriate the annual interest of the aforesaid sum for the support of our

¹ Condensed from historical sermons by Rev. P. J. Timlow and Rev. W. C. Alexander.

pastor, the Rev. Robert Smith, and to let him have the use of the principal upon a mortgage of the place he lives on. Accordingly, Mr. Smith gave a mortgage upon said place."

At a trustees' meeting, held May 6, 1793, "it was moved, seconded, and unanimously agreed to, that on the first day of October next, the trustees do pay to Mrs. Sarah Smith, widow and relict of Dr. Smith, late pastor of this church, the sum of fifty pounds as a donation from the congregation, in testimony of that respect and esteem justly due to singular merit."

For two years after the death of Dr. Smith, the church was without a pastor.

His successor was the Rev. William Arthur, born in April, 1769, in the south of Scotland, in the town of Peebles. Receiving his education at Edinburgh, he was ordained to the gospel ministry at Paisley. Jan. 5, 1796, he was installed pastor of Pequea Church; May 1, 1818, his pastoral relation with that congregation was dissolved. He died near Zanesville, Ohio, in February, 1827.

The first records of the church bear date June 10, 1806. The number of members in communion April, 1819, was seventy-four.

Mr. Arthur was succeeded by Mr. Amazi Babbitt, who was ordained and installed April 5, 1821.

The successor of Mr. Babbitt was Rev. John Wallace, who was born about four miles from Parkesburg, Chester Co. He assumed the pastorate of Pequea Church Nov. 5, 1833. He resigned Sunday, July 8, 1866, and preached his farewell sermon October 3d. following. The last sermon Mr. Wallace preached was at Compassville Hall. He died Oct. 29, 1866, aged seventy-five years.

The successor of Mr. Wallace, the Rev. Thomas S. Long, was born near Sadsburyville, Chester Co. He was installed May 7, 1867, and was succeeded by Rev. Robert Ennis, of Schenectady, N. Y., in September, 1871, who, after four years, was succeeded by Mr. W. C. Alexander.

Methodist Church.—The Methodists had no place of public worship in Salisbury prior to the year 1847, when the Mount Airy Evangelical Church was organized. Jacob Swartzwelder, an early and zealous member of the society, was largely instrumental in founding Asbury Church in Salisbury township, and many of the most influential persons connected with that congregation were from Pequea. Four or five miles was not at that time, considered a very long distance to walk to church.

Millwood United Brethren Church.—The United Brethren Mission held meetings at Millwood school-house during the years 1877-79. In the fall of the latter year they elected a board of trustees consisting of seven members, viz., Z. C. Mower, A. Benedic, John Berkeheiser, David Dautrich, Daniel Warfel, Jeremiah Futer, and William Hamilton. Under their superintendence a church was built, and was dedicated Nov. 30, 1879.

Limeville United Brethren Church was dedicated May 21, 1882. Trustees, John H. Robinson, Israel Dautrich, C. K. Kurtz, Millard E. Barr, and Z. C. Mower, minister.

Mount Zion United Brethren Church was dedicated 1881. Trustees, Daniel E. Lee, Esq., John Berkeheiser, Samuel Berkeheiser, George W. Martin, Whitehill Reel, and Z. C. Mower, minister.

Mount Airy Evangelical Church was erected in 1848 or 1849. Nicholas Harting donated the ground for the building and graveyard. Nicholas Harting, Elias Diem, Jonathan Kurtz, and William Dewees were the founders of the church. The roof was blown off in 1878, and the building was repaired and rededicated.

Pequea Church of the Evangelical Association was chartered April 29, 1874, and dedicated in 1877. Charter members, Albert V. Hurst, Thomas F. Spence, Reuben Martin, George S. Kauffroth, Peter Reeser, Josiah March, Samuel Rife, Daniel Warfel, John Yoder, David M. Groff, Jonathan Kurtz, and Benjamin Keenen.

Mennonite Church.—It is only within the last half-century that the Mennonites have become numerous in Salisbury. Peter Eby, afterwards Bishop Eby, moved into the township in 1791, and the Hersheys soon afterwards. For a time they held meetings in private houses. A church building was erected near Hess' mill in 1837, and rebuilt and enlarged in 1877. The meeting-house at Old Road, east of White Horse, was built in 1841. The society has now large congregations at these places.

Amish Church.—The Amish were few in number here at the beginning of the present century. The tax-list of 1770 contains the names of three or four persons who were probably of that sect. The church has now a large number of adherents in this township. Their meetings were formerly held in private houses, but there has recently been a schism in the church, and a portion of the members have erected a neat and commodious house for their meetings. The other portion continue to meet in the private houses of the members. Those who took an active part in building the new church were Samuel L. Kauffman, C. L. Kauffman, Jac. Umble, Gideon Stoltzfus, and Samuel Lantz. The last two are ministers.

Pequea Baptist Church.—This church was founded in 1844 by Rev. John Jenkins. The Baptists have but one place of public worship in the township. The congregation at present numbers about one hundred.

Philos Lodge, No. 152, K. P., at White Horse, was chartered May 25, 1869. Charter members: I. Diller Worst, Isaac H. Mason, Joshua Roop, Philip D. Handwork, William Baxter, Samuel S. Kissel, George F. Shultz, D. Roseboro, John H. Diem, Isaac Diller, John Mason, George Duchman.

Salisbury Township Mutual Insurance Company was chartered in January, 1877, and has its

office at White Horse. The first policies were issued on the 6th of March following. The following are the charter members: David F. Stultzius, John C. Linvill, William Mentzer, Joseph Hamilton, Christian Wanner, John K. Miller, Henry Souders, Jacob Umble, William Martin, John Mason, B. S. Weiler, George G. Worst. Present board of directors: John K. Miller, Jacob Umble, A. J. Montgomery, B. F. Weaver, Peter Souders, George G. Worst, William Martin, M. P. Cooper (president), and John C. Linvill (secretary).

Mills and Manufactories.—The exact dates of the building of the first mills have not been obtained. Daniel Cookson undoubtedly built the first mill on the Pequea. It was a log structure, and was on the site of the fine mill built in 1832 by Thomas G. Henderson near White Horse. Galt's mill was built at an early time by one of the Galt family. A mill was erected near the Leacock line by John Houston in the year 1752 or 1753. The present building was erected by Christian Hess about 1800. Frantz's mill was built by John Anderson, probably between 1791 and 1800. Wilson's mill was erected by John Wilson about 1825, on the site of an old distillery. Shippen's fulling-mill was built prior to 1820 by Samuel Martin. The water-power was afterwards used for grinding corn. The building was burnt some years ago, and has not been rebuilt. Joshua Haines' clover-mill once did a large business hulling clover-seed. It is now used as a saw-mill. It has lately been renewed by M. P. Cooper, and is the best saw-mill in the eastern part of the county. Eby's mill, at Millwood, was built by David Henderson, date not known. It was rebuilt by F. Diller Baker in the year 1844. Seldomridge's mill was erected by Leonard Ellmaker, and rebuilt by John Newhauser about thirty years ago (1853). Buckley's forge was built by Daniel Buckley, probably before the year 1800. The iron business was continued for many years by his son, George W. Buckley. The property is now owned by David F. Stoltzfus, and the water-power is no longer used.

Early Settlers and Prominent Families and Persons.—Samuel J. Atlee was born in 1739, of English parents. At the age of sixteen, by reason of his ambition and daring, he became the commander of a company in the provincial service (1755), and he was present at the defeat of Gen. Braddock. He remained in the service eleven years, and was twice made a prisoner, once by the French and once by the Indians. On leaving the service he engaged in the study, and afterwards in the practice, of law, and at the breaking out of the Revolution he became a drill-master among his fellow-citizens in Lancaster County. Early in 1776 he raised, in the Pequea and Chester Valleys, the first regiment of State infantry, of which he was made the colonel. At the battle of Long Island he made a very honorable record, and was taken prisoner. He suffered a severe imprisonment of eighteen months, and after his release, in 1778,

was made a member of the Continental Congress, in which he served till 1782. In 1780 he was appointed lieutenant of Lancaster County, and in 1783 he was elected councillor of the same county. In 1784 he was one of the commissioners to ratify the Indian treaties of Forts Stanwix and McIntosh. He was elected to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1782, 1785, and 1786. He died suddenly in November, 1786. His wife, to whom he was married in 1762, was Miss Sarah Richardson.

Robert Armor emigrated from Ireland, when a boy, with his grandfather, Robert Gault. Jan. 8, 1734, he took up a tract of two hundred acres of land near the head of Pequea Creek, between James Gault and William Wilson. His children were John, Mary, Samuel, Martha (who married Robert Jenkins), James (who served with distinction as lieutenant in the Revolution), and Jane (who married Robert Buyers, grandfather of James A. and the late John M. Buyers).

Robert Baldwin came from Chester County in the year 1827, and taught school until 1830, when he turned his attention to mercantile business. In 1843 he erected a large brick store and dwelling, where he has continued in business to the present time. He was elected a member of the Legislature in the years 1849 and 1850. He was also elected to the State Senate in 1857. Mr. Baldwin is a public-spirited citizen, and has long been identified with the moral, intellectual, and social advancement of the community in which he resides.

Moses Brinton moved to Salisbury from Leacock in 1789, and purchased a part of the James Whitehill tract. His first wife was a Whitson, and their children were Caleb, who married first Ann Fox, and second Ann Richards; Elinor; Elizabeth, married Robert Eby; Hannah; Mary; and Jacob, married Ann Bernard. His second wife was Hannah Chamberlin, and they had children,—Samuel, married Elizabeth Lewis; Joshua, married May Passmore; and Joseph.

Daniel Buckley built Buckley's forge, and carried on the manufacture of iron for many years. He was elected to the Legislature in 1794, 1798, 1799, and 1800. He married Sarah Brook, and had children,—Clement, George W., Brook, Harriet, married Grubb; Anna Maria, Sarah, and Eliza, married John Yeates.

John Buyers married Letitia Patton in Ireland, and came to this country in 1735. The warrant for the Buyers property was issued, in 1733, to John Barnard, but became null and void because of non-compliance with the conditions on part of the purchaser; and in 1741 John Buyers received his patent from John and Richard Penn for two hundred and thirty acres. The larger part of this grant has remained in the hands of the Buyers' family to the present time. John Buyers' son Robert married Jane Armor, great-granddaughter of Robert Gault, one of

the first settlers on the head-waters of the Pequea. The children of Robert and Jane Buyers were John, Robert A., Patton, James, and Letitia.

Robert A. Buyers married Elizabeth McCally, and had children,—John M., James A. (who married Eliza Majimsey), and Sarah (who married John Gault).

John Buyers married Sarah McCally, and had children,—Robert and Sarah. Sarah married William P. Caldwell.

Patton Buyers married Miss Caldwell, sister of William P. Caldwell. His children were Andrew C., Margaret, and Jane. Andrew C. married Miss Kennedy, daughter of Maxwell Kennedy; Margaret married William S. Kennedy; Jane married Rev. John Wallace, and was his second wife.

James Buyers married Eliza Freeland.

Letitia married Thomas Crawford, son of Col. James Crawford, of the army of the Revolution. Their children were Thomas, who became a prominent Presbyterian minister in York County; James, who moved to Illinois and died; John, who resides in Illinois; Robert, who also lives in Illinois; David, late of Sterling, Ill., deceased; Anna Maria; and Sarah, married Rev. Calvin Stewart, D.D.

Robert Buyers was captain of a company of Salisbury militia during the Revolutionary war. Tradition says that, during her husband's absence, Mrs. Buyers sowed the wheat out of her apron and attended to the general management of the farm, thus showing a spirit and determination worthy of a descendant of old Robert Gault, who came here to found a home in the unbroken wilderness.

Andrew Caldwell emigrated to this country from Scotland prior to 1718, and purchased two hundred and eighty-five acres of land on Old Road, near Salisbury and Leacock line. He married Ann Stewart in 1718, and had a son, Andrew, who married Isabella Andrews. Andrew Caldwell, son of Andrew and Isabella Andrews, married Ann Buyers, and had sons: William P. (married Sarah Buyers) and Andrew. William P. Caldwell left four sons,—John, William, Robert, and Andrew. Rev. David Caldwell, D.D., was the son of Andrew and Ann Caldwell.

James Clemson obtained a warrant, dated May 18, 1716, for six hundred and thirty-six acres of land on Pequea. His children were James, John, Thomas, Hannah, who married Joseph Haines; Mary, married Henry Gest; and Rebecca.

James had a son, James, who married Margaret Heard and left a son, James Clemson, who was a member of the Legislature in the years 1777-79. He was also a justice of the peace. He had sons, James and John, and seven daughters. His son, James Clemson (4th), served as justice of the peace, and his grandson, James Clemson (5th), served in the same capacity. (The foregoing is from "Harris' History.")

Reuben Chambers moved to Bethania from Chester County about the year 1831, and established a weekly

paper called the *Palladium*. He continued to publish it for several years. He also had a book-bindery; and wrote and published a book on "Thomsonian Practice," for the use of families. He professed to be a Thomsonian physician. He also carried on the pottery business for some years.

He had peculiar notions on the currency, and maintained that barter was the true system on which to conduct mercantile transactions. He once announced that he would deliver a lecture in a neighboring school-house on the "Oppressive Money System," admittance ten cents. His theological views were what would be at the present time termed "Agnostic." He died about 1851 or 1852 from the effects of a fall from an apple-tree.

Joseph Dickinson married Elizabeth Miller, and purchased land on Pequea Creek in 1733; had children,—Joseph, Gaius, and seven daughters. His land was divided between his sons. Joseph married — Chalfant, and had a son; Gaius married Phebe Morris.

Peter Eby married Margaret Heiss, and moved to Salisbury in 1791. He was a minister and afterwards bishop in the Mennonite Church. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and was widely known and respected. Names of Peter Eby's family: Peter, married Elizabeth Weaver; Susan, married David Hoover; Christian, married a Witmer; Barbara, married John Stauffer; Annie, married Abraham Hershey; John, married a Roop; Henry, married a Senenich; Elizabeth, married Jacob Hershey; and Maria, married Daniel Wanner.

Robert Gault, his son James, his son-in-law, William Wilson, and grandson, Robert Armor, then in boyhood, emigrated from Ireland at an early time in the settlement of Pequea Valley. It is supposed they settled about the year 1710.

James Gault married a Miss Alison, and had five sons,—Robert, John, William, James, and Thomas. Thomas had two sons, James and Alexander. Alexander married a Miss Gilkeson, and had two sons, William and John. John had no family. William married Miss Patton, by whom he had five children: John Gilkeson Gault, deceased; Mary Jane; W. P., who married Miss Black; A. W.; and Martha A., who married John Magill.

In absence of any recorded dates, it is safe to say that the Gaults were among the very earliest settlers in Pequea. Robert Gault landed in New Castle, and started out in search of a place to settle in Penn's Woods. He selected a spot to locate at the head-waters of one of the branches of Pequea Creek, on land now owned by A. J. Montgomery. He went back to New Castle for his family, but on his return could not find the place he had selected, and located on a well-watered tract farther north. Here he purchased a large tract of land, and the Gault family still own a part of the original tract.

Robert Gault was one of the founders of the Pequea Church, and his descendants have been steadfast

members down to the present time. The house now occupied by A. W. Gault was built by a Mr. Wilson about the year 1753, and is a quaint piece of architecture with paneled partitions.

Jacob Haines, of East Nottingham township, Chester Co., purchased a large tract of land from Richard Evanston in 1734. He was probably the father of Joshua Haines. Joshua Haines had children: by first wife,—Jacob, Jesse, Stephen, Mary (who married a Hackitt); by second wife,—Elizabeth, Sarah (who married a Moore, and afterwards William Fisher), and Isaac (who married Hannah Gest).

The children of Isaac and Hannah Haines were Hannah, deceased; Ruthanna, married James Dickinson; Sarah, married to Samuel Walker; Isaac, who married Ruth Esther Dickinson; Josiah; Deborah, married to John M. Dickinson; Elizabeth, married to William Webster; Mary Ann, married to John Moore; and Lucretia.

Thomas Henderson emigrated from Ireland about 1727, and had children,—Archibald, William, and Thomas. Thomas had a son Matthew. The children of Matthew Henderson were James (who married Miss Skidmore), Sarah, Thomas, Mary, Archibald, Clemon, Matthew, John, David, Barton (who married Miss Slaymaker), and Mary Ann.

The late Thomas G. Henderson was the son of James, and Amos S. Henderson, Rev. Matthew Henderson, and Barton Henderson, are sons of Barton.

Archibald Henderson, probably a son of Archibald or William, had children: William, married to Rachel Lightner, and Thomas, married to Mrs. Ellmaker. The children of William and Rachel Henderson were A. Lightner Henderson, who married Margaret A. Linvill; Dr. Lorenzo N. Henderson, married to Susan C. Ellmaker. Thomas Henderson had children,—Thomas W., married to Mary Clarkson; Julia, married Col. Thomas K. Bull; Caroline, married Mr. Boyd.

Thomas Henderson (of the Gap) married Elinor Brinton, and had a son, James G., who was elected to the Legislature in the year 1839.

Jacob Hershey moved here from Middletown in 1794. Sons of Jacob Hershey: Joseph, married Magdalena Roop; Abraham, married Annie Eby; Christian, married Miss Hershey; and John.

Samuel Houston emigrated from Scotland, with his father, in boyhood, and married in 1787, Sarah, daughter of John Hopkins. He held the office of justice of the peace for more than forty years. In 1829 he was elected to the State Senate, and held the position three years. He kept store at the turnpike, and afterwards at the Gap for many years. Names of children of Samuel Houston, Esq.: John; Samuel; James, married Jacobs; William; Benjamin F., married a Shannon; Sarah, married Harris; Martha, married William Baker.

John Hopkins, a prominent public man, owned the "White Horse Hotel" during the Revolution,

and was a member of the Legislature in the years 1787, '88, '89, '96, '97, '98, '99, and 1800. He was also elected to the State Senate in 1814.

Margaret Hoar, widow, of Wallingford, County of Berks, England, purchased two hundred and fifty acres of land on Pequea Creek from John Marlow, in 1728, and leased it to her son Robert, who, with his wife Sarah, emigrated and settled on it. Their children were Benjamin, married Prudence Davidson; Jonathan, married Mary Kennard; Joseph, married Margaret Linvill; Margaret, married Mr. Wilson; Mary, married Mr. Brunton; Sarah, married Mr. Hoyt; and Rachel, married Mr. Blackley.

Benjamin and Prudence Hoar had children,—Benjamin, married Grace Lightfoot; John; David, married Mary Lightfoot; Elizabeth, married William Linvill; and Lydia, married first, William Linvill, and second, James Clemon. Jonathan and Mary Hoar had children: James, married Ann Chamberlin; Isaac, married Mary Chamberlin; Robert, married Mary Rowan; Jonathan, married Mary Brison; Susan, married John Fletcher; Elizabeth, married Joseph Wike; Ruth, married Daniel Pecher; and Mary, not married. Joseph and Margaret Hoar's children were Joseph, deceased; William, married Harriet Jenkins; Sarah, not married; Adam, married Eliza Linvill; Mary, married Thomas Morgan; Margaret, married John Linvill; and Francis, deceased.

William and Robert Kennedy emigrated from Ireland, and settled in Bucks County in 1730. William died in 1778. He married Mary Henderson, who was also a Presbyterian. Their children were Thomas, born 1729, died 1794, and James, born in Bucks County in 1730, died Oct. 7, 1799. James married, first, Jane Maxwell, who was a daughter of John Maxwell, and sister of Gen. Maxwell, of the Revolutionary army. She was but nineteen years old when married, and died Sept. 7, 1784. They had children:

Ann, married to Phineas Barber; had fifteen children.

Thomas, born 1764, died 1847; married to Margaret Stewart, of Stewartsville, N. Y. They had eight children.

William, born 1766, died 1850; married to Sarah Stewart. They had eight children. When fifteen years old William Kennedy served as an aide to his uncle, Gen. Maxwell. He resided in New Jersey, and for many years was a representative in the State Legislature. He was also a judge.

John, born 1768; married Elizabeth Linn; had seven children.

Lucy, born 1770; died young.

Jane, born 1772; married Samuel Kennedy, and had eleven children.

Elizabeth, born 1774, died July 24, 1847; married, first, John Young; second, William Moorehead. Their children were Jane, Elinor, and James Kennedy Moorehead. J. Kennedy Moorehead was born Sept.

7, 1806, and married Jane Logan in 1829. At sixteen he was apprenticed to William Lincvill, of Salisbury, to learn the art of tanning. In 1827 he engaged as a contractor on the Susquehanna and Juniata Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, in which business he continued until 1838. About this time he became interested in the Pioneer Packet Line between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. In 1839 he was appointed by President Van Buren postmaster at Pittsburgh. In 1846 he was elected president of the Monongehala Navigation Company. He has also been president of several railroad and telegraph companies. In 1858 he was elected a representative to Congress from Pittsburgh, and was re-elected for four successive terms.

James, born 1776; married Elizabeth Maxwell; had children,—Jane and William S., who married Margaret Buyers.

Robert, born July 4, 1778, died Oct. 31, 1843; married, first, Jane Herron, and second, Mary Davidson. Robert Kennedy was an eminent Presbyterian minister.

Mary, born 1780, married John Logan; had five children.

Maxwell, born 1782, died 1844; married Margaret Maxwell. He was a member of the Legislature in 1835. His children were Elinor, who died unmarried; Robert T., who married Charlotte Hambright; Winfield Scott, who married, first, Mary Melvina Slaymaker, and had two sons, and second, Esther J. Dickinson; Sylvester, who married Martha A. Kinzer, and had seven children,—Maxwell, Henry, Margaret A. (married Smith P. Buyers), Philip Timlow, G. Clemens, Alonzo Potter, and H. Elliot; William Maxwell, who married Henrietta Bryan, and died 1836; and Jane, who married Andrew Buyers, and had children,—Josephine Y. (married R. S. McIlvaine), Maxwell K., Letitia A., Patton L., Margaretta (married Edwin Ewing), and four others.

George McIlvaine. His children were Robert (married Sarah Slemmons), Mary (married William Dickson), Elizabeth (married Boyd), Jane (married Slaymaker).

Robert and Sarah's children were Thomas (married Susan Lightner), George (married Sarah Stauffer), William, Jane, John, Sarah. Robert's second wife was Abigail Whitehill, and their daughter Mary married James Mehalley. Thomas and Susan's family were Maria, Susanna, Thomas, George, Ferree, Jane, Edwin, Kate.

The Robinson brothers, John, William, and Hugh, with one sister, emigrated from the north of Ireland at or about the close of the Revolution. The two elder brothers purchased farms in East Nantmeal, Chester Co. Hugh, the youngest of the three, settled in Dauphin County, and married Jane Wilson, a native of that county. Soon after his marriage, in 1784, Hugh bought at sheriff's sale a tract of three thousand acres of land in what is now Cambridge, Lancaster Co. Here he lived until his death in

1800. The children of Hugh and Jane Robinson were William, Hugh (who married Martha Standy, and died 1831), Mary (who married Isaac Buchanan), Ellen (who married John Rambo, miller), Agnes (who married Samuel Black), and Margaret, Betsey, and Martha, not married.

John married Isabella Gault, and had two sons and three daughters. He was born Aug. 11, 1789, and died in May, 1861. He was commissioned captain of a company of militia in the war of 1812, and was appointed justice of the peace in 1825. In 1829 he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1833 he was elected ruling elder of the Pequea Church, which office he filled with untiring zeal and fidelity until the close of his life. His property is still in the possession of his two sons, H. W. and William Robinson.

Jacob Reeser moved here from Dauphin County in 1790 or 1795, and married Barbara Plank. Their children were Nicholas (married Mast), Jacob (married Potter), Peter (married Mast), John (married Mast), Martha (married Hartzler), Christiana (married Daniel Plank), Francis (married Jacob Mast), Barbara (married C. Hartzler).

Christian Umble emigrated from Germany prior to 1780. He married Barbara Garber (widow) and had children,—John (married Mary Kurtz), Henry (married Anne Stoltzfus), and Christian, not married.

Peter Worst married Barbara Weaver, and moved here from Fairville in 1785. Their children were Elizabeth (married Garber), Barbara (married Landis), Peter (married Ferree), Annie (married Greenleaf), Henry (married Kurtz), Catherine. Peter had children,—Henry W., George, Mary, Margaret, Anne, Elizabeth, Catharine, and Ferree. George's children were Israel, Jacob, Mary, Anne, Eliza, George G. Henry's family were Barbara, Peter, Samuel, Elias, Mary, Elizabeth, Susanna, and Henry, Jr.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

NATHANIEL BURT.

To the mixed population of the United States, made up as it has been by emigration from all parts of the world, it may be said with truth, none have contributed a more substantial or more desirable element than has come to us from the border-lands of Scotland and Ireland. In whatever locality the Scotch-Irish are in the ascendant there will most surely be found a community conservative of good laws and morals. Untiring industry and unflinching honesty, with their inseparable accompaniment of thrift, have always characterized them. Prominent among these families in North Ireland whose descendants sought home and fortune in the New World is the one that heads this article.

Arthur Burt, the grandfather, lived and died in the



Amos A. Phelps

province of Western Ireland. His children were William, Alice, Arthur, Hannah, and Nathaniel. William and Hannah died in early life. Alice was married to Thomas Ingraham in Ireland, and emigrated and settled on a farm within the present limits of the city of Pittsburgh. Her descendants are still prominent in that locality. Nathaniel was a member of the order of "United Irishmen," and took a part in the contest of that order with the English government, he and his brother Arthur being arrayed on opposite sides. He was born at the homestead of "Glenarg," near Belfast, in 1770. Upon the defeat of the Rebellion he was obliged to flee the country, and came to America in 1801. He at first and for several years engaged in the fur trade, making in the years 1802 and 1803 two trips to the then extreme West, as far as Fort Independence (now Kansas City). His acquaintance with the Indians was extensive, being on each trip nearly a year among them. He always spoke of them in kindly terms. He laid the foundation of his fortune in the fur trade, and his intercourse with prominent business men of the West on these journeys was of great advantage to him in subsequent years as a merchant. In 1805 he opened a dry-goods store in Philadelphia, first in what is now Church Street, soon after at the corner of Second and Market, and subsequently at the corner of Sixth and Market, continuing to do a leading business in that line without a partner for about thirty years. As early as 1822 he opened a branch store in St. Louis, under charge of his nephew, Arthur Ingraham, a venture considered bold by his contemporaries.

He withdrew from active business about 1840. He died at his residence, corner Twelfth and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, March 12, 1850. His wife was Mary Lehman, who survived him many years, and died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Clara Ashmead, in Germantown. Her brother, William Lehman, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, was for many years the leader in the State Legislature of the measures for the internal improvement of the State. Their children were Alice, Arthur, Clara, Mary, Nathaniel, and Eliza.

Nathaniel Burt was born in Philadelphia, southwest corner Sixth and Market Streets, July 21, 1822. He received his primary education under the tutelage of Samuel Crawford, a noted pedagogue of his day, who made his mark, as many a pupil still living will bear witness. He prepared for the sophomore year in the college course by four years' attendance at the Amherst Classical Institute, Massachusetts. He entered the sophomore class of Princeton, N. J., in 1836, and was graduated from that institution in 1839. He studied law with the well-known real estate lawyer, Thomas I. Wharton, of Philadelphia, but on account of his eyes failing was obliged to give up the practice of the profession. In 1844 he purchased the Thomas G. Henderson farm in Salisbury township,

Lancaster Co., upon which he erected a residence and buildings, including one of the largest and finest conservatories in that part of the State, which make "Waterloo," a name given the place by Mr. Henderson one of the finest country-seats in the county. The summer months are passed at this delightful home, and in this way Mr. Burt has become prominently identified with the people of Lancaster County. During the late war he took an active interest in everything looking to its efficient prosecution. He was one of the earliest members of the Union League. In 1862 he raised in Lancaster County the One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment, of which he became the colonel, and though he did not enter upon active service, yet throughout the continuance of the war he spared neither time nor money in promoting the cause of the Union.

Though Mr. Burt, by his many years of summer residence in Lancaster County, has become identified with the people of that county, it is in his native city he is best known and his influence most felt. He is largely occupied in the management of his extensive real estate. He has also taken an active part in building up and fostering the benevolent institutions of the city. He is a member of the board of directors of the Athenaeum, of the Children's Hospital, and the Union Benevolent Association of Philadelphia. In politics he has been identified with the Whig and Republican parties, but, with a single exception, has never been a candidate for political office. In 1858 he was before the district convention of his party in Lancaster County as the representative of its conservative element for the nomination for Congress. Thaddeus Stevens became the successful candidate. He has been a member of the Episcopal Church for many years. He married, Jan. 8, 1845, Jeannie, daughter of Charles and Jane (Bard) Brooke. Mr. Brooke was a well-known ironmaster of Chester County, Pa. Their children are Arthur, Horace Brooke, Jeannie, Mary T., Alfred F., and Edith.

THE WALKER FAMILY.

"The Walker family is one of great respectability, being derived from Anthony Walker, of St. Andrew's Wardrobe, in London," a landed estate family, and agricultural in pursuit. The lineage from the origin of the name runs as follows, viz.: The ancient surname was De Forrester, derived at a very early period from their various occupations in the royal forests as walkers, or venders; that is, they were officers of the king's forests, kept the assizes view, kept and enrolled the attachments and all manner of trespass, and subsequently, in order to distinguish a numerous progeny, one of its members adopted the name of

¹ History or genealogy of the Walker family, as recorded in Burke's "History of Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland," page 1490. Benezet Walker. Compton Bassett, Co. Wilt.

Anthony Walker, and died May 11, 1590, possessed of lands held *in capite*, as appears by his will. He left several children, among others Thomas Walker, Esq., of Westminster, hereditary chief usher of Court of Exchequer and marked proclinator, a baron of the Court of Common Pleas. He died Oct. 12, 1643, leaving a son, Clement Walker, Esq., of Middle Temple, Hydon, County Somerset, who had special livery of his father's lands; died 1651.

His son, John Walker, "celebrated as the person who first introduced the system of fallowing land and of thoroughly revising wheat crops far more extensively than formerly, was a person of great intelligence and enterprise, and set an example of superior farm culture to his neighbors." He was married into the very ancient and celebrated family, "Heneage," descendants of Sir Robert Heneage, who is mentioned in history as living in the reign of Henry III. in the thirteenth century.

The following description of coat-of-arms, family motto, etc., conferred to the Heneage family was also conferred by marriage upon the Walker family:

Arms. First, Heneage; second, Walker.

Crest. A demi-heraldic tiger, salient, per pale indented A. R. and S. A. armed and langued, G. U. named and tufted.

Motto. Walk in the way of God.

Seat. Compton Bassett; Wilts.

The family were members of the Established Church, and their motto would infer that they were a pious one.

Lewis Walker, one of the descendants, became a follower of George Fox, who was at this period establishing the Quaker or Friends Society, and thereby was disowned by his kinsmen and ancestry, and in every manner separated from them in social, secular, and religious interests, and deprived of all government honors heretofore inherited or possessed; or, in the language of a follower of George Fox, "he laid down these honors conferred by government."

He left his mother-country about 1684, settling at or near Valley Forge, Chester Co., purchasing from William Penn (his particular friend and companion and co-worker in establishing the doctrines of the Society of Friends or Quakers) one thousand acres of land, continuing to pursue his original occupation, that of husbandry, in a style much like his ancestors of England.

Asahel Walker, Esq. (2d), son of Asahel Walker (1st), was born 2d mo. 7, 1788, in Sadsbury township. He was a man of marked intellect and energy, and set the same example of superior husbandry to his neighbors as his English ancestry; was justice of the peace for many years. He married Sarah Coates, the daughter of Samuel and — Coates, of Chester Valley, near Coatesville, a family of English descent. She had brothers Warrick, Samuel, Levi, Joseph, George, and Richard. Samuel and Levi were recommended ministers of the Society of Friends. Joseph, a medical

doctor, practiced his profession at Downingtown, Chester Co.

Asahel Walker (2d), died 12th mo. 5, 1856. Sarah Walker, his wife, died 5th mo. 5, 1869, in her seventy-eighth year of age.

They had children as follows:

Anna, married to William P. Cooper, 1838.

Susanna, married to Moses Pownall, 1838.

Susanna (widow), married to Pusey Barnard, 1860.

Phoebe, married to William P. Cooper, 1848.

Sarah, married to S. D. Linville, 1849.

Samuel, married to Sarah L. Haines, 1855.

Asahel (3d), not married.

Joseph C., married Lucy H. Ellmaker, 1856.

Mary Alice, married to Alfred Ellmaker, 1858.

Margaretta, married Frank J. Pennock, 1859.

Joseph C. Walker, Esq., son of Asahel Walker, Esq. (the second), was born in Sadsbury township, Lancaster Co., April 4, 1832, spending the days of his boyhood until his majority with his parents, becoming thoroughly schooled in the science of agriculture. At that period, 1853, he embarked in the mercantile pursuit with Messrs. Baker and Hopkins at Gap, Pa. (Mr. Baker being at the time superintendent of the old Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad). In 1855 he removed to Christiana, Pa., remained until 1857, then returning to the Gap, entered into the general transportation, grain, coal, and lumber business, where he has been engaged in the same occupation for a term of over twenty-seven years. He has during this period served in the positions of postmaster, revenue collector, justice of the peace, etc., and is now president of the Gap National Bank.

He owns the mansion, residence, and farm occupied by his grandfather, Asahel Walker the first, Asahel Walker the second, and Asahel Walker the third successively, the ancient stone mansion thereon being a house of historic record in the time of the Revolutionary war.

He married Lucy Hiester Ellmaker, daughter of Enfield Esaias and Sarah (Watson) Ellmaker, of Earl township, March 13, 1856, they being a family of German ancestry. She was the great-granddaughter of Leonard and Margaret (Hornberger) Ellmaker, who migrated from Nulenburg, Germany, in the year 1726, landed in Philadelphia, and settled in Earl township in the same year. Margaret Hornberger was a graduate in medicine, and practiced her profession after coming to this country.

Joseph C. and Lucy H. Walker have children as follows: E. Enfield, Sallie Watson, Susan Pusey, Joseph Coates, and James Chester. Joseph Coates died Jan. 24, 1878, in his twelfth year.

Mr. Walker, being of Quaker parentage, was raised under that faith, but afterwards became allied with the Presbyterian Church; is of the old Anti-Slavery Whig type in politics, leaving the party of his ancestry, the Democratic, at as early a date as



Joseph W. Walker



Joas Walker.

the campaign of Governor Ritner (1838), and well remembers being derided by some of his Republican associates as late as 1854 for his anti-slavery doctrines.

In the year 1880 he associated with him his son, E. Enfield Walker, trading as Joseph C. Walker & Son, they being the oldest house in their line of business on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

ISAAC WALKER.

Isaac Walker was born in Sadsbury township, Lancaster Co., Pa., Jan. 27, 1808. He is the son of Isaac and Deborah (Dickinson) Walker, the grandson of Asahel and Anna (Moore) Walker, the great-grandson of Isaac and Sarah (Jerman) Walker, and the great-great-grandson of Lewis and Mary (Morris) Walker. The English ancestry is given in the biographical sketch of Joseph C. Walker.

Lewis came originally from the border of Scotland, but directly from Wales. He settled first at Philadelphia, and afterward at Valley Forge, where he purchased from Penn one thousand acres of land. He erected the first stone residence (still standing, though enlarged) at Valley Forge, and gave the ground for a Friends' meeting-house and cemetery. The house was used by Gen. Washington for his quarters, and the meeting-house for a hospital in the Revolution. The tract is still owned by his descendants, all of whom have been Friends.

In the female line Mr. Walker is descended from the Moores, the Newlins, and the Dickinsons. James Moore came from the county of Antrim, in Ireland, in 1723, and was the progenitor of the Moores in Sadsbury. His daughter Anna was the grandmother of Isaac.

Nicholas Newlin emigrated from Ireland about 1683, and settled in Delaware County. His great-great-granddaughter, Mary Newlin, married Gains Dickinson. They were the parents of Isaac's mother.

Gains Dickinson was the son of Joseph Dickinson, who came to America from Ireland, though he was said to be originally from England. He settled on Pequea Creek, in Salisbury township, and his sons, Gains and Joseph, inherited his estate. Deborah Dickinson, the daughter of Gains, was the mother of Isaac Walker. The celebrated Anna Dickinson, of Philadelphia, was the great-granddaughter of Gains. Isaac was reared on the homestead of his ancestors, in Sadsbury, on which his father had erected a school-house, in which he taught a school during portions of several years. In this house Isaac received the rudiments of an education which was afterwards improved at the Friends' Grammar School in old Sadsbury. In accordance with the earnest solicitation and advice of his mother he learned the trade of a tanner and currier, and in 1830 he purchased a tannery in Sadsbury, where during a number of years he

carried on the manufacture of leather in connection with the mercantile business. He erected a number of new buildings, and founded the village of Smyrna, in Sadsbury. In the winter of 1839, under the administration of Governor Porter, he was appointed to the charge of the difficult Gap Division of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, in which position he continued during five years, after which he was for three years engaged in mercantile business at Smyrna. In October, 1847, he purchased the mansion farm of his ancestors, near Gap, and during more than thirty years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1872 he purchased a square of ground in Gap, including the "Penn Spring" and the "Shawnee Garden," the home of his mother's ancestor, and he has since endeavored to assist in building up the village of Gap. He now (1883) is engaged in the business of general merchandise on the place which he purchased eleven years since.

Mr. Walker was married Nov. 2, 1831, to Eliza Ann, daughter of Abner and Mary (Kinsey) Brooke, of Sadsbury. She was of the highly respectable families of Brooke, in Montgomery, and Kinsey, in Bucks County, that were among the very early settlers in those counties. The eleven children of Isaac and Eliza Ann Walker, only six of whom are living, were born as follows:

Anna Maria, 3d of 8th month, 1832; Mary Louisa, 2d of 6th month, 1835; Isaac Buchanan, 7th of 2d month, 1838; Eliza Josephine, 26th of 6th month, 1839; Mercy Brooke, 10th of 1st month, 1842; James Madison, 1st of 5th month, 1843; Esther Jane, 22d of 12th month, 1845; Sarah Francis, 13th of 7th month, 1849; Abner Brooke and Deborah Dickinson (twins), 25th of 7th month, 1852; Isaac Lewis, 14th of 4th month, 1854. Of these, Isaac Buchanan, Mercy Brooke, Abner Brooke, and Deborah Dickinson died in infancy. Eliza Josephine married Isaac Diller, of Sadsbury, and died 7th month, 1873, leaving three children,—Anna Louisa, Isaac Walker, and Daniel Coleman Diller.

Anna Maria is unmarried.

Mary Louisa took an active part on the side of the Southern Confederacy in the late civil war. She crossed the lines in 1860, and was at once appointed chief matron of the Howard Hospital, at Richmond. To procure medical supplies she volunteered to run the blockade, and did so from Wilmington, N. C., though chased by a man-of-war. She visited the West Indies, Halifax, Quebec, and Montreal. At the latter place she was detained till the St. Lawrence was frozen over, and she was compelled to transport her supplies on sleds through Lower Canada and New Brunswick, a distance of five hundred miles, to Halifax. Thence she sailed, in January, 1865, and ran the blockade at Galveston, Texas. Though closely pursued by gunboats, she took her cargo one hundred and ninety miles up the Brazos River to Port Sillivan, in Milam County. The war had then closed,



Wesley S. Kennedy



Isaac Livingston

Winfield Scott Kennedy was born in Salisbury township, Lancaster Co., Pa., Sept. 13, 1815. He spent his childhood at the home on the farm. When twelve years of age he entered the Moscow Academy, Chester County, then under the charge of the Revs. James and Francis Latta. In 1839 he entered Jefferson College, where he remained during the junior year, at the end of which time he was obliged to leave on account of failing eyesight. In 1831 and 1832 he was clerk in the hardware-store of Logan & Kennedy, the next three years worked for his father on the farm, and in 1836 commenced farming for himself. He married, May 4, 1837, Mary M., daughter of Matthias and Rebecca Shaymaker, who was born in Williamstown, April, 1816. From 1836 to 1849 he lived in the house below the "Rising Sun Hotel," now owned by Samuel Kauffman. During the latter of these years he dealt largely in cattle, making frequent trips to Kentucky and Ohio, and sometimes returning East with droves of a thousand head and upward. From 1851 to 1856 he engaged in merchandising at Bellevue (now part of the Gap) in company with his brother Sylvester. In 1857 he went to Pittsburgh, where he became interested with his brother Robert in carrying on the Pearl Flouring-Mill, at that time one of the largest in the country, with capacity of from seven hundred to one thousand barrels per day. This partnership continued until 1870, when the mill was burned. During the most of the time he made his headquarters at Cincinnati in the purchase of wheat. His wife died in 1843. He married again, Dec. 5, 1866, Esther J., daughter of James and Rebecca Dickinson, who was born in Salisbury township, Sept. 22, 1821.

As early as 1846 he became interested in the Penn Cotton-Mill of Pittsburgh, and still retains his interest in that factory, first under the name of Kennedy, Childs & Co., now Penn Cotton-Mill Company. From 1870 to 1873 he spent at home on the farm. In the latter year he became a partner in the Black Diamond Steel-Works (Park, Brother & Co.), one of the largest establishments of its kind in the country, and still retains his interest therein. In 1864 he purchased the Fassett farm and mansion, situated near Cane's post-office, on the Old Road, in Salisbury township, which he has made his home ever since. Mr. Kennedy has always taken an active part in politics, being identified with the Anti-Mason and Republican parties, but has always been too busy with the management of his own affairs to accept of public office. Though not a member, he is a supporter of and attendant upon the Presbyterian Church. He is a director in the Gap National Bank. His wife died April 28, 1880. He had two children by his first wife, viz.: William Maxwell, born July 19, 1838, died at Mackinaw, Mich., in 1864; John Matthias, born March 26, 1840, married Florence Graddy, of Versailles, Ky. Five children,—Willie Maxwell, Jessie Graddy, Winfield Scott, Thomas G., and John M.

ISAAC LIVINGSTON.

Isaac Livingston was born in Salisbury township, Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1812, the seventh in a family of nine children of William and Jane (Allison) Livingston. His grandfather, William Livingston, emigrated with his family, consisting of wife and four sons, to wit: William, John, Isaiah, and James, from Ireland in 1766, and settled in Lancaster County. John lived with his brother William in Salisbury until his death, and was buried in the Salisbury burial-ground. He was never married. Isaiah and James moved to the West.

William Livingston, father of Isaac, was twelve years of age when the family came to this country. He married Jane, daughter of James and Margaret Allison. After his marriage he carried on a farm in Paradise township, and next rented the farm belonging to James Boyd, in Salisbury township, now owned and occupied by the widow of John Newhauser, where he remained six years. He then rented another farm of James Boyd, now owned by Henry Eby, and lived upon it until 1832. In the latter year he purchased of James Boyd the farm in Salisbury township now owned by his son Isaac. Here he lived until the time of his death, which occurred March 19, 1836. His wife died June 9, 1838.

To William and Jane Livingston were born children, as follows: John, James, Elizabeth, William, Thomas, Henry, Margaret, Anna, Isaac, and Jane. All were married except Thomas, Henry, Anna, and Jane. Anna died in infancy. John died in Salisbury in 1863. He left ten children, nine of whom are living. Judge John B. Livingston, of Lancaster, was one of his sons. James died in 1874; he had eight children, five of whom are living. Elizabeth, wife of Samuel L. Hoar, moved to Quincy, Ill., and died there. She had four children, only one of whom is living. William died in 1840, leaving four children, two of whom are living. Margaret, wife of Dr. James Purcell, moved to New Orleans, where her husband died. She died at the homestead in 1872, aged sixty-seven. Jane died at the homestead in 1838, aged eighteen. Thomas and Henry owned, in common with their brother Isaac, the homestead farm, and assisted in carrying it on to the time of their death. Thomas died in 1863, aged sixty-three; Henry, Oct. 30, 1882, aged seventy-eight. Isaac Livingston has spent his whole life on a farm. His education was limited to an attendance upon the common school.

No farmers in Salisbury township, a township noted for its good farmers, were more successful or thorough than the "Livingston boys," a term by which they were familiarly designated. To the original homestead tract, consisting of a hundred acres, the three brothers added by purchase the Adam Hoar farm adjoining, one hundred and forty-one acres, another tract of one hundred and four acres, twelve acres in Bethania, and five acres of timber land, in all three

hundred and sixty-two acres. Upon the death of his brothers without heirs Isaac became the sole owner. He married, Dec. 22, 1853, Mary E., daughter of William and Anna Linvill. Mrs. Livingston was born in Salisbury. Her family was among the early settlers of the township.

The children of Isaac and Mary E. Livingston are as follows: Harriet E., born Feb. 18, 1857, wife of Dr. C. I. Reese, dentist, living at Atglen, Chester Co., Pa.; Thomas Henry, born March 24, 1861; Isaac Newton, born Aug. 13, 1862; and Sarah Ann, born March 4, 1869, the three latter living at home.

In politics Mr. Livingston has been identified with the Whig and Republican parties. Though not a member of any religious society, his predilections are towards the Friends, a sect of which his parents were members.

An event worthy of recording in the life of Mr. Livingston was a trip on horseback, in company with Jacob H. Linvill, Christian Umble, and John Hurst, in 1837, upon which occasion they visited, with others, the cities of Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Columbus. The trip was a memorable one in their lives, but they saw nothing in their journeys sufficiently attractive to wean them from their homes in the "Garden of Pennsylvania."

ISAAC S. McCAMANT.

Isaac S. McCamant was born in the township of Salisbury, Lancaster Co., Pa., Oct. 1, 1815. His great-grandfather, Alexander McCamant, emigrated from Scotland in the early part of the seventeenth century, landing at Philadelphia, where he remained for some time.

In 1733 he purchased of John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, a tract of land of about four hundred acres in the township of Salisbury, the letters patent for which are still held by his descendants. He had married before leaving Scotland Mary Black, of a pious Scotch family. He died November, 1748. He and his wife are buried at Pequea Church. They had four sons and two daughters, viz.: William, married Mary Simpson; Mary, wife of a Mr. Brown; Alexander and Captain James, unmarried; Elizabeth, married James McCauley. Her grandson, John McCauley, left a legacy to the Pequea Church of ten thousand dollars, and five thousand dollars for a library; Isaac, youngest child, and grandfather to Isaac S., married Rebecca Smith, May 27, 1779. He was born and spent his life at the homestead. He was a man of good education for the times, and was often called upon to transact the legal business among his neighbors. The children of Isaac and Rebecca McCamant were: Mary, wife of David Jenkins; Isaac, married Elizabeth Jenkins; Alexander, Jedediah, and James, not married; Sarah, wife of Samuel Bunn; and Elihu, who married Mary Shaner. He was born at the homestead June 12, 1788, and died March 20, 1854, aged sixty-six. His wife died Aug. 27, 1840, aged forty-six.

After his marriage a division of the homestead tract was made, and the large mansion and other farm buildings (a representation of which appears on another page of this volume) were built upon the portion assigned to him, and here he lived until 1848, when, upon the marriage of his son, Isaac S., he purchased the Dr. Shippens property, where he lived until his death.

To Elihu and Mary McCamant were born one son and six daughters, as follows:

Christiana, wife of Thomas Griffith, a retired merchant at Honey Brook, Chester Co.; Rebecca, wife of William McConnell, retired farmer of the same place; Mary, deceased; Hannah, deceased; Sarah, owning and occupying the Shippen homestead; Eliza, wife of Michael Montgomery, farmer in New London, Chester Co.; and Isaac S., their second child and only son. He received his primary education under a private tutor at home, and his academic and preparatory at Moscow Academy, under the management of the Rev. Latta. He entered the junior year at Jefferson College, and completed in due time the full college course, but on account of failing health was obliged to leave before receiving his diploma. His ill-health followed him seven years after leaving college. After regaining his health he carried on merchandising at Mount Pleasant for five years. He then sold out and settled on the home farm, which had been given him by his father. He married, May 11, 1848, Mary A. daughter of James and Lydia McPherson, who was born in Upper Marion township, Montgomery Co., Oct. 12, 1825. Her family is among the oldest and most prominent in Montgomery County. Mrs. McCamant was a graduate of Phelps Female Academy, Rahway, N. J. Mr. McCamant carried on the home farm until 1868, and thereafter engaged extensively in stock dealing in connection with other business. He carried on also the lime business. In later years he became interested in the store at Compassville, Chester Co., which is still carried on by his only son. In politics he was a staunch Republican, but too much occupied with his own business affairs either to seek for or to desire public office. From the time he was ten years old he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, for most of his life of the Pequea Church, and was one of its most liberal supporters. The poor always found in Mr. McCamant a friend. In his own family he was the devoted husband and affectionate parent. Four years prior to his death he practically retired from his business, devoting much of his time to assisting his son at the store in Compassville. He died at his home, of typhoid pneumonia, after an illness of only five days, April 10, 1883.

The children of Isaac S. and Mary A. McCamant are Manie, wife of Davis Menough, merchant at Oxford, Chester Co.; Lydia, wife of Thomas J. Gibson, farmer in Cochransville, Chester Co.; James M., merchant at Compassville; Lidie, living at home; and



J. S. Clement



John Linville

Sallie, wife of Dr. L. W. Reading, of Hathboro', Montgomery Co., Pa. They had one child, Gladys, born July 26, 1882, died Nov. 15, 1882.

JOHN LINVILL.

John Linvill was born in Salisbury township, Lancaster Co., Pa., Aug. 28, 1794, the fifth in a family of twelve children of William and Elizabeth (Hoar) Linvill. The tradition in the family is that the first settlers of the name in this country emigrated from England about the year 1680.

William Linvill, grandfather of John, by trade a shoemaker, married Mary Donaldson, Jan. 17, 1753, and lived near Philadelphia, in a place then called Darby. Their children were Frances, Margaret, James, Thomas, William, Arthur, Edward, and Elizabeth. William Linvill, the grandfather, died April 25, 1786. His wife died Aug. 6, 1804. Both are buried in the Friends' burying-ground at the old Salisbury meeting-house.

Soon after the close of the war of 1812 he purchased a large tract of land in Western Virginia, and held it for a number of years, visiting the region on horseback a number of times. Upon one of these occasions he was accompanied by his son, John Linvill, the latter with a view, if pleased, of settling upon it, but he was not sufficiently attracted by either the people or county to induce him to remain there. He subsequently purchased a tract of land in Columbia County, near Catawissa, which was held in the family after his death.

William Linvill, father of John, was born in Darby, Dec. 2, 1763. When a boy he accompanied his uncle, William Donaldson, who was an officer in the army of the Revolution, as a fifer. He first came to Salisbury, and spent a winter there with a relative while the army was in winter-quarters at Valley Forge. By trade he was a carpenter, and followed that calling for many years. After the war he moved to Salisbury township, where, Dec. 7, 1786, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin and Prudence Hoar, who were among the earliest residents of Salisbury township. Mrs. Linvill was born March 16, 1768. He subsequently moved to Paradise township, where he built a tannery, and carried it on up to the time of his death, which occurred April 15, 1833. His wife died Aug. 7, 1843. Both are buried in Salisbury Friends' burying-ground. Their children were Benjamin, Mary, William, Arthur, John, Joshua, Lydia, Eliza, Solomon, Sarah, Thomas H., and Joseph. All were married and raised families except Lydia, Sarah, and Joseph. Lydia and Joseph died in infancy. All the children (1883) are deceased. Benjamin, the eld-

est son, represented his district for one term in the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

John Linvill spent his whole life in the neighborhood of his birthplace. A common school education was supplemented by attendance at a select school at New Garden, Chester Co., Pa., under Enoch Lewis as principal. He learned the carpenter's trade of his brother Benjamin, and followed it about eight years. He married Feb. 15, 1821, Margaret, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Linvill) Hoar. Mrs. Linvill was born Sept. 27, 1795.

Mr. Linvill worked one year after marriage at the carpenter's trade, then purchased a farm of eighty-six acres of Adam and William Hoar, his brothers-in-law, which he carried on till the time of his death. He was progressive in his ideas, being among the first in his neighborhood in adopting improvements in farm implements and machinery. He was a great reader, and a good conversationalist. He took a variety of periodical literature, and kept well posted in the current events of the day. He was not easily moved from his opinions once formed of either men or measures. He was politically identified with the Whig and Republican parties, and took an active part in their support. He was a charter member of the Lancaster County Mutual Insurance Company, and a director for a number of years. He took out the first policy issued by the company. He took a deep interest in all educational matters, and was a staunch supporter of the free school system, and a school director in his locality for a number of years. He enjoyed society, and always contributed his share to its enjoyment. His religious predilections were with the Friends, a sect of which his father was a member, as were also his wife's family, the Hoars. He died at his residence in Salisbury, Nov. 19, 1874. His wife survives him, living at the homestead with her son, John C. Linvill, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, a venerable old lady, with mental and physical powers remarkably well preserved. To Mr. and Mrs. Linvill were born children, as follows: Sylvester D., born June 7, 1823; farmer; residing in London Grove township, Chester Co., Pa.; married Sarah Walker; nine children, six living.

Sarah A., born June 14, 1825; wife of Samuel L. Denney, machinist, living near Strasburg. Mrs. Denney died April 20, 1873; eleven children.

Margaret Ann, born April 8, 1827; wife of A. L. Henderson, farmer, in Salisbury township; four children.

Adam H., born July 27, 1829; farmer; living in Nebraska; married Margaret Hurst; four children.

Joseph D., born Nov. 7, 1832; died July 4, 1834.

John Coinly, born Oct. 29, 1834, carrying on the home farm.

Aguila K., born Jan. 10, 1837; died Sept. 5, 1848.

James B., born Oct. 12, 1839; died Sept. 6, 1848.

CHAPTER LXXVI.

STRASBURG TOWNSHIP.¹

This township lies in the south central part of Lancaster County, and is bounded on the north by East and West Lampeter, on the east by Paradise and Eden, on the south by Eden and Providence, and on the west by Providence and West Lampeter. The boundary line between Strasburg and East and West Lampeter townships is the natural course of Pequea Creek, and between Strasburg and Providence townships is Big Beaver Creek. From the southern extremity of the township a direct line extends northward about one mile, and thence eastward along Eden township about two miles to the southwest corner of Paradise township; thence northward along Paradise township about four miles to Pequea Creek. The creek boundaries are very irregular and winding. Its greatest length from east to west is about six miles, and from north to south about five and one-half miles, and it has an area of about twenty-one square miles.

Surface.—The surface of Strasburg township is very undulating, and in some portions hilly. The general slope of the surface is from east to west, and is divided by the separate ridges extending from east to west. Commencing at the north, the first might be called Strasburg Ridge, upon which is situated Strasburg borough, with an elevation of probably one hundred feet above the surface of Pequea Creek. The top of this ridge is about one-half mile wide on an average, the sides sloping gradually to the north and south; the next is the Bunker Hill Ridge, which, near the eastern boundary, is divided into two spurs, having a general elevation of about one hundred and fifty feet. The tops of these two spurs are rather narrow, in many places less than one hundred yards, then sloping off very abruptly towards the valleys below. The most southerly and most elevated of these ridges is the Mine Hill Ridge. It has an elevation of about two hundred feet. The top has a width of about one-fourth of a mile, and the sides slope rather abruptly towards the valleys below.

That portion of the township lying north of a line running nearly east and west through the borough of Strasburg slopes northward, and is drained by Pequea Creek directly and by several small tributaries flowing into it. The greater portion of the valley lying between the Strasburg and Bunker Hill Ridges is drained by Walnut Run, a fine stream of pure spring water flowing almost due west emptying into Pequea Creek near Lime Valley.

Little Beayer Creek and its branches drain that portion lying between the Bunker Hill and Mine Hill Ridges. The north branch of it is formed by the union of Calamus Run which enters this township from Paradise township and Hawthorn's Run

on the farm of Christian Huber. Its course thence is westward and southward to its union with the south branch on the farm of Jacob Hartman's heirs. Thence it continues its course westward and northward and enters Pequea Creek on the farm of Andrew Shaubach.

That portion of the township lying south of the Mine Hill Ridge is drained by Big Beaver Creek and a few small tributaries flowing into it.

Soil.—That portion of the township lying north of the Bunker Hill Ridge is of the most fertile calcareous or limestone soil, particularly that portion bordering on Pequea Creek, which is known throughout the county under the enviable title of "Pequea soil." Near the northern boundary, and extending across the township from east to west, is a narrow belt of silicious or flinty soil which is nevertheless generally very fertile and productive, except in very dry seasons. Bunker Hill Ridge is of sandstone formation, yet is capable of being made very fertile and productive. That portion lying between Bunker Hill and Mine Hill is also limestone soil but of a more sandy nature, very fertile and productive. Mine Hill Ridge has also soil of a sandy formation, a mixture of silex to such an extent that many of the rocks are fusible under great heat, while those of Bunker Hill Ridge are infusible, and are largely sought for lining lime-kilns and other furnaces where great heat is required. South of Mine Hill along Big Beaver Creek is another belt of limestone soil of limited extent.

Thoroughfares.—Probably the oldest road in this township is the Gap road, which was doubtless laid out in the early part of the eighteenth century as a road from Lancaster to the city of Philadelphia.

Another road of importance, doubtless laid out about the same time, is the Lancaster and Charlestown road, extending from Lancaster City through Lampeter Square, crossing the western part of Strasburg township, through the villages of Martinsville and New Providence, to Charlestown, Md.

The Big Spring and Beaver Valley turnpike road, constructed in the years 1858-59, crosses the western part of the township from north to south, and forms a link in one of the main thoroughfares leading from the county seat to the southern part of the county.

The White-oak road is a continuation southward of the Strasburg and Smoketown road, making a direct route from Smoketown, on the Old Road, through the borough of Strasburg to the southern and southeastern part of the county.

Owing to the hilliness of the county, the roads in general are not what might be called first-class, but only fairly good.

Name.—The name of this township was no doubt imported, as a number of the first settlers in this vicinity, namely the Lefevres and Ferrees, came from the eastern part of France, in the vicinity of Strasburg, and doubtless brought with them the name of

¹ By H. G. Book, Esq.

their native town. Until 1843 the territory now embraced in Paradise township was included in the township of Strasburg, and was sometimes called East Strasburg.

Early Settlers.—The following is a copy of the receipt for the annual quit-rent for two thousand acres of land:

"Reed, Philadelphia, 11: 7. 1712, of Maria Warenbauer, twenty shillings sterling for one year's quit-rent of two thousand acres of land laid out to her at Strasburg, in this Province."

"JAMES LOGAN, Receiver."

This tract of land was patented by the Proprietaries to Daniel Ferree and Isaac Le Fevre, the son and son-in-law of said Maria Warenbauer, and borders on the borough of Strasburg, and several farms taken therefrom are yet in possession of Lefevres, who are descendants of the above-named Isaac Le Fevre, the name now being spelled Lefever. The name Lefever is very numerous all over the county, doubtless all are descendants of this family. The name Ferree has become almost extinct, there being but two of the name in the "County Directory," published in 1875, but the name Ferree is quite common as a Christian name instead. On the farm of Jacob L. Ranck, which is part of the original Ferree tract, is the old family graveyard. Jacob Miller, in the year 1711, received a patent for one thousand acres which lay west and northwest of Strasburg borough. The southeast corner of this tract is now owned by Jacob Miller, a descendant of the original Jacob Miller.

About the same time one thousand acres were patented to Peter Taylor, upon which a large portion of Strasburg borough now stands. The balance of the tract lies south and east of Strasburg borough. There are none of his descendants of the name occupying any portion thereof. Nearly all the best land in the township was settled about the same time or a few years later.

In 1736 eleven hundred acres were patented to John Taylor on Beaver Creek, southern portion of the township. This tract is largely owned and occupied by the Eckmans, but no part of it is owned or occupied by a Taylor, a fact which leads to the belief that the Taylors were probably not inhabitants of the county. The remainder of the township was settled by the Herts, Grads, Eshlemans, Bremmans, Neils, Kendigs, Brackbills, Brubakers, Buckwalters, Leamans, Howrys, Lantzes, Funks, Hostettters, and Barges. Probably the oldest house now in the township is the one on the farm of John G. Tanger, about one mile southeast of Strasburg borough, lately occupied by Dr. Abraham Eshleman, a descendant of the original Eshlemans. It is a large frame two-story building with a mansard roof. It is said to have been completed about the first or second decade of the last century, but there are some doubts about its being as old as this, though it certainly is a very old building. An attachment was built to it in 1741.

A few hundred yards south of this, on the road from Strasburg to Mine Hill, stands what in the early days of the colonies was known as "Eshleman's Big Mill," now known as the "Little Red Mill." It was built by Jacob Eshleman in the early part of the last century, and it is doubtless one of the oldest, if not the oldest, mill in the county. But it is rather striking to know the difference between the present ways of looking at things and the ways of one hundred and fifty years ago. Then it was "Eshleman's Big Mill," now it is the "Little Red Mill." The first French burrs used in the county are still in use in this mill.

Assessment-roll of Strasburg township for 1780, at which time it included the present township of Paradise:

John Andrew.	Philip Free
Moses Beatt	Jacob Foutz, Jr. (1 mill).
Babst Bookman.	Jacob Fritz (1 still).
John Bookman.	John Frey, farmer (1 negro).
Michael Bower (1 still).	Valentine Fonderaouth.
Benjamin Brackbill	Jacob Fraelich.
Jacob Brubak, Sr.	David Free.
Jacob Brubak, Jr.	Joseph Free.
James Brown.	Daniel Free.
Henry Bushman (1 still).	John Graft.
Philip Bear millers.	Eberhart Gruber.
Henry Bowman (1 still).	Benjamin Graft.
John Brackbill.	Widow Graft.
Michael Bower, Jr.	John Grubb.
Jacob Bookman.	Nicholas II. H.
Daniel Bowman.	Jacob Hill.
John Barley.	Daniel Houston (1 negro).
Henry Bugener.	Peter Holl.
John Best (weaver).	Emanuel Hare.
John Buckley.	Noah Hauge.
Widow Barge.	Abraham Hare (2 mills).
Jacob Brubaker.	Michael Haas.
John Brubaker.	Jacob Hower (weaver).
John Bear.	Martin Hare.
John Brubak.	Jacob Howry.
John Best (miller).	John Howry.
Michael Buck.	John Hare, miller (2 mills).
Christian Bower.	Jacob Hower (farmer).
Hower Bernard (1 saw-mill).	Conrad Hoak.
Henry Best.	Henry Hoover.
Jacob Best.	John Hare, Sr.
Conrad Crum.	Samuel Hathorn.
Richard Copeland.	Alexander Hunter.
William Clark.	William Huggons.
Robert Charlton.	Samuel Huggons.
John Carpenter.	Andrew Heltes.
John Creamer.	John Helm.
Abraham Carpenter.	Henry Icebarger.
Casper Copelanger.	Negro Johnson.
Townce Duffy.	Martin Kendrick (servant).
Frederick Davis.	Jacob Kendrick.
Jacob Druan.	Abraham Kendrick.
Pinet Druan.	Jacob Kintney (1 negro).
John Drayer.	Philip Kessler.
Jacob Eckman.	Jacob Ludwig (miller).
Henry Eckman.	John Longwecker.
John Eckman.	Edmond Lindner.
Jacob Eshleman (2 mills).	Pefer Lafere (1 mill).
Samuel Finley.	John Lefever.
David Foster.	Samuel Lefever.
Israel Free.	Thomas Love.
Camelus Free (1 negro).	William Logan.
John Free (1 negro).	Jacob Ludwig, Jr.
John Fonderaouth.	James Mosser.
Michael Foutz (1 still).	Peter Moser.
Isaac Free (1 negro).	Christian Martin.

George Meskley.
Samuel Miller.
Constance Miller.
Jacob Mosser.
Michael Myer.
Jacob Miller.
Jacob Miller, Jr.
Constance Minich.
George McIVain.
Andrew McIVain.
John Miller.
David Miller.
George McIVough.
John McIVerson.
Jacob Mosser.
Jacob McIVlinger.
Matthias Miller.
Widow Miller.
John Miller (1 negro).
John Manly.
John Moor.
George May.
Nicholas Mackey.
Daniel McCarter.
Jacob Neff (1 mill).
Nicholas Neaser.
Nicholas Niddle.
Joseph Otterbach (1 still).
Rabson Pittman.
Abram Pritchey.
Charles Plothys.
Jacob Perck.
Philip Perker.
James Patton.
Daniel Perck.
George Pusley.
James Quigley.
Peter Rush.
Harvey Road.
John Rush.
Jacob Rush.
George Ruhnman.
John Richardson.
Francis Rowe.
Daniel Shaymaker.
Christian Shultz.
Christian Shoop.
Henry Stoner.
George Smith.
George Swartzley.
Jacob Stutzberger.
Widow Stutzberger.
Peter Shufstall.
Mathew Shaymaker.
John Shaymaker.
William Shaymaker (1 mill).
John Shaymaker, Jr.
Henry Shaymaker.
Jacob Shertz.
John Surchus.
Christopher Speck.
John Stutzberger.
Nicholas Strauss.
Widow Sonder.
Peter Stoneman.

John Shertz.
Jacob Stambach.
Andrew Shertzer.
Jacob Sides.
John Smith.
William Smith.
Capt. Peter Shoemaker.
Wesley Trout.
Paul Trout (1 servant).
Peter Taylor.
John Taylor.
John Teufelinger.
Daniel Vancourt.
Walter Valentine.
Christian Vornitz.
Michael Walter (2 slaves, 1 still).
John Waters (1 slave 1 servant, 1 still).
Frederick White.
Thomas White.
William White.
David Whitmore (1 mill).
Isaac Williams.
Isaac White.
George Walk.
Lawrence Walker.
—— Yoder.
William Free.
Joseph Allison.
John Hays.
John Kendrick.
John Warner.
Philip Hauser.
Christian Beyers.
Christian Eichtmarch.
Abram Bender.
William Bender.
Henry Bare.
Thomas Lecky.
Jonas Gullman.
Valentine Franck.
Martin Hill.
John McMillan.
Gottfried Ryerly.
George Carpenter.
Ludwig Road.
Jacob Bower.
Abram Bower.
Thomas Kenny.
James King.
Samuel Lefevre.
Alexa of a White.
John Wagener.
John Resor.
Peter E. Kuman.
Christian Reade.
George Jack.
James Rodgers.
John McKinsey.
Peter Haas.
Robert Weel.
William Whitson.
Henry Stambach.
James Molstein.

was divided into lots, and disposed of by lottery, a very common way of transacting business at that time. It may be difficult to reconcile such acts with the traditional piety and religion of our ancestors, but each must solve the problem for himself. No apology is here offered for this species of gambling. The town has flourished under various names, among them Sorrel Horse, probably from the name of the inn at the place, which had painted upon its sign a sorrel horse. Its present name is Martinsville, doubtless from the name of the post-office in the place, which was named after Jacob Martin, who kept store there and was postmaster. It contains about twelve houses. The business interests of the town are a large country store, wagonmaker-shop, and blacksmith-shop.

Refton.—This village lies in the southwestern part of Strasburg township, on the Lancaster and Quarryville Branch of the Reading Railroad, about nine miles south of Lancaster City. The Big Spring and Beaver Valley Turnpike also passes through the place. It was laid out in the year 1877, by Daniel Herr (Pequea). It is a beautiful small town, built principally of wood, there being but one stone and one brick building in it. The business institutions of the place are a country store, post-office, railroad station, coal- and lumber-yard, cigar-factory, blacksmith- and coach-shop, and confectionery. The "Green Tree Hotel" is about one eighth of a mile south of the place. It also contains an undenominational church. Large quantities of white lime of very superior quality are shipped from here by B. F. Herr, who has extensive quarries and kilns about three-fourths of a mile northeast of the town. It contains about twenty-five houses and a population of about one hundred.

Education and Schools.—Strasburg township has long ago taken a leading position in educational matters, and the general intelligence of the people of the township to-day attests this fact. Years before any organization like a County Teachers' Institute existed, the teachers of this township, in connection with those of the borough, under the leadership of David Kieffer and Amos Rowe, who were leading teachers at that day, held regular meetings in District Institute, in the township and borough, for the purpose of mutual improvement and interchange of opinions, and as a direct result of these meetings we have the largest and most earnest and enthusiastic County Institute in the State. The school-houses of the district are among the most complete and ornate in the county, and the older ones are being rebuilt as rapidly as possible without making taxation burdensome. The board of directors will employ no teacher who does not hold either a Normal School diploma or permanent certificate, so that for the past five or six years there has been no examination of teachers held in this district. The district furnishes freely all books and educational appliances used in the schools, so that they are in the fullest sense of the word free

Villages and Hamlets.—About the year 1835 the village of Leesburg, in the southern part of the township, was laid out by John Neff, son of Jacob Neff, or Neff, who was the original of that name in this locality. Previous to that time a few houses had been built there. He purchased the land from Christian Shaub, a descendant of the original *Schaub*, who came here in the early part of the last century. The land

schools, where the son or daughter of the humblest and poorest hewer of wood stands on equal footing with those of the millionaire.

Probably the oldest school-house in the district of which there is any record was the "Old Dutch Church," which until a few years ago stood on the cross-roads about one and a half miles southeast of Strasburg borough, where the Mine Hill road and the road from California Store to Soudersburg cross each other. It is about impossible to ascertain just when it was built, but there are records in existence which show that it was used as a place of worship by the Lutheran and German Reformed Churches, and as a school-house prior to 1795. After the enactment of the common-school law it was rented by the district, and kept as a free school.

Another very old house, long since removed, was situated in the German Reformed churchyard near New Providence; it was built by the church about 1797 or '98. It was under the auspices of the church, but was not a denominational school. An old man, now in his ninety-sixth year, says that the benches and desks were made of saw-mill slabs.

About one mile north of this, on the farm now owned by Martin Shirk, was another house, made of hewn logs, of about the same pattern as the last named.

On the premises now owned by Benjamin Flora, about one and a half miles south of Strasburg, was another of the same kind.

About this time much of the teaching was done in the family by itinerant teachers in the employ of several adjoining families. Some few farmers had the required literary ability to teach, and took pupils into their own houses during the winter season, and here probably a little romance may not be amiss. A certain farmer, whose name need not be mentioned, kept a school of this kind in his dwelling. Having bought a pig from one of his patrons, he asked that it be sent to his house by one of the pupils, a boy. The next morning, bright and early, the little fellow put the pig in a bag and carried it off to school; arriving there and entering the house, he saw to his utter astonishment a tiny girl-baby in a basket behind the stove. The teacher proposed that he should have the baby for the pig, the baby to be his wife when they both grew up to be man and woman. The sequel was that they actually did become man and wife, and raised a numerous and highly-intelligent family. The man is living to-day, surrounded by loving children and grandchildren, and though the frosts of seventy-three winters have whitened his hair, he is blessed with all his mental faculties and all the comforts of life, and in the best of humor told this little episode himself. The woman has long since been gathered to her fathers.

At the time of the enactment of the common school law there were seven schools in the district which is now Strasburg township, namely, North Star, Beaver

Valley (Dutch Church), Bell, Winter Hill, Sandstone, Fairview, and South Prospect. To these have since been added South Prospect Primary, North Prospect, and Walnut Run. Of these, Walnut Run, North Prospect, Winter Hill, and Sandstone are models in all their appointments. They have basements, in which large heaters are placed, from which the heat is conveyed to different parts of the room in pipes, thus giving the room an equal temperature in all parts. They have ante-rooms, in which all extra clothing and dinner-kettles are left as the pupils arrive in the morning. All the houses in the district have first-class furniture.

Religion and Churches.—This township was originally settled by Swiss Mennonites, and their descendants inhabit the place to-day. In 1812 were added to the colonies the families of Daniel Ferree and Isaac Le Fever, who were Walloons of Steinmeister, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, who came here armed with a certificate of church membership from the pastor and deacons of the Reformed Walloon Church of Pelican, in the Lower Palatinate.

In churches, as with schools, the first one of which we have any authenticated record is the old Dutch Church above mentioned. It was built by the Lutheran and German Reformed Churches in the latter part of the last century, and both worshipped in it until 1795, when dispute arose and they dissolved the partnership, the Lutherans retaining the property. Prior to this time the German Reformed Church had become strong in the southern part of the township, worshipping in houses and barns. In 1795 or '96 the original Zion's Church was built, about one-fourth mile north of New Providence. It was built of sandstone and had a gallery. This served the congregation until 1868, when it was still in good condition but too small for the congregation. In 1868 the old building was torn down, and a fine brick edifice was erected in its stead. It contains a lecture-room, where the Sabbath-school meets, and a regular service-room. The choir-gallery is supplied with a fine cabinet organ. The church and Sabbath-school are both in flourishing condition.

The regular Old Mennonite Church is situated a few hundred yards west of Strasburg, and has a very large congregation and Sabbath-school. It is more fully described in another part of this work.

Prior to the erection of this church the Mennonites worshipped in houses and barns, one of which, about one-half mile south of the present church, is now owned by Henry Keefer. It was built about the middle of the last century by Rev. John Herr, a son of Emanuel Herr, who was one of the five sons of Hans Herr, who came here in 1710. In building it he obeyed the scriptural injunction, and founded his house upon a rock.

There is an undenominational church in the village of Refton, which has no regular pastor assigned to it. There is a Sabbath-school regularly held in it.

Burial-Places.—Prior to the erection of churches numerous small burial-places existed in the township. There is one on the farm now owned by Jacob L. Ranck, wherein no doubt lie the remains of the original Ferrees who came to this country. Beside the North Star school-house is the old Lefever burial-ground, where rest the original Lefevers. About three-fourths of a mile north of Strasburg, on the Smoketown road, is the old Howery graveyard. The original Groffs who came to this country are buried in the old Methodist graveyard in Strasburg borough. There is also a graveyard where the old Dutch Church stood. Probably the largest isolated burial-place is Brackbill's, which is on the farm now owned by Elias Brackbill, about one mile southwest of Strasburg borough. Prior to the erection of the German Reformed Church, and for some time afterwards, the Reformed burying-ground was on the original Neff farm, now owned by Phares Weaver; one on the farm of Daniel Herr (Pequea), and one on the farm of Christian Good, and there are doubtless some smaller ones entirely lost. All of these except Howery's are sadly neglected, and it is only a matter of time when they will be entirely lost, and the plow will turn the dust of those who centuries ago carried on the industries of the world.

The churches are all provided with burying-grounds, which are well preserved.

Branches of Industry.—B. D. Moyer's mill was erected between 1759 and 1769, the exact year cannot be ascertained. The land was originally patented to Jacob Miller, June 30, 1711. Joseph Haines sold it to John Herr, June 28, 1759, at which time there was only a saw-mill on the ground. On April 6, 1769, John Herr and wife conveyed to their son, Abraham Herr, the mill and saw-mill. He held it until the time of his death, in 1800, when it came into the hands of his son John, who died in 1822, while the mill was being rebuilt, and it descended to his son Samuel, his only heir. He held it until 1836, and died without issue, leaving a widow, Fanny, who held the property until 1839, when she married Henry Herr. On Feb. 10, 1845, Henry Herr and wife conveyed it to Henry Miller, who the same day reconveyed it to Henry Herr. On March 30, 1860, Henry Herr and wife conveyed it to Daniel K. Herr, who on April 1, 1874, conveyed it to B. D. Moyer, its present owner. Its machinery is driven by two improved turbine-wheels, running four pair of French burrs, two for flour and two for chopping, and it has all the most improved machinery for a general merchant business.

Emanuel Neff's mill is situated on Pequea Creek, immediately below Moyer's. It is a three-story stone structure, with its power furnished by Pequea Creek and a twenty horse-power engine. It was built in 1797 by Wendal Bowman, who failed, and the property was sold. In 1829 it came into the possession of Christian Brackbill, in whose name it was

kept until 1874, when it was purchased by Henry Neff, who held it until his death, in 1881. In April, 1881, it was conveyed to its present owner, Emanuel Neff.

B. F. Musselman's mill was built about the year 1810, by Jacob Groff. It is a three-story structure of stone to the square, and frame above. It is propelled by Little Beaver Creek, or rather the north branch of it, upon an over-shot-wheel. On April 8, 1811, Jacob Groff and wife conveyed it to John Groff. On April 1, 1816, John Groff and wife conveyed it to Abram Groff. Abram, by deed dated Feb. 1, 1837, conveyed it to Henry Musselman, who held it until the time of his death. On April 1, 1872, Henry Musselman's executors conveyed it to Henry Neff, and Henry Neff and wife, on March 27, 1873, conveyed it to B. F. Musselman, the present owner.

B. B. Herr's is another very old mill, located in the extreme northeastern part of Strasburg township. It is propelled by Pequea Creek. The records are difficult of access, and no definite account can be given concerning it. The original mill is still standing, and must be at least one hundred and twenty-five years old. About the beginning of the present century the present mill was built a few rods below the old one. The premises have been in the Herr family for at least one hundred and twenty-five years, and there is not much doubt that the mills were both built by them.

C. W. Shultz's mill, on Big Beaver Creek, about one-half mile west of Martinsville, was built about the year 1790 by John Barr. He was succeeded after many years by Benjamin Barr, who was succeeded by Christian Shultz, who died in 1876, when it passed into the hands of Christian W. Shultz, its present owner. From the first it has been operated by its owners, and never on lease. It is both a merchant and custom mill; is three-story, built of stone to the square, the top is wood. It was entirely rebuilt and remodeled in 1881. Its power is Big Beaver Creek, on two overshot-wheels.

Hawthorn's mill was built about the beginning of the present century, near the head-waters of the south branch of Little Beaver. It is three-story, built of stone. It was rarely operated by its owners, but nearly always on lease. It has since been owned by B. B. Gouder and Thomas E. Franklin, Esq., its present owner. It has two runs of stones, one for flour, and one pair of choppers.

Trout's mill, formerly Neff's, was built in the early part of the present century by John Neff, who was after some years succeeded by his son, John Neff, who emigrated and joined the Mormons near the close of the first half of the present century. In 1872 the property was conveyed to its present owner, Henry F. Trout. The mill is a two-story stone and frame structure, with one pair of burrs and one pair of choppers, propelled by a branch of Little Beaver Creek, upon an overshot-wheel.

At the east end of the borough, just outside the borough limits, are two large leaf tobacco establishments, one owned by A. J. Groff and E. C. Musselman, trading as Groff & Musselman, and the other by Philip Lebzelter. They are both large two-story brick buildings, and a large amount of leaf tobacco is annually packed therein.

About midway between New Providence and Martinsville are quite extensive coach-works, carried on by the Baldwin Brothers. A little farther south, on the same road, was, until a few years ago, a large tannery, owned and carried on by Philip Miller. The business was a few years ago discontinued, and the vats have been torn up.

The leading public men of the township are Daniel Herr (Pequea), who was born about 1815, in West Lampeter township. His father was the Rev. Christian Herr. He married Ann C., daughter of Henry Breneman, late of Strasburg township, deceased. He served for many years as school director, and always took great interest in the advancement of the schools of the township. In 1856 he was elected to the office of county treasurer. About 1867 he was elected one of the directors of the poor. He is also a director of the Northern Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and also of the Lancaster County Mutual Hail Insurance Company. He has always been a leader in new enterprises, most of which were successful, while a few failed. The poor and deserving around him always found his hand and purse ready to help when help was needed and deserved. John F. Herr was born about the year 1820. He has always been a prominent public man. His father was John Herr, who was the founder of the New Mennonite Church, an offshoot of the Mennonite Church, the germ of which was planted here in 1709. He was educated in private schools and at the old Strasburg Academy.

From his earliest days he was an apt student, eagerly devouring everything literary which came into his possession, and he is to-day one of the best-read Scripture students in the county, excepting college-bred students of theology, and he has repeatedly crossed swords with those, and not unfrequently to their discomfiture. He served for a number of years on the school board of Strasburg township, and the common schools have always found in him a strong advocate and a firm friend. He was elected to the Legislature in 1854, and served one term. For a period of about twenty years he was at the head of the management of the Strasburg Railroad, and would doubtless be there yet but for the destructive conflagration of Jan. 16, 1871, which destroyed their depot, grist, and merchant-mill, planing-mill, and machine-shop, destroying in one night upwards of fifty thousand dollars' worth of property, from which loss the firm never recovered.

When, in 1875, the Strasburg Railroad and the shops were sold, he retired to his farm, about one mile north of Strasburg, to the cultivation of which

he has since given his closest attention. His wife was Martha Musser, daughter of Dr. Martin Musser, by whom he has three sons and two daughters.

Daniel Helm, another representative man of Strasburg township, was born in the year 1810. He diligently availed himself of such means of education as the very rudimentary schools of his early days afforded. He served in almost every office which the citizens of the township could give, commencing with road supervisor. For many years he was assessor, and from our own youngest days at school, now about thirty-five years ago, we remember of Mr. Helm visiting the schools as director, and he has served almost continuously since. He always had a kind word for the boys and girls and the teacher, and no one was more welcome as school visitor than he. He has been twice married, and has reared a large and more than ordinarily intelligent family, two of whom are merchants, one a doctor, and several teachers.

From his boyhood he has been a member of Zion's Reformed Church at New Providence for many years past, standing in close relation to the pastor, and has succeeded in drawing nearly his entire family into the church.

The leading farmers of the township are the Bachmans, Brenemans, Books, Bishops, Eshlemans, Eekmans, Esbenschades, Groffs, Herrs, Hoovers, Hostetters, Leamans, Mellingers, Lefevers, Shanbachs, Tangers, and with soil and facilities as are here at hand, there is no reason why Strasburg township should not lead her sister townships in almost everything that inures to the benefit and happiness of mankind.

About the year 1855 Daniel Herr (Pequea) commenced the burning of white lime or building lime on his premises in the southwestern part of the township. When he erected his first perpetual or draw-kiln a great many of his neighbors shook their heads in distrust, and feared that it would financially injure "Pequea Dan," as he was familiarly known in this part of the county. But he knew that there were immense deposits of white limestone lying useless on his lands, and also that there would be a ready sale for all he could burn at remunerative prices. His first effort was not a success, as the wisecrackers knew it wouldn't be; but after making some changes in his kilns they proved all right, and he commenced turning out an article of very superior quality for building purposes, and Herr's Pequea lime soon came to be almost a household word throughout the county, and even from beyond the borders of the State came teams for it. Soon his success was envied by others, who commenced burning an inferior article of Pequea lime, being, of course, obliged to drop the distinguishing name of Herr's. In 1861 he transferred the enterprise to his son, Enos B. Herr, who carried it on successfully until the time of his death, in 1869. He was succeeded by his brother, R. D. Herr, who con-

tinued the business until 1872 or 1873, when he transferred it to B. F. Herr, who conducts it at the present day in a set of kilns erected on the farm of Andrew Herr, near the old stand.

Mines.—There are in the township four iron ore mines, the oldest being what is generally known as Eby's, about two and one-half miles south of Strasburg, which was worked in the early part of the present century, and was then abandoned. About the year 1862 or 1863 work was again commenced by the Phoenix Iron Company, who had leased it from the owner, Christian Eby. It was then worked for a period of about eight years, and was again abandoned, since which nothing has been done. The ore is of very superior quality, but is difficult to mine.

The next mine opened in the township was that of Daniel Herr (Pequea), adjoining the present town of Refton. It was opened about the year 1845, but was not extensively worked until about 1862 or 1863, when it was worked for several years rather extensively.

About the same time a mine was opened on the adjoining farm by Martin Pfoutz, and was worked for several years; since then neither of these mines have been operated. In 1879, Peacock & Thomas opened a mine on the farm of Daniel Helm, about one-half mile northeast of Martinsville, and it has been successfully worked most of the time since, turning out a superior quality of ore which is hauled to New Providence on the Quarryville Railroad, whence it is shipped to their furnace at Lancaster.

Justices of the Peace.—1844, Isaac Girvin, Isaac Myers; 1849, Isaac Myers; 1854, Isaac Myers; 1860, Henry N. Breneman; 1864, J. Witmer Fritz; 1865, Henry N. Breneman, Henry Hoak; 1867, J. H. Zercher; 1869, Isaac L. Groff; 1870, Henry N. Breneman; 1875, Henry N. Breneman, David E. Mayer; 1876, F. S. Hoak; 1877, John Eckman, Samuel Miller; 1882, John Eckman, E. G. Book.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HENRY NEFF BRENEMAN.

The Breneman family is of Swiss origin. Rev. Henry Breneman, a preacher in the Old Mennonite Church, and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born Sept. 8, 1764, and in 1792 removed from Manor township and purchased one hundred and forty-seven acres of land from Henry Bowman, in Strasburg township, about three miles south of the borough. In 1795 he erected the barn which is still in use by our subject, and in 1803 built the residence also now occupied by him. He added one hundred and eighty acres of land to his original purchase, including a portion of the farm now occupied by his son, John Breneman, and passed his days in farming, dying in October, 1847. He married Anna Musser

(born Oct. 25, 1772, died April 13, 1857), daughter of Dr. Benjamin Musser, and had children,—Elizabeth (who married John Breneman, of Donegal township), John, Henry, Benjamin (born Nov. 15, 1797), Ann (born July 1, 1801, married Rev. Benjamin Herr, present bishop of the Old Mennonite Church, died April 28, 1872), and John (born April 8, 1810, married Maria Hess, December, 1839), the only one surviving.



Henry N. Breneman

Henry Breneman, father of our subject, was born on his father's homestead, in Strasburg township, on Jan. 25, 1795. On June 1, 1819, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Herr) Neff (born July 8, 1796, died Nov. 8, 1870), and in 1833 purchased of his father two hundred and three acres of land, including the present homestead of his son, where he spent his life in farming pursuits. He died May 10, 1859. The children were Ann C., wife of Daniel Herr (Pequea), of Strasburg township; Elizabeth, deceased, wife of Henry Musser, of West Lampeter; Henry N.; and Susan, deceased, wife of Amariah Herr, of Strasburg.

Henry N. Breneman was born in his present residence in Strasburg township, Jan. 13, 1830. He grew up on the paternal farm, attending the district schools of the neighborhood, and finished his education at the Lititz Academy. When about twenty-one years of age he went to learn the milling business at the mill owned by his father at Camargo, Pa. (now owned by C. W. Shultz), and remained there for five



Isaac Hoff

years, also engaging in trade in the store of Henry H. Breneman & Co. at that point. On March 17, 1858, he married Anna M., daughter of Joseph and Eliza Potts, of Strasburg, and in the spring of 1859 began farming the homestead tract. A few months later his father died, and the farm passed into the possession of our subject at the appraisement valuation. He has continued to reside thereon since with the exception of one year, during which he lived in Strasburg, and was a member of the commission firm of Herr, Breneman & Co. In 1866 he erected a shop for the manufacture of agricultural implements near his residence, and has since been engaged in mechanical pursuits, for which he always had a natural taste. He has also done considerable work as a builder and millwright, and has cultivated his farm by proxy since 1866.

Mr. Breneman has always taken an active part in the politics of the county, and has held the leading offices of his township, such as assessor, member of the school board for twelve years, and justice of the peace for fifteen years. He was a warm supporter of the late war, and served for nine months in the field in 1862 as first lieutenant of Company G, One Hundred and Twentys-second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Immediately after the battle of Gettysburg he raised a company of three-months' men, which was attached to the Fiftieth Regiment of Pennsylvania militia, and was known as Company B. With this company Mr. Breneman served in the field in defense of the State, holding the rank of captain. He was elected sheriff of Lancaster County in 1875, and served for three years in that office. He is recognized as one of the enterprising men of his township, and is held in general respect. His children are Winona S., Park P. (attending lectures in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania), Anna M., Joseph P., Lizzie M., Maud M., Herbert N., Jennie May, and E. Lida Breneman.

ISAAC GROFF.

The Groff family is of German origin. John Groff, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, resided at an early day on the farm now owned by Francis Mylin, near the village of New Providence. He married and had a large family of children, among whom were Henry, Simon, Isaac, Daniel, Joseph, Martin, Jacob, Michael, John, Susan (who married John Heckman), Elizabeth (who married Frederick Grall), and another daughter (who married Martin Grall).

Isaac (1779-1849), father of our subject, was a mason by trade, but engaged in farming pursuits for the greater part of his life. He occupied the farm where Benjamin Fritz now lives, in Strasburg township. For nearly forty years he engaged in the business of distilling. His wife was Elizabeth Eshleman (1785-1851), who bore him a family of thirteen chil-

dren, of whom eleven attained adult age, viz.: Susan, who married Benjamin Groff, of Providence township; Abraham, deceased; Fanny, who married Abraham Groff, of the same township; Eliza, who became the wife of David Mowery, of Eden; Michael, deceased; Mary, who married Benjamin Fritz, of Strasburg township; Ann, who married William Heagy, of Strasburg; Isaac; Martha, who became the wife of Jacob Leeman, of Providence; John, deceased; and Lydia, who married Henry Lintner, of Millersville.

Of this large family of children Isaac Groff is the only surviving member. He was born March 11, 1819, on his father's homestead, where he spent the earlier years of his life, enjoying only a common-school education. In 1850 he married Barbara M., daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Martin) Showalter, of Drumore township, and soon thereafter began farming the homestead on shares, and upon its sale subsequently, in settlement of his father's estate, he became its owner at the assessment valuation. This tract comprised one hundred and nine acres, and Mr. Groff lived upon and cultivated it for six years. He then traded it for the Green Tree Tavern, Strasburg township, with his brother-in-law, Benjamin Fritz. At that point he made large improvements, building the present brick hotel, the barn, and other outhouses, and remained for seventeen years. He then disposed of the tavern, and farm of seventy-eight acres connected with it, to Levi L. Brush. In 1874 he purchased of Michael Refton his home-place on the Strasburg turnpike, added other tracts to it, made great improvements, and resold the same to Mr. Refton for nearly three times the original cost in 1882. He then purchased other land and real estate in and around Strasburg borough, and is still actively engaged in successful business enterprises.

Mr. Groff is one of the most widely-known and popular farmers of Lancaster County, public spirited, progressive, liberal, and of strict integrity. He has engaged extensively in the purchase and sale of land and stock, especially horses, and is noted for his genial and uniformly happy temperament. Although his father was a distiller for nearly forty years, and he himself engaged in hotel-keeping for seventeen, he has never touched a drop of spirituous or malt liquor, nor used tobacco in any form. He has not aspired to public office, although he served as a member of the Council of Strasburg borough for two years. His children have been Bolonius E. Groff, who is still living; Horace Washington, deceased; and Clara Elettta, who died in 1876, in the nineteenth year of her age.

SAMUEL L. DENNEY.

His father was Samuel Denney, a native of Chester County, Pa., where he was carefully reared in the family of Samuel Lewis, of Sadsbury township. He was a natural mechanic, and upon attaining his ma-

jority located near Christiana, Lancaster Co., where he established a cabinet-shop and manufactured various useful articles for farming and domestic use. He died at that place in 1868, aged seventy-eight years. His wife was Edith, daughter of John and Lydia Dubree, of Sadsbury township, Lancaster Co., by whom he had a family of thirteen children, viz.: Millin P. (deceased), a well-known mechanic and designer of machinery in this country; Lydia L., wife of Ephraim Romans, of Illinois; Sarah, who married Sylvester Williams, of Sadsbury; Samuel L.; Hannah, who married David Randolph, of Leacock township; Dewitt C., a machinist of ability in Philadelphia; Margaret A.; William, a railroad engineer, killed in the performance of duty on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; Joanna, married Ambrose Powell, of Sadsbury; Rachel, who became the wife of David Bear, of Lancaster County; John Q., in the iron business, Harrisburg and York, Pa.; Susan, who married, first, Richard Marshall, and is now the widow of William Miller; and Washington, a machinist, of Harrisburg.

Samuel L. Denney was born in Sadsbury township Nov. 3, 1820. He received only a common school education, and in early life learned the general principles of mechanics with his father. Soon after becoming of age he carried on the machine business in a small way near Christiana, and remained there until July 20, 1846, when he purchased of William Noble twelve acres of land, including residence, foundry, and machine-shop, at Noble's Foundry (now Christiana), and removed there. This business had been established in 1833, but was in a depressed condition when purchased by Mr. Denney. The latter immediately began the manufacture of machinery, and by January 1st following had erected a car-shop in addition, taking in Edward Lamney as a partner, and employing sixteen men. The firm of Denney & Lamney continued together until the following spring, when Lamney took the foundry, and Denney the machine-shops. Here he remained until 1851, when he purchased a farm and erected a machine-shop one mile farther up the creek, and there remained until 1868. He then purchased a farm near the Quaker meeting-house, Sadsbury township, and in 1870 removed to the Gap, where he remained ten years attending to the manufacture and sale of his inventions on royalty. He then took the Valley Machine-Shops, about one mile southeast of Strasburg borough, where he is now engaged in perfecting his inventions. He has taken out twenty patents on various machines relating to agriculture and railroad affairs, and is now perfecting a combined horse-rake and hay-tedder.

Nothing was known of the village of Christiana prior to Mr. Denney's location there in 1846. While at Noble's Foundry he bought four acres of land in the present heart of the town, for lots and houses for mechanics, and in connection with Noble laid out

Chestnut Street, connecting with the main road from Newport turnpike to Noble's mill. He sold the foundry to Philip T. Boon in 1849, the car-shop to William Huyey, and to Moses Pownall and Joseph C. Dickinson a lot for a store and warehouse. He established the railroad station, the post-office, and made a public-house of his dwelling. He may thus be said to have been the founder and projector of Christiana.

He married, March 20, 1851, Sarah, daughter of John and Margaret Linvill, of Salisbury township, who died April 20, 1873. The children are William, foreman of the machine department of the Lancaster Watch Company's Works; Harmer, a superior mechanic, of New York City; Margaret, wife of Harry K. McClelland, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Millin, who resides in New York; Samuel L., Jr., in Philadelphia; Sarah; Edith, wife of Charles Heston, Brooklyn; Thaddeus S., Alice, John, and Edward S. Denney.

BENJAMIN BROWN MYERS.

Benjamin Brown Myers was born in Strasburg township, on March 3, 1817. His grandfather, John Myers, emigrated from Switzerland during the latter half of the eighteenth century, and made a settlement in Eden township, in the locality in which the heirs of Jacob Myers still live. There he passed the remainder of his days engaged in farming pursuits. His sons were Henry, John, Frederick, David, Benjamin (died young), and Jacob, all of whom settled in Eden township, where some of their descendants are still to be found.

John was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was a maker of posts and rail-fences by trade, and followed that occupation during the greater portion of his life. Near its close he purchased a small farm in Strasburg township. He married Barbara Brown, and had children as follows: Abraham, who resides in Strasburg township; John, in Drumore township; Elizabeth, widow of Benjamin Groff, of Strasburg; Susan (deceased), who was the first wife of Joseph Groff, of Drumore township; Benjamin B.; Fanny, widow of Joseph Groff; Isaac, who lives in Colerain township; and Frederick (deceased), late sheriff of Lancaster County.

Benjamin B. Myers spent the earlier years of his life, until his majority, with his father, engaged in cutting posts, rails, and timber. He enjoyed but meagre educational opportunities.

At the age of twenty-two he entered upon the business of a post- and fence-rail-maker on his own account, also engaging in quarrying stone, and doing any laborious and useful work that he found to do, until he attained the age of thirty-two, when he purchased the White Oak tavern, in the southern portion of Strasburg township, of Jacob Potts. He has continued to keep a public-house at that point ever since, being known far and wide as an affable and



Samuel L. Derrney.



Benz B Myers

popular host, of strict integrity, generous impulses, and liberal and progressive spirit. He has also engaged extensively in other legitimate business enterprises, and has by patient assiduity, and an economical and plain course of living, acquired considerable property, and ranked himself among the successful, self-made, self-educated residents of his native county. He owns his father's homestead farm in Strasburg township, besides several fine tracts of land in Eden township, and has the satisfaction of knowing that what he has gained has been in the face of unfavorable circumstances of birth and education, and by the exercise of a persistency of purpose and force of will and character that would do any man credit. He is a staunch Democrat, but has never been an aspirant after public position. He is a regular attendant of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Mount Eden, and has been a liberal supporter of that and other elevating and worthy institutions. His wife is Julia A., daughter of William and Sarah (Rowe) Hagans, of Strasburg township. The children who attained adult age are Aaron H., who occupies his father's farm in Eden; John H., who tills the old homestead in Strasburg township; Mary, wife of Elias King, of Eden; and Benjamin, William, and Charles, who reside at home.

CHAPTER LXXVII.

WARWICK TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Warwick is one of the original townships laid out at the formation of Lancaster County. After the act of Legislature was passed setting off Lancaster from Chester County on May 10, 1729, the magistrates then living in that portion of the county set off met at the house of John Postlethwait, together with a number of the inhabitants, to decide upon and define the territory for the several townships, and to give them names. The township of Warwick was the eleventh township set off, and was named by Richard Carter in honor of the portion of England from which he had emigrated. There was at the time some contention in regard to the name, particularly upon the part of John Huber. The description of the territory comprised within the original township is as follows: "Warwick township, beginning by Conestogoe Creek, at a corner of Manheim township, by Peter's road; thence up by the west side of Conestogoe to Hans Graff's mill; thence by a northerly branch to David Priess' mill; thence westerly along the mills by Lebanon township to Derry; thence southerly by Donegal to the aforesaid road, easterly to the place of beginning." The meeting for the above-mentioned purpose was held on June 9, 1729, and the action of the magistrates and citizens constituting the meeting was approved by

the Court of Quarter Sessions, at a regular term of court, on August 5th of the same year.

The territory comprised in the boundaries as originally laid out included all the land now known as Warwick, Penn., Elizabeth, and Clay townships. The boundaries of the present township of Warwick have been so often changed, and the descriptions of the tracts of land in original grants or patents are so indefinite that it is difficult to trace the property of any of the original proprietors. The only boundary of the original township remaining unchanged in the present one, is that between Warwick and Manheim townships.

The original township contained 62,533 acres, from which at the formation of Elizabeth township, in 1757, was taken 25,342 acres. In 1845, when Penn township was erected, came another loss of 25,521 acres, leaving in the present township 11,670 acres.

Boundaries.—The boundaries of the present township are: north by Elizabeth and Clay, east by Clay, Ephrata, and West Earl, south by West Earl and Manheim, and west by Penn. It is separated from Clay by Hammer Creek, from Ephrata by Hammer and Cocalico Creeks, and from West Earl by Cocalico Creek.

Water-Courses.—The township is traversed by many streams and brooklets, which make a varied and pleasant landscape, and produce a condition of soil well calculated for a perfect farming country. Its principal streams are Hammer and Cocalico Creeks, forming its eastern boundaries, and New Haven Creek, which rises in the central southern portion. The direction of all the water-courses is from north or northwest to south or southeast, and their termination is Conestoga Creek. There are many other smaller streams, such as Carter's Run, which has its source in the Lititz Spring, and others that may have been of note in an early day, but are now only continuous streams during the spring or in rainy weather.

Railroads and Thoroughfares.—The Columbia and Reading Railroad passes directly through the township from east to west, touching the villages of Lititz, Warwick, Rothville Station, and Millway on its course. The township is traversed in all directions by roads and turnpikes, which are well laid out and kept in good condition, making intercourse between the different localities a matter of pleasure, and giving an impetus to local traffic. The principal roads are the Lancaster and Lititz turnpike, the Lititz and Lexington turnpike, and the "Old Newport road."

Natural Features.—The face of the country, while being far from flat and prairie-like, is not by any means mountainous or rugged. There are slight undulations in all parts of the township, which in the north take the name of Pine Hills, while in the south Rabbit Hill and Kissel Hill are the prominent features. The soil is a rich calcareous mixed with

clay, and underlying it in some parts may be found a fine species of limestone, which is largely used in local buildings. The farming has been done in such an intelligent manner that the original qualities of the soil have in no way deteriorated, but in most of the territory improved by a judicious system of cultivation.

Products.—The principal product is wheat, which is largely and successfully cultivated. All of the general cereals, vegetables, and fruits are abundant, and the growing of tobacco is becoming a large and constantly-increasing feature in the productions of the township.

Early Settlers.—The first settler that can be located with any accuracy was Richard Carter, who probably came from Warwickshire, England. He located a tract of about two hundred acres on the west side of Conestoga Creek, about a mile from its mouth. He remained at this place about a year, and then moved farther up the creek, and located about where Millport now stands. He was a bachelor, and was a wheelwright by trade. He did not take out a patent for the land, and only occupied it as a squatter. In 1729, upon the formation of Warwick township, he was appointed magistrate, and the township name was selected by him. The small stream having its source in Lititz Spring is called Carter's Run in honor of him. John Wister, of Philadelphia, took out two patents for a part of the land located by Carter in 1741 and 1745, though it does not appear that he ever lived on it. Carter died July 2, 1750, and was about eighty years of age at the time of his death. A large part of the land taken up by Carter is now owned by Levi S. Reist.

Christian Bomberger, or Bambarger, as it was originally spelled, came to Warwick in 1722, and settled upon the land now owned by Christian Bomberger, Jacob Bomberger, and Levi B. Brubaker. He was a native of Eshelbrun, Baden. He did not take out a patent for the land till March 22, 1734. The land was taken up under two patents, one of which was for five hundred and forty-eight and three-quarter acres, and the consideration was eighty-five pounds one shilling sterling, and an annual quit-rent of one-half pence sterling per acre. The original patent is now in the hands of Rev. Christian Bomberger, a preacher of the Mennonite Church in Warwick township.

It is impossible to obtain the exact date of the arrival of George Kline, but it is certain that he reached Warwick prior to 1740. He came from Kiehart, Baden, and took up land where the present village of Lititz now stands. He took out patents for two hundred and ninety-six and one-half acres, dated July 14, 1741, and for thirty-two and one-half acres, Dec. 12, 1747. It is probable that he took out other patents, for about 1753-55 he conveyed to the Moravian Brethren six hundred acres of land. He was a member of the first Lutheran congregation in War-

wick, but was subsequently converted under the preaching of Count Zinzendorf to the Moravian doctrine. He removed in 1755 to Bethlehem, where he died in July, 1783.

George Eby was the first member of the Eby family to settle in the present Warwick township. He came here prior to 1733, as at that time a tract of land was surveyed to him. The land was situated on Hammer Creek, at the junction of the Conestoga. A patent was not taken out for the land till 1760, and was in the name of Christian Eby. The name was spelled Ebi, as is evidenced by an inscription on a door in the house built by Christian Eby, as follows:

"Christian Ebi
Magdalena Ebin
1769"

This property was sold to Jacob Sheaffer in 1793.

Among the other early settlers are Jacob Huber, who took up land in 1743; John Gingerich, 1735; Michael Plautz, 1743; John Wister took out patents, 1741, four hundred and forty acres; 1745, eighty acres, but did not live here; Christian Hershey, 1739; Jacob Hershey, 1742; John and Daniel Brubaker, 174-. Most of their land was in Elizabeth township.

Old Deed.—The Rev. Christian Bomberger has in his possession the original patent granted to the first Christian Bomberger (Bambarger). It is written on sheep parchment, size twelve by twenty-four inches, in a bold hand, something between a printed text and a running hand script. The writing is still distinct and perfectly legible. At the bottom of the parchment, laced through it and around the signature of Thomas Penn, is a blue ribbon. To this is attached a large beeswax seal, originally about three inches in diameter. Though this seal is now much broken, upon one side the words "Truth" and "Love," and on the other "Mercy" and "Justice" can be distinctly traced, as also a general design for the seal.

ASSESSMENT-ROLL FOR WARWICK TOWNSHIP IN 1799.

Freeholders	Acres.	Freeholders.	Acres.
Bender, John, Sr.	50	Dunning, Peter	101
Balt, Martin	200	Dehart, Henry	101
Blenskindorfer, Christian	50	Dehroff, Abraham	127
Binger, Martin	200	Deyer, John	150
Bomberger, Christian, Sr.	200	Dyer, Isaac	100
Bomberger, Christian, Jr.	200	Ebb, Jacob	120
Brendel, Marx	70	Ebb, John	120
Brausen, William	100	Eby, Christian	150
Belt, Michael	100	Enist, John	150
Bum, Rudy	200	Enk, John	100
Bum, Michael	200	Ely, Andrew	120
Belt, Jacob	100	Lidman, John	120
Bullmer, Christian	100	Ely, Christian	150
Buener, Henry	100	Ely, John	150
Belt, Henry	100	Ely, George	150
Brimback, John	60	Eby, Christian	50
Burchart, Jacob	100	Elrman, Peter	60
Burchart, Uly	100	Eberhard, Nicholas	60
Buckart, John	100	Fred, Christian	120
Baker, Arnold	100	Fortez, David	200
Bleis, Fred	50	Fritz, Henry	50
Baylor, David	100	Fertling, Jacob	60
Brubacher, John	150	Fritz, Bernard	40
Brubacher, David	150	Gasser, Nicholas	50
Blattenberg, John	200	Geyer, Jacob	200
Boyer, Philip	50	Geyer, George	150
Bozobler, Christian	200	Gungert, John, Jr.	150
Calles II, David & Co.	500	Gungert, Daniel	200
Carter, Peter	40	Gungert, Christ'n	150
Carter, Udo	40	Garber, Adam	40

Freeholders.	Acres.	Freeholders.	Acres.
Graybill, Chris'tn	120	Mack, Henry	57
Gyngery, Ulrich	283	Miller, Leonh.	14
Goad, Jacob	141	Miller, Nicholas	250
Gieger, Christ'n	201	Mindel, Nicholas	14
Grosse, John	204	Muselman, John	204
Giles, Jacob & Chas.	809	Muselman, And's	70
Heegy, Martin	180	Muselman, Jacob	17
Hanson, John	100	Nessee, Henry	10
Hollinger, E. B.	116	Nesswonger, Em.	30
Hochstatter, John	208	Oberlin, Adam	30
Haber, Andrew	20	Oldinger, Ch'n	10
Hogg, And'.	51	Platz, G.	6
Huler, Paul	100	Pleider, Henry	104
Herschbold, Catherine	100	Plitt, Joseph	20
Hackman, Henry	140	Plott, Peter	50
Hausch, Christian, Sr.	226	Pattly, Mich.	150
Haus, Henry	100	Platz, Mich.	100
Habecker, John	150	Ries, John	400
Habecker, Jacob	230	Rickshof, Peter	140
Hack, George	140	Rudy, Henry	80
Hess, John	115	Royer, George	200
Hess, Christian	115	Roth, Geo.	30
Hoyl, Jacob	100	Stover, Valentine	100
Hober, Abraham	150	Stover, David	174
Hober, Samuel	150	Stutz, Arnold	50
Hober, Peter	100	Stuhl, D. L.	100
Houser, Matthias	100	Scheldy, Casper	50
Haller, Henry	100	Scheldy, Jacob	285
Hall, David	150	Schultz, John	50
Hackman, Abraham	130	Schurz, Jacob	70
Hanser, Martin	100	Schurz, John	145
Harris, Math's	150	Seaman, John	170
Herrich, Nicholas	50	Shultz, John	115
Hershey, Christian, Jr.	250	Stauder, John	140
Hollinger, Jacob	70	Steinrich, Mich.	125
Helden, David	100	Stydel, Henry, Jr.	200
Kline, Peter	40	Scheldy, Christian	130
Kind, Jacob	100	Speller, Martin	100
Koenig, Adam	100	Stauder, John, Sr.	197
Koffman, Isaac	275	Schack, Martin	300
Kosh, Mathew	100	Stutz, Francis	25
Kremer, Valentine	120	Stutzer, Jacob	50
Kremer, Adam	100	Stutzer, Jacob	50
Kremer, Math's	100	Truhlinger, Susanna	100
Klick, Philip	50	Waller, Jacob	25
Kline, Mich'l	157	Waymar, Casper	100
Kuch, George	100	Weaver, Lawrence	50
Koch, John	50	Wiedler, Peter	40
Krutz, Casper	100	Wittmer, John	100
Kissel, Fred	80	Witt, Samuel	80
Kissel, Nicholas	50	Walt, Abraham	25
Langmuir, Jacob	100	Wegle, Paul	40
Langmuir, Christ'n	140	Wiedler, Peter	100
Lecher, Bastian	200	Weyland, Peter	200
Leubert, Jacob	100	Wichard, John	30
Leyse, George	100	Witt, J. Christophel	100
Laxter, Jacob	100	Witt, Michael	40
Lewman, Stephen	100	Zutman, Jacob	50
Langenacker, Ch'n	50	Zutman, Alexander	150
Lecton, Dan	100	Zug, Jacob	175
Miller, Jacob	145	Zug, Michael	175
Meier, George	50	Zenger, Jacob	50
Marck, Conrad	175		

Free ten.

Caldwell, Samuel
Conner, Christ.
Edwards, John.
Bulmer, Michael.
Richler, Peter.
Sonder, George.
Reggie, Thomas.

Houses.

Armstrong, Christ.
Bohnert, Lechase.
Bender, Leach.
Beider, John.
Bush, John.
Old, John.
Martin, Frederick
Scott, Joseph.
Hart, Peter.
Sees, Em.
Sylvan, John
Wessl, Isaac
Graber, Philip.
Leibrock, Paulus
Hoffman, Philip.
Lanz, Andrew.
Engel, William.
Schunenberg, George.

Wolff, Andreas.
Miller, William.
Miller, Jacob.
Stoutler, Christ.
Griegers, K.
Raer, Jacob.

Hollinger, Daniel.
Lackert, Bernard.
Hoot, George.
Black, Peter.
Jacoe, Simon.
Kop, Michael.
Berik, Frederick.
Hubig, Jacob.
Walter, Jacob.
Jucker, Jacob.
Hackman, Ulrich.
Eggenberg, Michael.
Staber, Jacob.
Draxel, George.
Philippi, John.
Schreiner, Frederick.
Miller, Daniel.
Thomas, Philip.

Kaiser, Frederick.
Eber, Math.
Revensberg, Peter.
Reich, Jost.
Shetzer, Stephen.
Planz, Michael.

Ram, Conrad.
Groebger, Daniel.
Unger, John.
Lehysst, Daniel.
Planz, Michael.

Tenants.

Acres.

Owneis.

Strass, Frederick, 50
Niedeman, Henry, 100
Smith, George, 100
Gibsell, Henry, 140
Stehly, Henry, 170

A time return, taken by me,

NICHOLAS HENRIKE.

Justices of the Peace.—John F. Hummer, 1840; Christian H. Rauch, 1841; John F. Hummer, 1845; Christian H. Rauch, 1845; Samuel Frey, 1846; Christian H. Rauch, 1850; Levi S. Reist, 1851; Christian H. Rauch, 1855; Levi S. Reist, 1856; Francis W. Christ, 1860; Jonas N. Stauter, 1861; Francis W. Christ, 1865; Andrew B. Hackman, 1866; A. B. Reidenbach, 1870; A. B. Hackman, 1871; R. R. Tshudy, 1874; A. C. Frey, 1876; A. B. Reidenbach, 1879; John F. Ruth, 1881.

Old Houses.—The early settlers in this territory evidently knew how to build good houses, or, at least, houses that would stand the ravages of time. There are too many of them now standing to be described in detail. George Kline's house at Lititz was built in 1754, and was in good condition in 1864, when it was torn down to make way for a modern structure. It occupied the site of the present residence of P. S. Reist.

The "Brothers' House" was built in 1760-61, and the walls seem as strong now as when first built. It is now being remodeled.

The "Sisters' House," built 1760-61, still presents a good appearance.

A house opposite Church Square, built in 1792, is now used as the Lititz Academy. It was built by Christian Schropp, one of the pioneer school-teachers.

The Moravian Church, built in 1786-87, was remodeled in 1857, but the old walls are still in the building, and seem strong enough for another century.

The Lutheran St. Jacob's Church, built in 1741, was removed to Lititz in 1771 and used in building a fulling-mill on Carter's Creek. This mill still stands, though changed in formation, and is used as a tobacco warehouse.

Old Mills.—The Lititz saw- and grist-mill was erected in 1756 by the Moravian Brethren, and the first miller was probably Samuel Frey. This mill was burned in 1775, but a new one was immediately rebuilt. Milling in those days was profitable, as shown by the fact that in 1777 the profits made by this mill were two thousand five hundred dollars. It was subsequently sold to John Keller, and was owned by the Keller family for three generations; was bought by Benjamin Ritter, Sr., about 1865, afterwards owned by Benjamin Ritter, Jr., and is now the property of A. W. Shober.

In 1765 a fulling-mill was built at Lititz, and it was also used as a snuff manufactory. In 1813 it was sold to John Keller. In 1827 it was burned, with the exception of the walls; was rebuilt and furnished as a carding-mill, and is now standing.

The first mill built in the township was erected by George Eby at the junction of Hammer and Chedico Creeks. It is impossible to locate exact date, but it was between 1733 and 1760. It was torn down about 1835, and near its site was erected by Jacob Shaeffer, Jr., the mill now owned by Levi Brubaker.

Schools.—The first school in Warwick township was in the Warwick Church and school-house, and was erected in 1748, though school did not commence till May 13, 1749. Its first teacher was the Rev. Leonard Schnell, a Moravian minister. In 1762 this school-house was taken down and removed to Lititz, opposite the present Moravian Church. There was no other school at this time near Lititz, and the children from the adjoining country attended school at this place. It was conducted by Bernard A. Grube, and later by Christian Schropp. In 1815, John Beck took charge of the school, which was held in an old blacksmith-shop built in 1754. It occupied the site of the present Lyceum building, on the west side of the Church Square. In 1818 the school was taken from under the control of the church authorities and placed under Mr. Beck's personal management. He took no scholars outside of the village till 1819, when he began taking outside scholars. In 1822 a new building was built, and shortly after that a small building to be used as a primary school. Mr. Beck conducted this school till 1865. Up to 1843 there were but few schools, and those were in most cases poorly attended and badly taught. The custom was for a teacher to obtain a list of scholars, and if he obtained a sufficient number to warrant the venture to open a school.

The school-houses were built by subscription, and a board of trustees elected to take charge of school affairs. The tuition was paid by the parents of the scholars, and those too poor to pay were put upon the poor-list (after 1809) and their tuition paid for by the county. After the school law of 1828 and those of 1834 and 1836 the establishment of district schools became general, though Warwick township did not accept the district system till 1843. The first school board that there is any record of met at Jacob Zeigler's, and was composed of Samuel Frantz, Christian Stehman, Daniel Rudy, Jacob Shitz, and Benjamin Pennel. Samuel Frantz was elected president, Benjamin Pennel secretary, and Jacob B. Tshudy treasurer. After obtaining a list from the assessor it was found that there were two hundred and fifty-four children of school age in the township. The first schools under the new system began second Monday in June, 1843. The first rate of taxation for school purposes was assessed at five cents on a hundred dollars. Among the resolutions passed was one that no child should

receive at the public expense more than six months' schooling per year. This was afterwards rescinded. The first teachers were Abraham B. Schüller, Eli Püchel, Philip Thratz, Jacob Singer, Abraham Balmer, Elizabeth Whiteford, Samuel Cadden, Mordécai Davis, Samuel Zintmeyer.

When Penn township was set off, in 1845, it became necessary to elect new directors, as most of those then in office were in the new township. The new directors were Jacob Loose, Christian Hostetter, Joseph Brubaker, Jr., Henry Hess, Henry Baker, Samuel Lichtenthaler. In 1848 the school-houses were Warwick, Kissel Hill, Millport, Rabbit Hill, Filles', and Lexington. The two treasurers who have held office the longest periods of time are Jacob B. Tshudy, 1842-48 and 1851-52, and P. S. Reist, 1857-63. In 1852 there were seven school districts and five hundred and fifty-three scholars.

The following comparative table shows the advancement from the time the county superintendent first held office:

	No. of Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Total Tax Received.	Total Receipts.	Expended.
1850.....	9	10	275	\$17,000	\$1876.89	\$1260.00
1860.....	10	12	657	518.00	4011.52	4235.48
1882.....	14	14	286	619.54	6130.53	6066.47

The present school districts are Buch's, Warwick, Rome, Martin's, Fairview, Lexington, Union, Brunerville, Lookout, Sunnyside, Millport, Pleasant View, Upper Rothsville, Lower Rothsville. F. S. Hackman is president, P. Witmer treasurer, and Henry S. Miller secretary of the present school board.

The village of Lititz is a special school district, having a separate organization.

Lititz.—The name of this village was formerly spelled Litz, and the correct spelling has been a matter of dispute. Some years since the postmaster-general ordered the change of the spelling of the post-office from Litz to Lititz. The settlement at Lititz began in 1754, though the village was not laid out until 1757. The plan of the village was made by Rev. Nathaniel Seidel and John Reuter, and was named from a village in Bohemia. The property was owned entirely by the Moravian Brethren, and all its early interests, both religious and secular, were controlled by them.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.—About the first manufacturing of any note was the making of organs by David Tanneberger. Tanneberger was a native of Germany, and manufactured organs in Lititz as early as 1765. Among the organs made by him was one used by the Moravians of Lititz, built in 1787 and used till 1879, a period of ninety-two years.

Early in the nineteenth century Matthias Tshudy was engaged in the manufacture of chip hats. They were quite celebrated at that time and were shipped as far south as New Orleans, a distance at that day which was a much greater obstacle to successful trade than in this age of steam and electricity. About



John B. Erbe

1810, William H. Rauch began the manufacture of the "Lititz pretzel," or pretzel, as it is more generally called. He was succeeded in business by his son, H. A. Rauch, who continued its manufacture until 1865, when he failed. Justus F. Sturgis, the present proprietor, made some improvements in the article and now conducts the business.

Between 1820 and 1824 a malt-house was built on Broad Street, near Carter's Run, where the residence of Dr. Ribbeck now stands. Its first proprietor was Michael Greider, who sold to Jacob B. Tshudy about 1830; was burned in 1856, but immediately a new one was built, a large brick building, now standing on West Main Street. Mr. Tshudy conducted it till his death in 1866, and was succeeded by R. R. Tshudy; was used as a malt-house till date of Mr. R. R. Tshudy's death in 1878; is now used by Buch & Brother as a tobacco warehouse.

In 1833, John Kreiter applied to the town trustees for permission to build a brewery and malt-house. This was given in the hope that the use of malt liquor would take the place of spirituous liquors then in use (church records). It was owned in succession by Christian Kreiter, Michael Muicke, John Hamn, and Rauch & Tshudy (F. M. Rauch and R. R. Tshudy); was burnt in 1865, and immediately a new one was built by Keller & Tshudy. This brewery is now the property of Henry Zortman, and stands just southwest of Lititz Spring.

The first store-keeper who owned his stock of goods in Lititz was Jacob B. Tshudy, and up to 1843 there was but one other store, the one owned by the Moravians, and at that time kept by Ferdinand Lennert. In 1843, N. S. Wolle bought from the Moravians the store kept by Lennert, and continued in the business, being succeeded by his son.

In 1843 there were in Lititz two shoemakers, Jacob Greider and George D. Thomas; two tailors, Jacob Rock and Charles W. Sturgis; two harness-makers, Frederick Keller and Daniel Kryder; two tinsmiths, James Miksch and Jonas Meyer; two cabinet-makers, Samuel Lichtenthaler and Alexander Sturgis; two tobacconists, John Graeff and John Hamn; one chairmaker, Aaron Traeger; one blacksmith, Charles Grosh; one doctor, Levi Hull; one potter, Jacob Sturgis; one postmaster, Frederick Zitzman; one baker, William F. Rauch; one stone-cutter and J. P. Christian, H. Rauch; one cooper, Samuel Kryder; one wheelwright, John McIlhenry; one tanner, Jacob Geitner; one brewer, Jacob Weitzel; two watchmakers, Christian Hall and F. L. Lennert; one malt-house, owned by Jacob B. Tshudy, who also owned the only lumber-yard.

PRESENT BUSINESS INTERESTS.—The Lititz National Bank was organized in February, 1880, and began business March 1, 1880. Its president was John B. Erb, and its cashier M. T. Huebner. It began business in a building next door to Haydn H. Tshudy's store, and remained there for about one year, when its

present building was completed. Capital, seventy thousand dollars. Its officers are the same now as upon its organization. The only banking interest in Lititz prior to its organization was a private deposit bank, which began business June 1, 1867, operated by John Evans, William Evans, Emanuel Kaufman, Samuel E. Keller, R. R. Tshudy, and M. T. Huebner, which closed its business when the new bank began operations.

JOHN B. ERB.—Jacob Erb, the great-grandfather of John B., emigrated from Switzerland, and settled in that portion of Lancaster County now known as Clay township, where he was both a farmer and a thriving miller. He was a member of the State Legislature when its sessions were held in the city of Philadelphia. Among his children was John, who served during the war of the Revolution as teamster for a period of three years, having left his home for that purpose at the age of sixteen.

He was married to a Miss Holl, whose children were John, Samuel, Isaac, Joseph, Jacob, David, and three daughters. Mr. Erb followed the occupation of his father, and was a man of much influence in the county. His son John was born in Elizabeth township Nov. 3, 1786, where his life was spent as farmer, miller, and, for a period of thirty-five years, as a popular landlord in the same township. In politics he was an Old-Line Whig, and served a term of three years as county commissioner. He married Miss Barbara Bergebach, of Lancaster County, and had children,—Hiram, John B., Henry B., and a daughter, Priscilla, who became Mrs. George W. Steinmetz. Mr. Erb's death occurred in June, 1862, in his seventy-seventh year.

His son John B. was born Jan. 5, 1812, at the paternal home, where his boyhood was spent. The limited advantages of education afforded at the public school were supplemented by more careful study at a later day, while both the farm and mill meanwhile occupied his attention. In 1837 Mr. Erb purchased the farm of his father, and in November, of the same year, was married to Leah, daughter of Samuel Keller, of Warwick township, to whom was born a son, John K., who died in his seventeenth year.

Mrs. Erb's death occurred in September, 1858, and he contracted a second alliance, in 1861, with Matilda, daughter of Abram Lane, of Manheim township.

He resided upon the farm until 1858, when Lititz became his home and is his present residence. Mr. Erb in early life engaged in teaching, and also made himself proficient in conveyancing and surveying, which has for thirty-five consecutive years engaged his attention. He was also, for a representative of the principles of the Whig party, for two terms justice of the peace. He has since that time joined the ranks of the Democracy, though not actively participating within party lines. On the organization of the Lititz National Bank he was elected and still remains its president. In religion, he is a supporter

of all evangelical denominations, Mrs. Erb being a member of the Moravian Church at Lititz. Mr. Erb is a man of excellent judgment whose wide experience and large acquaintance enables him to wield an extended influence in the community. His life has been a scene of great activity and usefulness, which the advance of years has done little to modify.

The Lititz Plow Company (Limited), is a stock organization. Capital, twelve thousand dollars. P. S. Reist, president; A. W. Shoer, treasurer; N. S. Althaus, secretary.

Seaber & Grube are manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds, etc., established in 1876, succeeding Bomberger & Grube.

S. & H. Grosh manufacture carriages, buggies, etc.; William Nies, wagon-maker.

Barr's mills are conducted by E. J. Barr. The building was erected in 1865 for a distillery; was bought by I. F. Bomberger in 1871, who sold to A. M. Bruckart, who in turn sold to Mr. Barr.

Dry-goods and groceries are represented by Hayden H. Tshudy and R. N. Wolle, who carry on, respectively, the stores originally owned by Jacob B. Tshudy and N. S. Wolle.

The tobacco interest is a large one, and is represented by M. M. Fry, Fry & Miksch, Stauffer & Reist, Buch & Brother, Saunders & Brother, Baker & Sons, Bruckart & Snively, Kreider & Frederick, Roland & Habecker, H. E. Miller, A. B. Reidenbach, Daniel Saunders, William Smith.

The original Lititz Bretzel interest is carried on by Julius F. Sturgis.

There are two hotels,—the Lititz Spring House and the Sturgis House.

Hardware.—Bomberger & Co., W. H. Regennas, and James H. Miksch.

Furniture.—W. H. Enck.

There are also two bakers, H. L. Eschbach and T. H. Keller; two merchant tailors, Buch & Son, S. L. Diffenderfer; one miller, Eli J. Barr; one cigar-box manufacturer, Samuel Stark; two tailors, Wilson Baum, Elias Buch; three shoemakers, Samuel L. Delbo, A. T. Litch, Jacob D. Witters; two harness-makers, Herman Fisher, Samuel Workman; one brick manufacturer, John Kahl; coal and lumber, Kaufman & Beckler, H. C. Seldomridge, Evans & Bear; one watchmaker, Thomas A. Milchsack; three blacksmiths, Lewis M. Murr, A. C. P'tautz, and John Sanders; two barbers, Michael D. Roth, Henry Ochm; one confectioner, John A. Smith; one general store, Jeremiah Stump; one stationer, John G. Zook; one druggist, J. C. Brobst.

Population in 1880 was eleven hundred and thirteen.

POSTMASTERS.—The postmasters of Lititz have been Christian Hall, 1806-22; Frederick Zitzman, 1822-49; George T. Greider, 1849-53; Daniel Kreider, 1853-61; N. S. Wolle, 1861-67; Mrs. Catharine Hull, 1867-69; F. W. Christ, 1869-83. Mrs. F. W. Christ is the present incumbent of the office. The first post-

office was kept at the hotel. Prior to 1806 the mail was distributed from Lancaster.

THE LITITZ SPRING.—Up to 1780 the spring was in a wild state, and nothing had been done to improve it. At that time Tobias Hirte set out the large willow-trees which now adorn the grounds. The place had evidently been a resort for Indians at an early period, for a great many relics have been found near its borders. A broad swamp extended for some distance upon its northern side, and in the spring-time the water was of sufficient depth to admit of boats being rowed upon its surface. In 1792 a meeting of the citizens was called to take steps towards its improvement. At this meeting it was decided that something ought to be done, and accordingly work was commenced. The assistance was all voluntary, and was done by the people upon Saturday afternoons and moonlight nights. At first the swamp was filled in and a wall built around the spring, a bridge across the creek was built, then a summer-house, and afterwards a bath-house. After this was done, trees were planted. These, however, all died excepting the locust-trees. There was considerable objection made to these improvements by the farmers who had been in the habit of watering their cattle at the spring, and the death of the trees and other discouragements so disheartened the workers that the improvements were discontinued, and the spring again relapsed into its former state.

It was not until 1835 that the people again took heart, and the men began to improve and beautify the spring and grounds. At this time they asked leave of the town committee to build a fence. This was given, and thirty dollars was collected from the citizens to pay for materials, the work, as before, being done voluntarily. Work was done each year, and from 1835 to 1840, first one thing and then another was added to the place, which was already becoming a "thing of beauty." The walk was laid out, and the trees which now border it were planted in 1840. The spring is now walled in an elliptical form, and the water bubbles up at the foot of a ledge of rocks which forms its western terminus. From this source it flows directly east through a narrow, walled channel, being shaded on both sides by beautiful trees. On the ledge of rocks, at the north of the spring, is carved a lion's head in bas-relief, which was done about 1860. The spring is a constant source of enjoyment to the Lititz people, and is kept lively during the season by a constant succession of picnics from the surrounding country. From the Lititz Spring to where it empties into the Conestoga, Carter's Run travels a distance of six miles.

SCHOOLS IN LITITZ.—The first school established was in 1762, and was conducted under the auspices of the Moravian Church by Rev. Bernhard A. Grube. It was subsequently carried on by Christian Schropp, and in 1815 was taken charge of by John Beck.

Mr. Beck may be called the most important factor

in the schools of Lititz. He taught from 1815 to 1865, a period of fifty years, and his "school for boys" was known far and wide as one of the best institutions of its kind. Mr. Beck was born in Graceham, Md., June 16, 1791. In 1797 his parents moved to Lancaster County and settled near Mount Joy. He attended school at Nazareth Hall till fifteen years of age, when he was sent to Lititz and apprenticed to a shoemaker. In 1813 he began his career as a teacher by instructing five boys in the evenings. He was asked to take charge of the parochial school, but refused till 1815, when he began teaching with twenty-two scholars. In 1822 the blacksmith-shop was taken down and the school moved into a new building. In 1832 the school had increased to such an extent as to necessitate greater accommodations, and it was removed to the large stone building known as the "Brothers' House," erected in 1762. But one of the two thousand three hundred and twenty-six scholars taught at this school from 1815 to 1865 died while attending the academy.

Lititz became a special school district in 1852.

Prior to 1866 there was only a primary school; the advanced pupils were sent, the girls to Linden Hall, and the boys to Lititz Academy, their tuition being paid for by the district. The primary school opened Jan. 5, 1853. In 1855 there were thirty-two pupils in attendance; 1861, fifty-two pupils; 1871, eighty-two; 1882, two hundred and twenty. In 1870 there was a new school-house built for advanced pupils at a cost of \$8502.50. The present school officers are Haydn H. Tshudy, president; I. F. Bomberger, secretary; N. C. Fry, treasurer. The officers at its organization were Samuel Lichtenthaler, president; Francis W. Christ, secretary, and Jacob B. Tshudy, treasurer.

After Mr. Beck ceased teaching, in 1865, the school was conducted by Ferdinand D. Rickert and George W. Hepp. Mr. Rickert and Mr. Hepp had been teachers in Mr. Beck's school many years. In 1881 Professor Rickert retired on account of failing health, and Professor Hepp now conducts the school in the house built by Christian Schopp in 1792. This house faces the Church Square, and has been remodeled to suit modern ideas.

In 1865 Mr. A. R. Beck, son of John Beck, established Beck's school for boys at Audubon Villa, which is now in successful operation.

A complete history of Linden Hall and the Moravian schools will be found in the history of the Moravian society.

In 1862 J. D. Bechler organized the Sunnyside College, which was continued till 1878, when it suspended, and the building was bought and converted into a residence by P. S. Reist. This building is on the site of one of the first houses in Lititz,—George Kline's house.

Hotels.—The first hotel in Lititz was built by the Moravian Brethren prior to 1761, and was kept

in connection with the Brethren's store. Upon the site of the present Lititz Springs Hotel, in 1762, a log structure was erected. In 1803 a brick addition was made on the western side, which was two stories high. At an early day this house was called the "Anchor Hotel." The present building was built in 1848, and in it was used the western part of the old building, the entire building being made three stories in height. It was owned and carried on by the Moravians till 1852, when it was sold "under the lease" to Samuel Lichtenthaler. The first owner in fee simple of the property was George T. Greider, who purchased the property in 1868. About 1799 the hotel was in charge of William Lanins, whose predecessor's name was Touze, or Touse, and before him Clause Coellen. From 1803 to 1822 it was superintended by Christian Hall, then followed in succession Michael Greider, Frederick Zitzman, John Kaufman, Jacob Zeigler, Francis Schroeder, Israel Reinhart (1859), Samuel Lichtenthaler, George T. Greider (1868). The present owner of the ground and building is Owen P. Bricker, and the hotel is operated by A. G. Killian.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—In 1838 there occurred a large fire, consuming several buildings opposite the church square, and endangering the whole village. After this occurrence the people saw the necessity for an organization, and accordingly the Assistance Fire Company was organized. There were in the village at this time two old fire-engines, one of them imported from Germany and one bought in Philadelphia. The engine ordered in Germany was from John Grossman, of Neuweid, who made the metal parts only. The box was made, and the engine put together, by Peter Getz, of Lancaster. The order for the engine was made Sept. 14, 1791. It was shipped Aug. 11, 1792, and reached New York in January, 1793. It was not completed ready for service till 1795. Leather fire-buckets were ordered at about this time, some of which are in existence at the present time. The engine imported from Germany had been rebuilt by Martin Schreiner, of Lancaster, and was called "Assistance," and the one bought in Philadelphia was called "Friendship."

The first officers of the company were Samuel Lichtenthaler, president; Rufus A. Greider, secretary; Levi Hull and Francis W. Christ, vice-presidents; Frederick A. Zitzman, treasurer; and Aaron Treager and William Keller, engineers. The original members were William J. Kreider, John Greaff, L. F. Levering, H. W. Hall, Jacob Greaff, George T. Greider, Joseph Shoenlein, Charles M. Berg, Henry A. Busse, Abraham Hackman, Daniel Kreider, John Regennas, Permario Ricksecker, John A. Imhoff, Jacob Fetter, John Thomas, Rudolph Christ, Timothy Maslich, George D. Thomas, Philip Conn, Alexander Sturgis, Jacob C. Sturgis, Charles A. Grosh, Jonas Meyer, Levi Geering, John Shenk, Levi Ricksecker, Abraham Grosh, Henry Regennas, Henry

Stark, Edward Keller, Abraham F. Miller, Timothy Bauman, Jacob Romig, Daniel Moore, David Bricker, Charles H. Kreider, Andrew P. Grosh, Timothy Grosh, Henry Rickert, Ferdinand D. Rickert, Christian Kautz, Charles Stark, Elias Bomberger, William Deam, Martin Manderback, Jr., Francis L. Lennert, Edwin T. Fetter, Frederick G. Lennert, John Kremer, Augustus Sturgis, Ambrose Rauch, Francis M. Rauch, William Zortman, Henry Dean, Andrew Back, Lovine Clewell, James Miksch, William Miller, William Albright, William Hornberger. Of these only George T. Greider, Alexander Sturgis, Henry Regennas, Edward Keller, David Bricker, F. D. Rickert, William Deam, Henry Deam, and James Miksch are now living in Lititz. The engines are still in existence, though there is no complete organization at present.

THE PRESS.—The *Lititz Record* is the oldest paper published in the township. It is a weekly paper, neutral in politics, and its first issue was Sept. 14, 1879. It is conducted by J. F. Buch. Was at first a six-column paper, but has been enlarged twice, and is now an eight-column folio.

The *Lititz Express*, established September, 1881, by J. G. Zook and C. N. Derr, is a weekly, independent in politics.

IMPORTANT FIRES.—The largest fires that have occurred in Lititz are those of July 16, 1838, and of 1873. At the former were burned six buildings. These were Jacob Rock's house, Timothy Maslich's house and barn, Widow Rauch's house, Philip Conn's house and barn, and the upper part of Alexander Sturgis' house. Linden Hall was on fire, but the fire was extinguished. The house of Widow Rauch was the old Warwick Church, built in 1748.

About 1862-63, Samuel Lichtenthaler bought the Wabank Hotel, a large house situated on the Conestoga a few miles below Lancaster. This he took down and removed to Lititz, and rebuilt just south of the present Lititz Springs House. It was a large frame structure, with porches all around it, and a tall cupola surmounting the building. In 1873 it took fire near the top of the building and burned to the ground.

SOCIETIES.—On May 20, 1870, was organized Lodge No. 253, Knights of Pythias. The charter members were John Kohl, Isaac Pfautz, R. R. Tshudy, Dallas Flory, J. F. Diehm, H. H. Tshudy, William M. Bollinger, Aaron Hybecker, John Breneman. Its officers were John Kohl, W. C.; I. G. Pfautz, V. C.; W. H. Bollinger, R. S.; J. F. Diehm, F. S.; H. H. Tshudy, Banker; D. B. Flory, Guide; Aaron Hybecker, I. S.; John Breneman, O. S. Its present officers are J. G. Zoog, P. C.; William Diehm, C. C.; N. O. Sturgis, P.; E. C. Sturgis, M. of F.; H. H. Tshudy, M. of E.; J. G. Weltner, K. of R. S.; John Steffy, M. at A.; G. A. Kemper, I. G.; George T. Greider, O. G.; J. G. Weltman, R. to G. L.

An organization of American Mechanics was insti-

tuted Aug. 10, 1869, and was discontinued in 1877, being merged into the Manheim Chapter of the same body.

A **Saving Fund and Building Association** was organized in 1869, and commenced operations Jan. 1, 1870, and was continued till 1879. At the last report, in January, 1879, its assets were \$87,330.62. Its officers were I. F. Bomberger, president; N. S. Wolle, secretary; M. T. Huebner, treasurer.

The **Lititz Lyceum** was organized about fifteen years since. There is a library in connection with it containing about five hundred books. Its present officers are F. P. Hart, president; Miss S. Stormfeltz, secretary; I. F. Bomberger, treasurer; L. Grosh, librarian.

An important historical character is buried at Lititz, in the Moravian graveyard, who died on June 18, 1880. This was Gen. John Augustus Sutter, who is noted as being the first discoverer of gold in California. Gen. Sutter was born at Kestern, Baden, Feb. 28, 1803. He graduated at the age of twenty from the military college at Berne, and entered the "Swiss Guard" of the French army. He served in the French army from 1823-30, then in the Swiss army till 1834. He emigrated to America in 1834-35, and after a short stay at St. Louis, settled at Westport, Mo. In 1838, accompanied by six men, he set out across the plains for California. He made his way via Forts Hill, Baisi, and Walla Walla to Oregon, and descended the Columbia to Vancouver. Finding no direct communication with California, he sailed to the Sandwich Islands. After a stay of six months he freighted a ship for Sitka, Alaska, and after disposing of his cargo sailed to the Bay of San Francisco, where he arrived July 2, 1839. He settled some distance up the Sacramento River, built a grist-mill, a tannery, and erected a fort, calling his new colony New Helvetia.

In 1848, while a mill-race was being dug upon his ranche, a workman named Marshall discovered shining particles in the sand, which upon examination by Mr. Sutter proved to be gold. Upon the news becoming known the country was overrun with gold-diggers, and Gen. Sutter was dispossessed of the land. Gen. Sutter was one of the most important personages in California at this early date. Before the cession of California to the United States he was a captain in the Mexican army and a magistrate under the Mexican government. After California became the property of the United States he was elected by the people to be the first alcalde of his district, was Indian commissioner, and delegate to the convention for framing the Constitution of California. He filed a claim before the United States land commissioner for thirty-three square leagues of land, covering the sites of the present cities of Sacramento and Marysville, and it was allowed; but upon the claim being carried to the Supreme Court of the United States the decision was reversed, and Gen. Sutter found himself despoiled of all of his property.

To him more than any other one man is the United States indebted for the conquest of California. He presented a claim to Congress for damages on account of the spoliation of his land, but it was never allowed. Coming East to look after his petition to Congress, he came to Lititz in 1871, and, being pleased with its appearance, decided to take up his residence there. In 1864 the California Legislature granted him a pension of two hundred and fifty dollars per month. He died at Washington, D. C., June 18, 1880, leaving a host of friends in all parts of the country. He was a genial, generous, open-hearted gentleman, and while he once owned property now valued at over one hundred million dollars, he died with only the annuity granted him by the California Legislature.

Brunnerville.—This village is situated ten and a half miles north of Lancaster and two and a half north of Lititz. About 1820-25 a store was opened by — Maelhorn, and it became a stopping-place for teamsters on their way from Pittsburgh and Harrisburg to Philadelphia. About 1832 a meeting of the inhabitants was called by Abraham Eichler to decide upon a name for the village. The name of White Hall was suggested by Jacob Erb, and it was known by that name for about thirty years. When the post-office was established, in 1861, the name was changed to Brunnerville, in honor of the Brunner family.

In 1850, Peter Brunner established a blacksmith-shop and wagon-factory, and after about five years enlarged it by adding a machine-shop. Later he supplemented these by a foundry, and conducted the enlarged establishment till the date of his death. In 1865 the works were conducted by his son, Elias Brunner, and in 1868 were sold to Aaron Wissler, who is the present proprietor of a large and successful business.

The present population is one hundred and thirty-five, and its business interests represented by one general store, kept by John B. Wissler; foundry and machine-shop, Aaron Wissler; carriage manufactory, M. F. Hartranft; the Brunnerville Hotel, kept by Mrs. Reuben Becker. The post-office was established in 1861, with John B. Wissler postmaster. He has retained the office up to the present time. The village contains about thirty houses.

Millway.—The first settler of Millway was George Eby, who, about 1733, took up land on Hammer Creek at the junction of the Cocalico. At this place he built a grist-mill, which is said to have been the first mill on Hammer Creek.

The village is located on the Reading and Columbia Railroad, ten miles north of Lancaster. It contains about two hundred inhabitants. The name was given it by the Reading and Columbia Railroad. A post-office was established in about 1854, with John Nissley as postmaster. It contains two blacksmiths, Samuel Baum and Samuel Sanders; three millers, Henry Zook, John Stoll, Abraham B. Snyder; one tobacco-nist, J. D. Hummer; one baker, John Fahrenstock; one shoemaker, Abraham Erkman; one general store,

kept by Simon U. Eichenberger; one undertaker, John Good; one coal dealer, Barton Wenger. The mill is owned and conducted by Levi Brubaker. There is now established here a station of the American Transfer Company. They have two immense oil-tanks, one hundred feet in diameter and eleven feet high, together with engines and apparatus for forcing the oil to the next station.

Rothsville is situated nine miles north of Lancaster and three miles southeast of Lititz, on the Old Newport road. About 1845 the stage-route from Lititz to Reading was changed to run over Rabbit Hill, and a post-office was formed and named Rothsville. The property east of the town was mostly owned by Foltz and Landis. Landis' land extended from the Cocalico Creek, near the Fahrenstock mill, below the Reading Railroad bridge, to Pfautz's mill, now owned by Hess & Pfautz. This mill was originally owned by Geyer, and was a hemp- and oil-mill. The settlement southeast of Rothsville was called the "Dutch Settlement." The one between the Cocalico and Pfautz's mill, on Lititz Creek (Caster's Run), was known as Rabbit Hill, so called from the German settlers having a large number of European hares.

The first postmaster at Rothsville was Samuel B. Myers, and the second I. F. Bomberger. The name of Rothsville was given to the village in honor of the Roth family. Philip Roth, about 1790, bought a tract of land of about eighty acres, and started a tavern at the junction of the Lititz and New Holland with the Newport road. After the post-office was founded the Myers built three brick houses, one of which was a large store-house. This was the starting-point of the present village. Upon the building of the Columbia and Reading Railroad the Rothsville station was built, about one-fourth of a mile north from the post-office. The railroad gave the town a fresh impetus, and it grew rapidly. The village now contains about seventy-five houses, two churches (Lutheran and Evangelical Methodist), two blacksmith-shops, one coach-maker, one butcher, two stores, one tailor, fourteen tobacco-nists, one vineyard. The soil is a fine red shale and very productive. Its population in 1880 was three hundred and forty-four.

New Haven is situated two miles directly south of Lititz, on the Lancaster and Lititz turnpike. The land was taken up by Nicolaus Kissel in 1762, and the village was called Kissel Hill for a great many years. About 1845-50 the name was changed to New Haven. The hotel and store is kept by M. S. Groff. There is no post-office, the mail being distributed from Lititz. Population, one hundred and ninety-four.

Pine Hill is a collection of houses two miles northeast of Lititz; has a hotel called the Pine Hill Inn.

Warwick.—The village of Lititz was owned entirely by the Moravian Brethren, who would allow no one to settle there who were not Moravians. The people of other denominations formed a settlement adjoining the Moravian tract on the north. This

village was called Warwick, and was laid out in lots in 1813. The first store in the village was opened in 1814 by Peter Bricker; after his death it was conducted by David Bricker. The Kemper House was first established about 1814. It is now kept by Emanuel Carpenter.

Lexington.—A settlement was begun here at an early date, and about 1805 was called Dundee. When the post-office was established the village was named Lexington. Samuel D. Shreiner is the postmaster. The population of the village is one hundred and fifty-six. It contains a hotel, conducted by Elias Scheets, a wagon-maker (Henry Enck), a saddler (John H. Phillippi), an undertaker (Israel Zartman), seven carpenters, two shoemakers, five butchers, one tailor, and two blacksmiths. The village is situated two miles due north of Lititz, on the Lititz and Lexington turnpike, which is a continuation of the Lancaster and Lititz turnpike.

Millport is situated four miles southeast of Lititz, and one mile north of Oregon. The last is part of the Carter tract, taken up by the Wisters, and deeded by them to Christian Kaufman, who laid out the village in lots in 1813. The village contains about forty houses. The nearest post-office is Oregon.

Rome is a small settlement about one-half mile east of Lititz; contains about fifteen houses and the Rome Inn. It contains a distillery established in 1815, and now operated by D. D. Burkholder.

The Moravians.¹—In the month of December, 1742, in the course of a farewell visitation of the various groups of German settlers, among whom itinerant ministers from the Moravian settlement at Bethlehem had for several years been laboring, Count Zinzendorf came to the house of Jacob Huber, in Warwick township, a farmer residing near Carter's Run (now usually called Lititz Creek, having its head in the large spring), where he delivered an address in the evening. George Klein,² Huber's next neighbor, knew of the meeting, but, having a prejudice against Zinzendorf, did not attend. It was a time of religious awakening among the Germans, and during the night Klein was disturbed on account of his conduct, and resolved to follow the count to Lancaster on the following day. This he did, heard Zinzendorf preach in the court-house, and was deeply moved. At the meeting at Huber's house, Zinzendorf had been requested to send the people a minister. This he soon afterwards did, in the person of Jacob Lischy, a Swiss, and a very gifted preacher, who also took charge of the mission work³ among the Reformed at Muddy Creek.⁴ Many persons were awakened under his

preaching, among them old George Kiesel and his two sons, who occupied the farm adjoining Klein's to the south. Lischy gradually became first estranged and then (1747) an open enemy of the Moravians. Other itinerants were sent from Bethlehem to take up the work he had relinquished, among them Christian Henry Rauch (afterwards a noted missionary among the Indians and the negroes in the West Indies), David Bruce (formerly a Scotch Presbyterian), Abraham Reinke (a Swede), and others.

In the year 1744 a log church was built on Klein's land, at the instance of Rev. Lawrence Nyberg, a Lutheran minister from Sweden, who was stationed at Lancaster. His preaching was very acceptable; under it a number of persons in this neighborhood, belonging to the Lutheran Church, were awakened, and desired stated preaching. The building stood near the road to Lancaster, on the land now occupied by the old graveyard on Broad Street. It was called St. James' Church, having been dedicated by Nyberg on the festival of St. James, July 25, 1744. Here he preached stately once a month for two years. In 1746 he was suspended from the ministry, owing to his independent course and the character of his preaching, so that during this year he preached every Sunday at St. James' Church, and opened his pulpit to the various itinerant Moravian ministers on their visits to this vicinity.

At a Synod of the Moravians, held in the court-house at Lancaster in 1745, a request was presented by a number of awakened souls in Warwick township, that they might have a pastor to reside among them. In September of that year Rev. Daniel Neibert and his wife, from Philadelphia, were sent to them. They took up their quarters first at the house of Henry Stoehr, afterwards with Peter Kohl. Neibert's work was entirely pastoral, consisting in visits from house to house, and in the keeping of private meetings on week-day evenings.

In May, 1746, Neibert moved into a small room which Jacob Scherzer had built for his use, and in it these meetings were held. In September of this year a meeting was held at George Klein's house to consider the question of building a school- and meeting-house. The following were present: Nicholas and Frederic Kiesel, Hartman Vertries, Michael Erb, Jacob Scherzer, Jacob Neil, John Bender, Sr., Christian Palmer, Jacob Scheffler, besides Revs. Nyberg, Rauch, and Neibert. The unanimous conclusion was that they would each contribute towards building a "*Gemeinhaus*"⁵ (literally "Congregation House") to serve as a dwelling for the minister and

¹ By Rev. H. A. Brückenstein.

² A native of Kirchart, Baden. Settled in Warwick township about 1740. He died at Bethlehem in July, 1783.

³ No attempt was made at proselyting. Zinzendorf entertained the hope that at least a spiritual union could be accomplished among the many discordant sects, and he labored energetically for this end. For a time the plan seemed to succeed, but it failed eventually.

⁴ Near the present Reamstown.

⁵ This house stood on the eastern edge of the land now owned by Benjamin Bader, on the declivity of the hill. Subsequent to 1763 it was used as a school and as a stopping place for members from the neighborhood when they came to church on Sunday. In February, 1766, it was taken down (being built of logs) and re-erected on the square opposite the present church. In 1768 an infant-school was commenced in the upper room. The building was destroyed by fire July 16, 1868, when three other houses were consumed.

as a school- and meeting-house. Klein donated three and three-quarter acres¹ of his land, at the eastern end of his farm, for this purpose and for a garden and meadow. In November the cellar was dug.

March 29, 1747, the corner-stone was laid by Reys. Nyberg and Neibert.

May 24, 1748, Rev. Leonard Schnell, the successor of Neibert (who was called to Heidelberg), occupied the house, and commenced the school with four boys and three girls, his wife teaching the latter. June 28th, Rev. Reinhard Ronner and wife arrived from Bethlehem as assistants in the school and the pastoral work here, Schnell being also charged with the work of preaching and visiting at Muddy Creek, Heidelberg, Lancaster, Tulpehocken, Quittonehille, Donegal, and beyond the Susquehanna. August 11th the first love-feast was held in the *Gemeinhaus* by Bishop Nathaniel Seidel, from Bethlehem. September 4th, the first Wednesday evening meeting was held. November 13th, George Klein and Leonard Bender, who lived on the Conestoga, were received into the communion of the Moravian Church at Bethlehem, the first to be so received not only in Warwick, but in the colony, all the other members at Bethlehem and Nazareth being recent emigrants from Europe. November 24th the following were received into the church while attending special services at Heidelberg: George Kiesel, Sr., and his wife; Frederic Kiesel and wife; Jacob Scherzer and wife; Anna Klein, wife of George Klein, and Verona Rudy. (Henry Rudy was received at Bethlehem, January 26th, and Nicholas Kiesel and wife, May 26, 1749.)

Feb. 9, 1749, Bishop Seidel and others from Bethlehem were present to dedicate the *Gemeinhaus* and to organize "the Warwick country congregation." This first communion in this building was held on this day.

From November 20-23d a Provincial Synod was held in Warwick. During its sessions the following were received as members of the church: Paul and Louisa Lessons, Christian and Barbara Palmer, Jacob and Catharine Heil, Andrew and Susan Frey, Christopher and Mary Frey, Valentine and Barbara Grosch, Christian and Eva Mary Kling, Gottlieb and Christina Veil, Francis Seib, Margaret Bihler, Barbara Plattenberger, the Widows Elizabeth Bechtel, Stoehr, and Elizabeth Palmer. During this year the following itinerant ministers preached here: Christian Henry Rauch, Leonard Schnell, Samuel Utey, and Abraham Reinke. Teachers of the school until 1756 were Reinhard and Elizabeth Ronner (already mentioned), until June, 1751; George and Susan Nixdorf, until September, 1753; Frederic and Barbara Schlegel, until February, 1755, who were succeeded by Michael and Regina Zahn.

Sept. 5, 1751, the first marriage in the congregation took place, that of Peter Ricksecker, from Donegal, to the Widow Barbara Bort.

August 6, 1757, Bishop Matthew Hale arrived on a visitation.

Nov. 7, 1753, on the occasion of the burial of Michael Erb in the graveyard at the St. James' Church, a beginning was made in dividing off the ground into sections, so that those of the same sex and "class" might be interred together, an arrangement which is found in all the older Moravian cemeteries. Before this time interments had been made promiscuously. Sections were also reserved for "society" members and for strangers. On December 9th, Bishop Peter Boehler organized a "society" here, that is, a class of persons who, whilst not members of the Warwick Church, were still to be under its pastoral charge, and entitled to the privileges of the various services in the same.

Oct. 7, 1754, the church council was organized by Bishop Spangenberg. At this first meeting the Brethren George Klein, who had in fact acted as such from the beginning, and Valentine Grosch were elected stewards of the congregation, an office corresponding to that of trustee at the present time.

The Warwick congregation was thus fully organized as a "country congregation," that is, a congregation composed of members who lived scattered on their farms, and not in a close settlement, as was the case at Bethlehem and Nazareth. These latter congregations were peculiarly constituted in many particulars, a circumstance which had its origin in the special purpose which they were to serve as centres of the activity of the Brethren among the Indians, and in what we should now call their home mission activity in Pennsylvania and the neighboring colonies. In a new country, with a large number of missionaries to provide for, and at constant and large expense in the establishment of mission stations among the Indians, the West Indies, and even in Surinam, in South America, it was only possible to raise the necessary means by living in close quarters and with the greatest economy, surrendering many individual rights, and putting their earnings into a common purse. Not every one was fitted for the labors, restrictions, and self-denials of such a social and religious community, and as emigrants continued to arrive from Europe who might not be suitable members of it, or might object to submitting themselves to the necessary conditions of residence there, it was resolved by Zinzendorf to provide a third church settlement (*Gemeinort*) in Pennsylvania.

In the year 1753, George Klein had made an offer to Bishop Spangenberg to donate his entire farm of about six hundred acres for the use of the church. Upon the return of Spangenberg from Europe, in the spring of 1754, Klein repeated this offer in positive terms, announcing his purpose to retire with his wife (they had only an adopted daughter) to Bethlehem.

¹ A draft of the land belonging to the "*Gemeinhaus*," made in 1744, gives the area as eight acres, twenty-three perches, so that Klein must have made an additional grant.

Aug. 20, 1754, the legal transfer of the property¹ to the Unity of the Brethren was made.² In the spring of this year, before he had fully formed the above-mentioned plan, Klein had built a two-story stone house³ beside his log house, without having any definite purpose in regard to it. This house afterwards gave the direction to the main street of the village, and accounts for the fact that it does not run due east and west. It was used as a dwelling for the ministers,⁴ and as a meeting-place for the congregation until December, 1761.

The general superintendence of the country church in this section had been committed to Bishop Hehl, and as the new church settlement was to be a centre for them, it might have seemed natural that Hehl should take up his residence here.⁵ The question, however, was again formally decided in a conference of the elders of the church on the 18th of August, 1755. Bishops Spangenberg, Boehler, and Hehl were proposed, and the reasons *pro* and *con* for each one's appointment were stated. Finally, after the invariable custom of the church at that time, the decision was left to the Lord by the use of the lot. Four folded slips of paper were provided, on one of which the Latin word *est* (he is the one) was written, so that it was possible that neither of them might be designated. After a fervent prayer each one took up a slip, Bishop Hehl receiving the one with the *est*. He was accordingly charged with the organization and guidance of the new settlement, in external as well as spiritual affairs, as also the supervision of the various country churches.⁶ November 9th he arrived from Bethlehem and took up his residence in the

stone house,⁷ which it was the custom thereafter to call the *Pilgerhaus* (house of the pilgrims).

In the beginning of the year 1756 a number of refugees arrived from Donegal and Bethel,⁸ fleeing from a threatened incursion of the Indians. A number of them brought a portion of their effects with them, which were stowed away in the apparently never crowded Pilgerhaus.

June 12th letters had been received from Zinzendorf in which he gave the name Lititz⁹ to the new settlement, after the barony (Lititz) in Bohemia, where the infant church of the Ancient Brethren, by permission of George Podiebrad, king of Bohemia, had found a refuge in the year 1456. During this year Rev. Daniel Neibert commenced the building of a small stone house for the possible use of some member of the congregation.

The above-stated Lititz was established as a "church settlement," that is, the land could only be owned by members of the church, and these agreed to govern themselves personally and as a community by strict religious and moral principles. The whole social, business, and even in some particulars the domestic life were placed under the supervision of the church authorities, practical affairs being attended to by a warden, who was an ordained minister, assisted by a committee of laymen chosen annually by the congregation. Each individual controlled his own earnings, but was liable to be removed from his place and from the community in case of negligence, or for any moral delinquency, and the number of tradesmen was limited so that there should not be undue competition. The pastors and the warden were maintained, and the church expenses were met, partly by voluntary contributions, partly, and after a time, mainly, from the rents of the farms and "out-lots," any surplus being devoted to general church causes, principally that of foreign missions. No strangers were at first permitted to live permanently in the settlement, and when this restriction was removed, they could not own property until the entire abolition of the old system was accomplished, in the year 1855. Each family that chose could rent small lots of ground and a meadow at low rents.

It is, of course, easy to find faults in such a religious social system, and in the course of time the members themselves came to see that it had outlived its purpose and utility; but it was unquestionably of

¹ George Klein held three proprietary patents, dated 1741, 1747, and 1755, in all for five hundred and eleven acres. In 1752 he sold twenty acres to Jacob Hehl, so that but hundred and ninety-one acres remained, which comprised the land donated to the Unity. He received a pension of seventy pounds, which was charged as the rent of the land, and paid by the Lititz Church to the administrator for his use.

² Aug. 1, 1755, Henry Haller arrived from Allensberg (or Lynn) to take charge of the farms. He took up his quarters in Klein's log house "at the spring." Brother Nixdorf, from Lancaster, had had temporary charge since June, and was the first occupant of the stone house.

³ This house was torn away in the year 1860. It occupied the site of the house now owned by Peter S. Root.

⁴ The first of these was Rev. David Bischoff, a carpenter by trade, who assisted in finishing the inside wood work and making the necessary furniture.

⁵ His supervision extended over the following churches: Lititz, Warwick, Allensberg (Lynn township, Northampton Co.), Mill Creek (twelve miles from Heidelberg), Muddy Creek (near the present Rouses-town), Donegal (near Mount Joy), Heidelberg and Oley (in Berks County), Gettysburg, Lebanon, and Bethel (in Lebanon County), Lancaster, Yorktown (now York, Monocacy, now Gettysburg, Md.) and Carroll's Markon (Md.). Bishop Hehl labored at Lititz for twenty-eight years, visiting the churches of his district regularly. He was also a member of the provincial board at Bethlehem. He died Dec. 4, 1787, and was buried on the 26th, at the upper end of the Lititz graveyard. He was a man of great theological learning, a graduate of the University of Tubingen, in Wurttemberg, an eloquent preacher, a fine human writer, a zealous counselor and faithful pastor.

⁶ "In his *historia scholæ Ignotorum*," Zinzendorf had called the new settlement, referring probably to the church at Antioch, over which Bishop Ignatius presided, and which was a centre of early Christian activity in the country roundabout.

⁷ In the church diary of 1756 mention is made of the fact that three families lived in the house, Bishop Hehl, Bishop David Nitschman, and Rev. D. Neibert. It served, besides, as mentioned above, also as meeting-place for the congregation.

⁸ From Donegal came the Baumgartners, Paul, Lepons, and Teuboly families; from Bethel, the Jungblut, Williams, and the widows Sparrow and Albert families. The majority of these remained here permanently.

⁹ The original spelling was *Lititz*, as it is in Bohemian. In German it is pronounced *Lasitz*, and for convenience in writing the *t* was often dropped, just as Warwick was frequently written *Warick*. The two spellings were used interchangeably in early times. For English tongues the original spelling is necessary for correct pronunciation.

very great practical service in a new and poor community in a thinly-settled country, and it presented some special advantages in the way of religious culture and the maintenance of correct morals. So long as the membership accepted cheerfully the conditions of the system and the average standard of religious feeling was high, so that there was a willing surrender of individual rights for the sake of the general good, it subserved many admirable uses. The moment it no longer commanded general consent its real power and usefulness ceased.

In such a condition of things the history of the church and the community became one. This is most briefly and clearly proven by a few extracts from the church diary:

1759, Aug. 14. Rev. David Bishop, of his colony, from Bethlehem for North Carolina, arrived here and proceeded on the 16th.

Aug. 14. Brother Nathaniel, Bishop's son, from Bethlehem, inspected the site of the proposed mill. It was decided to erect the house for the workmen on the hill between the school-house and Heil's.

Aug. 20, 21. Brother Heller, with his assistants, removed the old house from the large spring to this spot. On the 23d the logs were put in place.

Nov. 6. Brother Christian Frederick Steinman and his wife, A. Regina, from Bethlehem, occupied the house. They are to board the workmen at the mill.

Nov. 26. We had bread baked from the flour made in the North Carolina mill, brought here by the two returning wagons.¹

Dec. 21. The Litz members kept a love-feast, at which several invited guests from the Warwick society were present.

At the close of the year the membership at Litz and Warwick numbered one hundred and twenty-four adults and one hundred and twenty children.

1757, Jan. 10. George Klein concluded the purchase of a small piece of land below Jacob Heil's, on which John Bender's sons had built a small saw-mill. Our first and saw-mill is to be built on this place.

Feb. 9. Brother Nathaniel and Brother Renter began the surveying and measuring out of the streets and lots. On the same day Brother Christensen arrived from Bethlehem to superintend the erection of the mill. Feb. 12th the site was finally determined, and on the 13th the felling of trees was commenced. On the 23d quarrying was begun. April 18th four unmarried men occupied the house, which was included in the purchase of the mill-site. A special liturgy was arranged for them.

April 18. Lewis Cassler arrived from Philadelphia and took up a house lot, and made an agreement to build a house, the first private house in the place (probably on the site of Isaac Erb's present residence).

May 2. Nicholas Jungblut and family arrived as refugees from Helten (near Lobanow), and occupied the little house on the upper side of the large spring.

May 28. John Garrison, carpenter, from Bethlehem, arrived, in order to assist at the building of the mill.

Aug. 10. The mill was raised without injury to any one.

Aug. 21. Bishop Spangenberg, with the assistance of Brother Renter, laid out the square and the lots in front of the houses which are to be erected for the single brethren and single sisters. In the evening, after service, the young men with Brother Spangenberg repaired to the ground which had been staked off for the new building, and sang a number of hymns.

In October, Brother Neibert commenced to wall up the cellar of his new house, a few lots beyond the Pilgrims.

Nov. 11. The mill² was started, and on the 18th our Litz family had bread from one of the first flour made.

At the close of the year the whole membership at Litz and Warwick, children included, numbered two hundred and fifty-three.

¹ Similar entries occur frequently. The North Carolina wagon passed through Litz regularly every few months to and from the Moravian colony there.

² This mill (a log structure) was destroyed by fire early in the morning of Nov. 25, 1776. Over one thousand bushels of grain were destroyed, — a great loss. It was immediately rebuilt of stone.

1758, Jan. 18. A council was held and the members were asked what building timber each one would contribute for the two "choir-houses,"³ as also what labor in quarrying stone.

Feb. 12-18. The Warwick Brethren were busy hauling wood to the saw mill for the choir-houses. Nicholas Henry Eberhard arrived April 1, as superintendent of all building operations at these houses, and other workmen arrived to continue work at the building of the mill. Eberhard was also charged with the special pastoral oversight of the boys and young men.

In April a number of refugees arrived from Donegal, the Indians having again threatened hostilities.

April 20. The saw-mill on Litz Creek went into operation and worked well.

April 27. Frederick Weiser and family arrived as refugees from Tulpehocken.

June 7. The corner-stone of the Single Sisters' House was laid by Bishop Spangenberg.

In August and the following months an epidemic fever and dysentery prevailed. Ten persons died.

Oct. 15. The class of the single Brethren was organized with six members. They occupied the house east of the village which had been used by the mill workmen.

Nov. 5. The child, John Baumgartner, the first child born in Litz (September 26), died, and was the first one to be interred in the new graveyard, which was laid out on the left to the south of the present church. The congregation assembled before the *Polychoron*, where Bishop Hehl made an address, and then went in procession to the place of burial. After the Litany had been prayed he fell on his knees, and in a solemn prayer dedicated the new cemetery.⁴

² In the church settlements, such as Litz, was, the membership was divided into classes (in German "choirs"), according to sex and condition in life,—the children, the soldier boys and girls, the unmarried men and women, the married people, widows and widowers. For each class frequent special services were held in order that it might keep in mind the special privileges and duties which belonged to it, and for the furtherance of spiritual fellowship among the members and a close oversight over them. One of the ministers was assigned as its *Pfarrer* or pastor. The unmarried men had their own *Pfeger*, who lived in the house, and also the unmarried women of their own sex. In the case of both the latter no vows were taken, as is popularly supposed, and no obligation in the least resembling this was assumed. The whole plan proceeded from the idea which from the very beginning characterized the early Moravian Brethren of the importance of the individual soul and the need of close spiritual sympathy in a living church of Christ,—two principles which have not lost and never can lose their importance and application. At first these class divisions prevailed also in the country congregations, and they were each, even in the case of the children, frequently visited by various *Pfegers* at Litz. Here the system remained in operation until the beginning of the present century, in the case of the unmarried Brethren; in the case of the Sisters until the year 1849. In a very much modified form the arrangement still exists.

In the Brethren's House various mechanical occupations were pursued. The inmates had a common table and slept together in a large dormitory, as was the case also in the Sisters' House. The older boys and girls of the village had a room in the respective houses for their special use, and were under the care of the *Pfegers*. In the evening school was kept for them, and religious instruction was also imparted. These houses for the Brethren and Sisters afforded a safe and comfortable home for the inmates at almost nominal rents, afforded a means of livelihood for them, and were a safeguard and help spiritually and morally. By and by the necessary restraints became distasteful, and the system was abolished.

³ Informants after this date were made indifferently, apparently according to individual preferences, either in the graveyard at St. James' Church or in the new one, until the year 1779, when the terms "two graveyard for outside Brethren" and "the Warwick graveyard" came into use, and fresh sets of Litz proper were buried altogether in the new graveyard. In the first years the funeral invariably took place the day after the death. The old graveyard is still preserved and kept in order, but is otherwise in a great neglected condition. Many of the first settlers of Litz and several of its ministers are buried here. In the new graveyard the same divisions were made as in the old one, no meetings being according to "classes." The first two gravesiggers were the Brethren Heil and Baumgartner.

Nov. 10, Baumgartner occupied their new house.

Nov. 11. The statutes for the government of the community were publicly read.

By the end of this year the Sisters' House was furnished as far as the third story, and Cassler's house was almost ready to be occupied.

1759, April 14. *Bede*. Early in the morning a liturgy was held, first in the graveyard at St James' Church, and immediately afterwards in that at Litz.

May 4. Lewis Cassler and family, from Philadelphia, occupied his new house.

May 14. Bishop Spangenberg announced that hereafter the two congregations of Litzitz and Warwick were to be united into one.

July 4. The cornerstone of the Single Brethren's House was laid by Rev. Gottlieb Petzold, the architect and superintendent, after an address by Bishop Boehler.

Aug. 6. The Brethren from Heidelberg brought two thousand shingles for the Litzitz choir houses.

Aug. 7. The residents in Litzitz subscribed the statutes and their leases and bonds.

Aug. 22. The rafters of the Sisters' House roof were raised. All the Warwick Brethren who were not sick (an epidemic fever was prevailing) assisted.

Aug. 23. Dr. Schmidt, from Bethlehem, arrived to look after the sick.

Aug. 14. Brother Golikowsky arrived from Bethlehem to revise and renew the lines of the Litzitz land, and to lay out the out-lots. (The draught of the land and town made by him is still in existence.)

Dec. 24. The children had their first Christmas service.

1760, Oct. 16. Brother Haller moved into the new farm-house and across the creek, and the house at that time vacated by him was occupied by Dr. Frederick Otto, the first physician of Litzitz.

Dec. 23. Melchior Conrad, carpenter and wagoner, accepted a call to the mission on the island of St. Thomas.

1761, Feb. 25. The new road from Reading to Anderson's Ferry on the Susquehanna, which passes through Litzitz, was laid out.

May 3. Mention is made of Mr. Bullitt's clerk, the tailor.

May 21-24. A Provincial Synod was held on the second story of the Brethren's House, the first use to which it was put, although not in a finished condition, only the floor being laid.

June 20. The single Brethren removed from their temporary quarters above mentioned into the new house, one of them being David Zensberger, afterwards the famous missionary among the Indians.

Nov. 19. The new organ arrived from Bethlehem. (It had been bought with the voluntary contributions of the members for forty pounds.) Brother David Tanneberger put it up in the meeting-hall on the first floor of the Sisters' House, which was used for the general meetings of the congregation for some time (until September, 1763). The organ was used for the first time on December 1, the organist being Brother John Thomas.

Dec. 5. The Brethren's House was consecrated.¹

Dec. 8. A "Committee for Temporal Affairs, or a "Committee of Arbitrators," as it was also called, was appointed, consisting of nine members.

Dec. 15. Bishop Hehl moved out of the *Pfizerhaus* and occupied rooms on the first floor of the Sisters' House, and Sister Hannah Spierbeck, the superintendent of the class, moved into a room on the second floor.

1762, Jan. 8. First communion in the chapel of the Sisters' House. The service used for the first time.

Feb. 2. Brother Horn received his license from the court as innkeeper. The inn was kept at first in the Klines' stone house (the *Pfizerhaus*).

March 29. John George and Christina Margaret Kiesel celebrated their golden wedding-day.

May 14. Seven single Sisters arrived from Bethlehem, and one returned immediately.

March 17. The corner-stone for the *Gemeinhause* (the present parsonage) was laid by Bishop Hehl, assisted by Bishops Boehler and Spangenberg. The document placed into the stone makes mentioned the *Sides of Pennsylvania Ignatiana*, and is dated "the second year of the reign of the most glorious George III, of Great Britain and the three hundred and sixth year after the building of the Ancient Brethren's settlement of Litzitz, in Bohemia."

June 20. Dr. Otto occupied the apothecary's house, the building of

which was commenced by Brother Neibert, but finished by the Economy of the church authorities.

Oct. 11. The roof of the *Gemeinhause* was raised.

1763, Aug. 9. The day of thanksgiving appointed by the civil authorities, in view of the conclusion of peace (with France), was duly observed, many of our neighbors being present.

Aug. 22. Bishop Hehl called the Gemeinhause, and on the 24th his assistant, Rev. John C. Franke, also moved into it. The latter also acted as physician, Dr. Otto having returned to Bethlehem.

Sept. 16. The first meeting was held in the Gemeinhause, and the organ was removed to it from the Sisters' House. On the 18th the house was consecrated, three hundred persons being present.

Sept. 26-30. Raising of the roof of the new inn (a log house, on the present site).

Oct. 30. The orphan-girl Margaret's entered service with Brother Horn's family, at the inn.

Dec. 15. Received the terrible news of the massacre of the Mankland Indians by white men, first at their settlement, eight miles from Lancaster, and then in the work-house at Lancaster.

1764, Jan. 1. Brother John Thomas received permission to commence a bakery.

Jan. 4. At the day of appeal at Lancaster we presented a memorial against our excessive taxation. In consequence two-thirds of it were remitted, and the whole of Litzitz is hereafter to be taxed as one family.

Feb. 2. Received the news of the dangers threatening our Indians in the barracks at Philadelphia at the hands of the Paxton boys.

April 6. Andrew Horn and John Klein went to Philadelphia to be naturalized.

April 12. Our new (first) bed² was hung on a scaffold before the Brethren's House.

May 24. Two families arrived here from Hebron with all their effects, the Indians having made an attack only six miles from Bethel, murdered three persons, and carried off two boys.

May 25. Brother Horn moved out of the stone house, where the inn had been temporarily located, to the new inn, *Zehn Aker* (Anchor Inn),³ out on the Lancaster road, the present site.

July 15. Regular Sunday collections were instituted, the boxes being placed at the doors of the chapel.

Brother Wesche after was made *Freudenheiser* (his office being to conduct visitors about the place).

Sept. 1. Christianus Forstetmacher arrived from Philadelphia in order to open a store.

Sept. 21. John Brown, from Philadelphia, became assistant to Brother Horn at the inn.

Nov. 21. David Zensberger gave an account of the massacre of the Indians on the Mahony, of which he had been a witness.

1765, Jan. A boys' and girls' school⁴ were commenced.

Feb. 21. The Brethren Grosch and Thomas were appointed fire-inspectors.⁵

¹ For several years three ministerial families occupied this house and had a common house-keeping.

² She was afterwards received into the church.

³ We find no previous mention of a bed.

⁴ In *Schuch's Magazine* for January, 1889, in a paper based upon the diary of the Hon. William Ellery of his journey, in the year 1777, on horseback from Dighton, Mass., to York, where Congress was then in session, Mr. Ellery being a member, the diary has this notice of Litzitz:

"Nov. 14. Crossed the Schuylkill, dined at Miller's, near the town of Ephrata, at the *de la heerd* (now) Dunkard's Town, and lodged at Litzitz, a little Moravian settlement, where we lodged in clover."

"We lodged in a chamber, no doubt the old-fashioned German 'box-bed' about three feet wide. A straw bed was at the bottom, a feather bed on that, sheets, a thin soft feather bed-supper, the piece of blankets, and a neat calico coverlet covered all, and our lodging room was kept warm during the night by a neat cast-iron stove, which in form resembled a case of drawers."

⁵ This appears to have been in addition to the school in the old Warwick *Gemeinhause*, which was probably now intended only for children from the neighborhood. In May, 1769, the cornerstone of a separate school for girls was laid, which was occupied in November of this year. Before this the girls had had school in the Sisters' House.

⁶ In April, 1790, a subscription paper was circulated, at the instance of the church authorities, in which the necessity of having a fire-engine was stated, and donations were solicited. The cost was estimated at from seventy to eighty pounds. It was to be procured from Brother

¹ The custom of presenting each child with a lighted wax-taper was introduced in 1765.

² In 1763, twenty-two single Brethren, six youths, and six boys were immated in the house.

March 22, 24. Snow fell without interruption, so that it was impossible to get from one house to another, and only one service could be held on the latter day (Sunday) towards evening.

March 28. The ground was staked off for our wool-carding mill¹ on the creek. (Work was commenced immediately. In June the mill was put in operation.)

April 7. The Easter sermon was preached in St. James' Church.

June 4. Brother Grosch was appointed steward for the Sisters' House.

June 27. There was so hard a frost that garden vegetables and fruit were much damaged.

June 30. The subscription towards paying the debts of the Unity was opened. There seems also to have been some difficulty in making up the expenses of the church here.

July 3. The rice harvest commenced, and the single Sisters were busy cutting it with sickles.

Sept. 3. Various gentlemen were here, among the rest Col. Clayton, who had had much to do with our Indian affairs, and found much to talk about with Brother Grube, who had been a missionary among the Indians.

1766, Oct. 1. Several of our Brethren went to Lancaster to the election, which, thank God! turned out peaceably.

Oct. 14. A large bear was seen in the evening in the yard of the Brethren's House. It was followed, but not caught.

Nov. 11. On this day town lots were to be sold on Jacob Huber's land, immediately adjoining ours, but the project came to naught.

Dec. 25. An unusual crowd of persons was present at the Christmas sermon, mostly young people.

1767, Feb. 2. The wish was expressed by the conference that our people might be more attentive to strangers present at our services, and in general to our neighborhood.

May 21. On a pastoral visit in the country, Brother Grube lost his way near Mannheim, and came upon an old Indian woman (her husband was absent), who was happy as a child that Brother Grube could speak the Delaware language, a little of which she understood. This pair are remnants of the Conestoga Indians.

Oct. 16. Brother Payne, from Bethlehem, moved into the Fenstermacher house and took charge of the store, which is henceforth to be the property of the church.

1768, Oct. 2. Brother Francke went to Lancaster to get the loan of household utensils and furniture for use during the approaching Synod.

Nov. 17. Various musicians from Lancaster came to inspect Brother David Tanneberger's² new organ, built for a church in Maryland.

1769, March. A smallpox epidemic broke out, prevailing mostly among the children, so that the girls' school was closed for several months.

In April, Brother Sprague made under the steps at the *Geneseehouse*, by which the male portion of the congregation entered, a vault for the reception of dead bodies until the funeral. (This vault still remains under the present passage.) The builder's body was the first to be deposited in this "corpse-chapel," as it was called, in the next month. (Such an arrangement was probably occasioned by the smallness of the houses or their crowded condition in many instances.) When the present corpse-house was built could not be learned.

Wahl, in Newstead, a famous market. It was, however, made by Brother Schurz, of the same place, was finished in August, 1792, at a cost of three hundred and forty-five florins. The hose cost seventy florins, and packed in the same box, in a wax-cloth bag, were half a dozen silk neckerchiefs, which cost sixteen florins. The engine was shipped, "by the grace of God," as the ball of lading reads, in September, reached New York in January, 1793, Philadelphia in February, the whole freight amounting to £10 15s 9d. It needed extensive repairs already in 1795. It is still in existence.

¹ In 1771 the St. James' Church, a log structure, being unused and out of repair, was removed to the carding-mill, to serve as a house for the miller. A portion of the mill is still standing.

² Tanneberger was a skillful organ-builder, and had quite an extended reputation as such. Besides various places in Pennsylvania we find from a loose memorandum his made plans, sent to Baltimore, Madison, Va., Salem, N. C. He also made pianos, the cost of one being £22 10s. He built the organ for the new church, which was built in 1766. This organ was used until 1880; its cost was three hundred and fifty pounds (about one thousand dollars). Tanneberger was the designer of the next steeple of the present church.

1770, Sept. 28. A church council resolved that each household should lay a pavement of some kind before his house.

Dec. 3. The printing of a portion of the smaller hymn-book for the use of the children was ordered at Ephrata.

Dec. 25. Brother Bill Henry (justice of the peace) spent the day here, and attended to the indenturing of six boys as apprentices.

1773, July 17. The church council resolved that it should not be permitted to our young people to wander around on the farms in fruit-time, as they are in the habit of doing, often without any companions or older persons; and that during harvest no improper conduct shall be allowed.

1774, January. As there had been trouble in meeting the interest on the loan made for building the *Geneseehouse*, the pastors had a consultation with ten of the laymen on the subject, who expressed their willingness to attend to this matter, in conjunction with the other Brethren.

March. A quantity of yarn and wash, which had been left to dry over night in the yard of the Sisters' House, was stolen, and it was recommended that a watch be kept on suspicious persons who are passing to and fro.

April. Sister Polly Peary went to Lancaster to learn the art of making some new kind of embroidery.

A meeting of the Brethren was held to consider the question whether anything could be done to prevent the running at large in the streets of cows.

Mr. Rebsdorf, formerly Governor of the Island of St. Croix, and Capt. Barge, arrived here on their way from Charlestown, via Salem, N. C., to Philadelphia. They were well acquainted with our missionaries on that island, and spoke of them in high terms.

May 3, 4. From six to eight inches of snow fell, followed by severe frosts during the next two nights. Much damage was done to fruit-trees, and grain and grass.

July 7. A public advertisement having summoned all the freeholders of this county to meet at Lancaster on the ninth for an election of a committee and deputies to Congress, in Philadelphia, a meeting was held with all our freeholders to consult what should be our position in the serious conjuncture which has arisen between the colonies of the mother country. The conclusion reached was that Brother Hara should be our representative; that we would seek to be quiet and not permit party-spirit to come up among us, and that we will answer those who wish to know our feelings that we desire peace to be maintained. (The Brethren, like their neighbors, the Dunkards and Mennonites, were non-jurors and non-combatants, and had been recognized as such by the British Parliament.)

July 20. A printed notice was received that at the meeting of the freeholders in Lancaster it had been resolved, in order to assist the army in Boston, that a collection should be taken up in this county in order to purchase supplies for it, and that a collector would shortly arrive to receive our contributions. After a good deal of discussion in the council it was determined that each Brother should give or not give as he felt disposed, or had the means, and that no Brother should enter into any argument with the collector concerning his giving or not giving, for we will not make cause with either party.

Dec. 26. To-day the organ, lately built by Brother Tanneberger (it has twenty registers) for the Lutheran Church at Lancaster, was consecrated. Dr. Adam Kuhn was here several days ago to ask that our trombone players³ might assist on this occasion. Accordingly five Brethren with trombones and hautboys staid early in the morning and took part in the tunes at two preaching services.

³ Several of these still remain, if their present broken and uneven state is to be taken as an indication of their antiquity. For the rest the side-walks of the village are very creditable to its people, there being no compulsion in regard to making them, as it is still unincorporated.

⁴ Almost every trade except printing was carried on in the village or the Brethren's House. There was a smith, tailor, baker, millmaker, tanner, mason, tilemaker, tinsmith, saddler, linen and wool weaver, lock-smith, book-binder, potter, shoemaker, carpenter, wheelwright. In the Sisters' house stockings were woven and linen cloth was made, besides needlework of various kinds and fancy confectionery.

⁵ The first mention of church music here occurs in 1765, in 1766 the rendering of a chorale piece is mentioned. Brother Grube, one of the pastors, was director of the choir and orchestra. In 1768 a formal organization took place, and a collection was taken thereafter regularly for the purchase of instruments and music. In 1774 a new set of trombones was received from Europe. The cost was £7 15s 6d, which was covered by a voluntary subscription.

1775, Feb. 27. In a council attention was drawn to the measure adopted by Congress regarding the use of tea, which is now strictly enforced throughout the land. It was resolved that the sale of tea in our store shall cease.

June 2. Bishop Seidel wrote from Bethlehem that in the present serious times it became us to be quiet and inactive, but that because of our conscientious convictions regarding going to war and bearing arms a declaration had been presented to Congress through Mr. Franklin, which had been favorably received.

June 11. The two townships' committees have appointed a meeting at the Inn and have asked for the appointment of six advisory members, the purpose being to promote peace, quiet, and equality among the inhabitants of the township, and to prevent and put down any disturbances of the peace which may occur or be threatened. Brother Horn was chosen as one of the members. It was understood that those who would personally have nothing to do with the war would pledge themselves to assist in gifts of money for the necessary expenses of the country.

July 29. Congress and the Assembly having ordered that non-associators, i.e., those who refuse to bear arms, shall contribute in money to the expenses of the country, the Brethren David Tanneberger, of Lititz, and Christopher Frey, from the country members, were appointed collectors.

Aug. 2. The militia company of the township had this time chosen Lititz as the place to drill, which they did on the Lancaster road near the Inn. Everything passed off untroubled.

Oct. 14. The township company after their drill, made such a disturbance that further drills here were forbidden.

1776. The diary, without going into particulars, mentions that a spirit of seducement to evil found entrance into the church, was discovered, and removed. It was, no doubt, occasioned by the political excitement of the times. Mention is also made of the rise in prices and the scarcity of many necessities of life. During this and the following year the membership decreased by fifty-five. Of the events of the year 1777 the diary communicates nothing except the regular church events.

1778. From December 19th of the previous year until August 28th of this year, a hospital for about two hundred sick and wounded American soldiers was established in the Brethren's House, which had to be vacated for the purpose, and various officers and doctors were quartered in houses¹ in the village. The Brethren and older boys meanwhile took up their abiding-place in the school-house and the store. The weaving-shop, the smithy, and the kitchen could be continued. Soon after the establishment of the hospital, camp-fever broke out in the village, many were infected, and five died, among them one of the pastors of the church. Familiarity with the soldiers had an injurious influence, especially upon the youth of the village, the effects of which were experienced for many years. Over one hundred of the soldiers died. They were buried in a field to the east of the village. No traces of these graves remain. Dr. Allison, who had the chief direction of the hospital, preserved the best order, and kept the people from molestation.

In August there came a report that the whole of Lititz was to be vacated and used as a general hospital. A deputation from the Bethlehem authorities waited on Gen. Washington in regard to the matter,

and were directed to consult Dr. Shippen, the general director of the hospitals, who was at that time in Mannheim. A written memorial from here was addressed to him, to which he replied in very friendly terms, saying that he would spare us as much as possible, and that he saw no prospect at present of any such step becoming necessary. In any case he would first consult with us. Soon after a new source of anxiety revealed itself in the Test Act, which had been passed by Congress the year before, and the conditions of which had now been made very much more severe. It required the abjuring of the king, his heirs and successors, and an oath of allegiance to the new government, under penalty of imprisonment, confiscation of property, and banishment. In Northampton County the act was carried into execution, and twelve of our Brethren were arrested and thrown into prison, as were also two from Lebanon. Through the intercession of Brother Schweinitz, from Bethlehem, with the Council at Lancaster their release was effected. Place is found in these anxious moments to record the procuring of a spinning-machine by the single Sisters, with which one person can spin twenty-four threads of wool at one time, and which was of excellent service. In May, Bishop Ettwein took a petition, which was accepted by all our members, *namine contradicente*, for a release from the abjuration to Yorktown (York), where it was presented to Congress. It was favorably received, and he was dismissed with good hopes and a letter from the President of Congress to the Assembly, which was in session at Lancaster. The latter body received him in a very honorable way, invited him to be present at their sittings, and gave him a seat among their members so that he could give verbal explanations. The death of their president postponed definite action.

A pleasing incident occurred during this time in the arrival of an American lieutenant, Abraham Boemper, who handed us a package of (manuscript) church reports, which had arrived in Philadelphia, had been seized in the camp, opened, and when found to be very innocent matter had been rescued by the lieutenant, who took the trouble to deliver them to us himself.

On the 27th of May the resolution of the Assembly, in adopting the report of a committee appointed for the purpose, was published, saying that "although the Assembly cannot grant the petition in the way in which it is intended, the House is, nevertheless, ready and willing to grant the petitioners every encouragement and protection in their power which may appear consistent with the duty they owe their constituents and the welfare of the United States of America." The diary goes on to describe the painful discovery that was made that twelve of the adult members and a considerable number of the younger men had, before the resolution of the Assembly was published, secretly taken the test oath, a step to which they had been in

¹ The following: Pnyue's, Tanneberger's, Blickenschofer's, Geitner's, Chansen's; and the whole of the Tschudy house, which was standing empty, was so occupied.

part persuaded by the officers and soldiers quartered here. Soon after several Brethren were ordered to join the militia. When they appeared on the "bail-day," in order to procure exemption, they were asked whether they had taken the test oath. They replied that they had not, but nothing more was said to them, and they were not again molested.

On June 12th one of the older boys, Gottlob Jungmann, who had a great desire to be a soldier, left the place and repaired to Lebanon, where he enlisted. The two English-speaking Brethren, Joseph Willey and Greenbury Peddycourt, were appointed to visit the sick soldiers in the hospital and speak "a good word to their hearts," which the soldiers gladly received.

August 28th the hospital was broken up and removed to Lancaster. Dr. Allison, on his return to the army, begged that his wife and two children might remain here until he could find comfortable quarters for them with himself. (They remained for ten months.) In November ensued an entire reconciliation among the members who had been alienated from each other, and the communion, which had not been held for several months, was again celebrated. In December the Assembly repealed all the penalties attached to the Test Act, excepting that which denied the right of voting or being voted for to those who refused to take the oath. On the 30th the church observed the appointed day of fasting and prayer.

Of the year 1779 the diary says that it was distinguished by a great rise in the prices of provisions and labor, and a constant depreciation of the paper currency. "Still," it continues, "we have not only had a sufficiency, but have been able to give to others." The taxes paid by the church were over four hundred pounds, and the citizens paid as much more. At the close of the year the whole membership was two hundred and seventy-three, of whom fifty-one were children. This shows a loss in membership (in 1773 there were three hundred and forty-two members), mainly from the falling away of the country members.

After the restoration of peace in 1783 the church and community flourished. Four new houses were built in that year. May 25, 1784, the corner-stone of an addition to the Sisters' House (on the east side) was laid. This building was finished in the summer of the following year. July 26, 1785, the chapel on the second story was dedicated. June 17, 1786, the corner-stone of the present church was laid by Rev. John A. Klings Ohr, the pastor, and Rev. Ferdinand Dittmers, the warden. The building was finished the next year, and was dedicated Aug. 13, 1787, in the presence of very large congregations. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. A. Klings Ohr, whilst Bishop Ettwein kept the love-feast and communion. The new organ was played by Rev. John Herbst. Musicians from Bethlehem and Nazareth assisted.

The total cost of the church, not including materials that were donated, was \$5326.58. Collections made amounted to \$2360.64. From 1788 to 1821 legacies from deceased members to the amount of \$1241 were received, and "from the sale of the Warwick school-house, which was donated to the church building by the Warwick Brethren," \$400. In 1824 a legacy from Andrew Kreiter, amounting to \$1000, reduced the debt to \$404.78.

In 1802 a clock for the steeple was procured. The subscription-paper shows that about one hundred and twenty-five pounds, or three hundred and seventy-five dollars, were collected for this purpose.

In 1792 a night-watchman was appointed, there having been a good deal of thieving in the neighborhood and an attempt at robbing the store. He went on duty at ten o'clock, and after midnight called out the hours. His salary was twenty-four pounds,—about seventy-five dollars.

Concerning the life of the church and community at and after the commencement of the present century, nothing of special interest is recorded. It was a period of transition from the old times to the new, characterized by a tenacious clinging to customs and regulations that belonged to the past on the one hand, and an indifference or opposition to them on the other. Financially the community was, on the whole, not prospering, business being depressed, as was the case throughout the country.

Aug. 13, 1806, the church celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its organization with special services, and in 1837 the fiftieth anniversary of the dedication of the church.

In 1855 the so-called lease system was abolished by a vote of the council, not without considerable opposition, and thus Lititz ceased to be an exclusive church settlement. A charter of incorporation was procured in November of that year. The first board of trustees elected under it consisted of the following: Francis M. Rauch, Ferdinand D. Rickert, Nathaniel S. Wolle, George T. Greider, John William Rauch, Samuel Lichtenthaler. The Sunday-school was organized in February, 1856, during the pastorate of Bishop Peter Wolle. In 1857 the church building was remodeled within and without, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars, which included repairs and changes in the parsonage. A recess was built for the pulpit, pews took the place of the old movable benches, and a vestibule was added in front. The dedication took place December 20th and 21st. The present organ, built by Hook & Hastings, of Boston, was put up in 1880. Its cost was two thousand two hundred dollars. The old organ was presented to the mission church in South Bethlehem. In 1883 the Brethren's House was remodeled and adapted for Sunday-school purposes, and a wing was added on the south side for the same uses. At the close of the year 1882 the congregation numbered three hundred and sixty-six communicants, two hundred and forty-

two young people and children, a total of six hundred and eight persons. Besides meeting its own expenses, the congregation contributed during this year \$2270.19 for other church and benevolent causes.

The following is a list of the ministers and assistant ministers since 1742: Count Nicholas L. v. Zinzendorf, 1742; Jacob Lischy, 1743; Lawrence T. Nyberg, 1744; Daniel Neubert, 1745; Leonard Schnell, 1747; Christian H. Rauch, 1749; Abraham Reinke, Sr., 1748-53; Matthew G. Hehl, 1755-87; Francis Christian Lembke, 1755; David Nitschman, Daniel Bischof, Daniel Neubert, 1756; George Neisser, 1757; Jacob Till, 1759; Abraham L. Rumschneider, Godfrey Roesler, 1760; Christian Otto Krogstrup, 1762; Bernard Adam Grube, 1763; Nicholas Henry Eberhard, 1765; Godfrey Roesler, 1774; John Augustus Kling Ohr, 1784; John Andrew Huebner, Abraham Reinke, Jr., 1790; John Herbst, John Meder, John Fred. Frueauff, 1801; John Van Vleck, 1811; Andrew Benade, John Martin Beck, Abraham Reinke, Jacob Fred. Loeffler, Constantine Miller, 1812; Thomas Langhelle, 1822; John Christian Bechler, Samuel Reinke, 1823; Andrew Benade, 1829; William Eberman, Charles Fred. Kluge, Peter Wolle, 1836; Levin Theod. Reichel, 1853; Samuel Reinke, 1854; Peter Wolle, *ad interim*, 1860; Edmund de Schweinitz, 1860; Lewis F. Kumpmann, 1864; Edward T. Kluge, 1867; Charles Nagle, 1876.

Linden Hall Seminary.—As is mentioned above, the church from its very first establishment provided schools for the children of the membership, besides being very exact in its attention to their religious instruction and training. The schools for boys and girls were held separately, though it seems at first in the same building, the old Warwick Gemeinhaus, or, as it got to be called, the "old school-house." Besides the regular parochial schools there was an infant school, and a school for the children from the neighborhood, the latter being kept in the old school-house. Separate houses were built both for the boys' and the girls' schools, as noted above. Until the year 1861—the older girls attended school at Linden Hall Seminary. Of the Lititz Academy a notice will be found elsewhere.

Linden Hall Seminary, known until its incorporation by the Legislature in 1863 as the Lititz Boarding-School, came into existence in the year 1794. September 7th of that year Mrs. Marvel, of Baltimore, brought her daughter Kitty, nine years old, to Lititz, in order to place her under the care of the Brethren. The same year two other scholars from abroad arrived. The first years, until 1804, the scholars lived, one class or "room" in the Weavers' House (built in 1770, and still standing), adjoining the Sisters' House, and in the northwest room of the latter building. They lodged and boarded in the Sisters' House, forming a part of their family. In 1804 the school had so increased that a wing was added to the stone house quite close by (built, if we are not mistaken, in

1766), and now forming the principal's study and a part of the dining-room. From that time to this various additions have been made, and in 1857 the Sisters' House became the property of the school, and is now occupied by it, after having been restored and modernized within.

It is not considered necessary to enter into a detailed account of the system of management and instruction pursued in this school. For particulars inquirers are referred to the annual circulars. The school has maintained an excellent reputation, and has given to Lancaster County many of its best-cultured women. The whole number of scholars, not including day-scholars, to June, 1883, has been three thousand two hundred and seven, who have come from all parts of the country, but mainly from the State. During the past year eighty-two scholars were in attendance. The number of teachers is eleven. In April, 1883, Mr. George W. Dixon, of Bethlehem, donated to the seminary a chapel, as a memorial of his daughter Mary, the estimated cost of which is twenty thousand dollars. The list of the principals of the school is the following: Rev. John Herbst, 1794-1802; Rev. John Meder, 1802-5; Rev. John F. Frueauff, 1805-15; Rev. Andrew Benade, 1815-22; Rev. Christian Beckler, 1822-24; Rev. Samuel Reinke, 1824-26; Rev. John G. Kummer, 1826-30; Rev. Charles F. Kluge, 1830-36; Rev. Peter Wolle, 1836-38; Rev. Eugene A. Frueauff, 1838-55; Rev. Julius T. Beckler, 1855-62; Rev. William C. Reichel, 1862-68; Rev. Eugene A. Frueauff, 1868-73; Rev. Hermann A. Brickenstein, 1873.

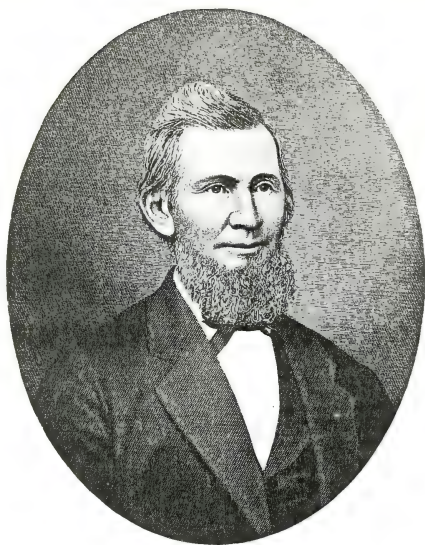
Churches.—The Hess Mennonite Church.¹

Salem Church, at New Haven, was built in 1823, and dedicated May 30, 1824. Its ministers have been Daniel Hertz, 1824-30; Jacob Laymeister, 1831-33; Samuel Seibert, 1833-37; Christian Weiler, 1837-49; Henry Habliston, 1849-51; Isaac Gerhart, 1851-59; W. T. Gerhard, 1859-70; D. C. Tobias, 1870, who is the present minister. In 1881 they had one hundred and five members. The church has been a Union Church since its organization. The New Haven Union Sunday-school has been carried on in connection with the church for some time.

Union meeting-house at Millport was built in 1846, and has been used by the Methodist and United Brethren denominations. There is a Sunday-school in connection with it, which is conducted during the summer months.

The first society of the Jerusalem Church of the Evangelical Association at Lititz was organized in 1871, and was under the instruction of A. Shultz during 1871-72. After this the society was administered by R. Dreiblebis and C. S. Brown for some time, but had no settled minister. In 1874, J. F. Sturgis donated a lot upon which to build a church, and the

¹ See history of Mennonite Churches



Peter J. Geist

erection of the present fine brick building was commenced. The building committee was D. R. Buch and C. Essig, and the trustees J. D. Withers, D. R. Buch, and James Kreider. The ministers who have served this charge are J. M. Oplinger, 1876-78; Joseph Specht, 1879-81; B. D. Albright, 1881. The present trustees are D. R. Buch, W. H. Buch, J. D. Withers, C. Essig, John Kreiner, and Solomon Beaver. The membership in 1883 is one hundred and ten. Valuation of lot and church property, five thousand five hundred dollars.

The church of the United Brethren at Brunnerville was built in 1869. It has never had a settled preacher, but has been served by itinerants. Its board of trustees are Abraham Eiteneier, Elijah Bull, John Keeler, and Andrew Minnich.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PETER S. REIST.

The progenitor of the Reist family in America was Peter, the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, who emigrated from Germany about the year 1723, and settled in Warwick township. Among his sons was John, who married and had a son Peter, who married a Miss Stauffer, of Penn township. After this event he removed to a farm purchased by him, and located in Warwick township, near Millport, where his life was passed. In politics he was in early years a Democrat, and later became a Whig. As a neighbor and citizen, he commanded general confidence and esteem, and was frequently honored in the settlement of important trusts. In religion he espoused the belief of the Mennonite Church. His children were John, for many years justice of the peace, county surveyor, and conveyancer; Jacob, and Elizabeth (Mrs. George Rudy). Jacob was born in Warwick township, and spent his early life on the homestead farm. He was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Shaeffer, of the same township, and had children,—Simon S., Levi S., Peter S., Elizabeth S. (Mrs. Royer), Anna S. (Mrs. Bear), Barbara S. (Mrs. Greybill), Lavinia S. (Mrs. Oberholtzer). Jacob Reist was a citizen of much influence, and of superior executive ability. He was in politics an Anti-Mason, a Whig, and later a Republican. His death occurred during the year 1868, in his eighty-third year, his wife's death having taken place during the year 1858. Their son, Peter S., was born on the 7th of March, 1823, at the family home near Millport, where the years of his boyhood were spent, chiefly at school or actively employed in tilling the soil, and also in teaching. At a later period he removed to the western portion of Illinois, where, having secured a tract of land, he engaged in farming, and also in banking, establishing, in conjunction with other parties, a pri-

vate bank, which was afterwards merged in a national bank. The year 1848 found him again a citizen of Lancaster County and established upon the family heritage, where he remained for twenty years.

He was married, in 1850, to Miss Susan, daughter of George Stock, of Leacock township, Lancaster Co., and has children,—Sallie (Mrs. Stauffer) and Alice (Mrs. Wolfe). In 1878 he removed to Lititz, having retired from active farm labor. Mr. Reist is a director of the First National Bank of Lancaster and one of its founders. He is a director and treasurer of the Lancaster and Ephrata Turnpike Company, president of the Lancaster County Hail Insurance Company, and president of the Lititz Plow and Implement Works.

He is president and director of the Lititz and Rothville Turnpike Company, and a member of the Lancaster County and State Horticultural Societies. He was in 1876 elected trustee of the Oregon Union meeting-house. In 1880 he was a representative delegate to the great Northwestern Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition at Lawrence, Kansas, going with what was known as the "Col. John W. Forney Free Excursion," and was with the party which later made a tour to Leadville, Denver, and other points in the West.

He is a Republican in his political principles, and has among other offices filled acceptably that of school director of his township. His integrity and discretion have made his services valuable and much desired in the settlement of estates, and in fulfilling the responsible duties of guardian. He was educated a Mennonite, but now worships with the Moravians.

GEORGE B. SHOBER.

Andrew Shober, the progenitor of the family, was born in Neu Hoffmansdorf, Moravia, Germany, in 1710, and came to Bethlehem, Pa., in 1742, where he died in 1792, aged eighty-two years. His son Andrew was born in Bethlehem in 1749, and married Miss Thomas, of Lititz. His death occurred near the latter place in 1805. His son John was born in Mannheim in 1770. He resided in the township of Warwick, where he followed farming occupations, and erected, in 1808, the dwelling upon the homestead farm, later occupied by his son. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Bender, and had three sons,—Ephraim, George B., and one who died in youth. The death of Mr. Shober occurred in 1847, in his seventy-seventh year. His son, George B., was born Sept. 7, 1795, on the homestead at Kissel Hill, now New Haven, in Warwick township. He received when a lad the ordinary advantages of education, and early acquired a knowledge of farm labor. Having decided also to learn a trade, he chose that of a stone-cutter, but, preferring an agricultural life, gave little attention to other pursuits. He married Mary, daughter of Peter Buch, of the same township, and had one son, Augustus W., who resides in Lititz. Mrs. Shober's death occurred

May 13, 1872, in her sixty-seventh year. Mr. Shober, after his marriage, engaged in mercantile pursuits at New Haven, which were continued until 1855, when he abandoned active business and led a life of retirement. In politics he was originally a Whig, but later became a Republican, though the excitements of political life were not in harmony with his quiet tastes. He was identified with the German Lutheran Church of New Haven, of which he was a member. Mr. Shober's death occurred Dec. 9, 1877, in his eighty-third year.

ISAAC G. PFAUTZ.

The good ship "William" sailed from Amsterdam, Holland, before the year 1709, and brought among her passengers one John Michael Pfautz, who landed in Philadelphia. He settled, lived, and died at Germantown, now within the limits of Philadelphia. His posterity at present peoples nearly every portion of the United States. In a direct line of descent was John, the grandfather of Isaac G., who married Elizabeth Heller. He was born Jan. 4, 1772, and after living a life of much usefulness and influence, died Dec. 23, 1857. Their children were Joel, Anna, Mary, Lydia, John, Leah, Ephraim, Joseph, and Daniel.

Joseph was born Aug. 22, 1814, on the homestead, where his death occurred Jan. 1, 1880, in his sixty-sixth year. He married Martha, daughter of Daniel Greybill, and had children,—Hiram, Isaac, Elizabeth, Mary. His son Isaac was born Feb. 24, 1841. His youth was spent upon the farm of his parents, after which he removed to Lititz and engaged in the purchase and sale of horses. This occupation still engages his attention, and has been very successfully conducted by him. He married Maria L., daughter of John Minnich. Their ten children are Ellen Mary, Amanda, Wellington, Lizzie, Mazie, Isaac M., Joseph Barton, Emma, John, and Charles. Mr. Pfautz, at a later period, removed to a farm adjacent to the village of Lititz, where he now resides, and combines the labors of an agriculturist with the business of a general speculator. Though not actively engaged in public enterprises, he is a director of the Lititz and Rothville Turnpike Company. He was formerly an ardent working Democrat, and served as a member of the township committee. Though still of the same political creed, he devotes less time than formerly to the annual party contests, his private business leaving little opportunity for such demands.

THE TSHUDY FAMILY.

The Tshudy family are of Swiss descent, the first representative in America having been Henry, who settled in Lancaster County, and was among the early founders of the town of Lititz in that county.

Among his sons was Christian, who married and had among his children a son, Matthias, who resided in Lititz. He married Miss Catherine Blickensderfer, of the same place, and had four children who survived,—Salome (Mrs. Huebner), Mary (Mrs. Leibert), Jacob B., and Pauline.

Jacob B., the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Tshudy, was born Nov. 30, 1805, in Lititz. This place continued to be his residence, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was also interested in the lumber business and proprietor of the Lititz Malt-House. He was largely identified with the commercial prosperity of the place of his residence, and one of its most influential citizens. He served two terms as county auditor, and was for several years a member of the board of prison inspectors of Lancaster County. He represented his county in the State board of revenue commissioners, was for a long series of years a director of the Farmers' National Bank of Lancaster; served as treasurer of the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company, and treasurer of the Lancaster and Lititz Turnpike Company. His death occurred Nov. 8, 1866.

He married Miss Caroline Harbach, of Frederick County, Md., and had children,—Sally C., who became Mrs. Dr. O. T. Huebner, of Lancaster, and whose death occurred in 1856; Richard R., also deceased; Haydn H.; Mary A. (Mrs. E. P. Blickensderfer), of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Tshudy was in his political predilections a Whig, and naturally gravitated to the ranks of the Republican party on its organization.

His son, Richard R. Tshudy, was educated at Lititz Academy and Nazareth Hall, and was by occupation a civil engineer. He was a zealous Democrat, and for many years chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Lancaster County. He was twice elected school director of the Lititz School District, which is strongly Republican, and also elected justice of the peace, receiving a majority of fifty-three over his Republican opponent, while the balance of the Republican ticket was elected by two hundred and seventy-seven majority. In 1874 he was the Democratic candidate for senator from the northern district of Lancaster County, and though not successful, ran far ahead of his ticket. He died in June, 1878, aged forty-three years, leaving one son, Robert Haydn.

Haydn H. was born June 12, 1840, in Lititz, where the years of his youth were spent. The Lititz Academy afforded him early educational opportunities, after which his studies were completed at Nazareth Hall, in Northampton County, Pa. Having decided upon an active business life, he entered the store of Hager Brothers in Lancaster, and devoted a period of four years to familiarizing himself with its routine, after which he returned to Lititz and entered the office of his father, who was then treasurer of the Reading and Columbia Railroad. He also for a time filled the office of ticket-agent for this railroad. On the



Isaac G. Hunt

retirement of his father, Mr. Tshudy succeeded to his mercantile interest, and has since been actively engaged in business operations.

He was married in 1868 to Miss Emma J., daughter of Dr. Levi Hull, an early practitioner in Lititz. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Tshudy are Mary H., Harry R., E. Carrie, Laura I., Haydn H., and two who died in infancy. Mr. Tshudy, both in his business and political relations, has been and is a representative citizen of the county. He affiliates with the Republican party, and was honored as its representative in the State Legislature during the sessions of 1873-74. He served on the Committees on Rail-

roads, Vice and Immorality, Corporations, and Accounts.

He is greatly interested in the cause of education, and has represented the school board of his borough since his first election in 1864. He also holds the office of notary public. He is a director of the Lancaster and Lititz Turnpike Company, and also of the Manheim Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

The religious creed of the family is that of the church of the Moravians, Mr. Tshudy being a trustee of the church at Lititz, and an active worker in the Sunday-school, which has for years engaged his attention.

ADDENDA.

Marietta and Susquehanna Trading Company.

--In 1812, Henry Cassel opened a private banking-house, which was an office of discount and deposit only. The notes he gave were made payable at "my banking-house." In the summer of 1813 a company was organized under the title which heads this article, and John Graeff, of Lancaster, was chosen treasurer of the company. On Sept. 10, 1813, they opened books, and asked the public to subscribe for stock.

This company was the successor of Mr. Cassel's bank. It was an office of discount and deposit only, which did not fully meet the wants of the business community, and hence we find them applying to the Legislature for a charter authorizing the bank to issue bank-notes for general circulation, which was granted on the 19th day of May, 1814.

The following is the report of the Marietta Bank :

Stock paid in	\$251,450.00
Notes in circulation	225,230.00
Due to other banks	15,182.67
Deposits	10,514.45
Unpaid on first dividend	640.40
Declared dividend	5,899.60
Taxes due Commonwealth	353.98
Taxes due United States	88.50
By bills discounted	400,258.00
Foreign notes	17,365.00
Specie	7,862.80

The above institution held no real estate, and its personal property amounted to but \$700. Shortly previous to the suspension of specie payments this bank paid out \$30,000.

Some idea may be had from this statement, which embraces but seven months of the year 1814, of the business done in Marietta. Edward Hand, of Lancaster, was the first clerk. Jacob Rohrer, Esq., succeeded Mr. Graeff as cashier in 1816, and held that position two years, when he was succeeded by William Childs, Esq., cashier, and Maj. John Huss, clerk. The condition of the bank gradually grew worse, until it refused to redeem its own notes, which indicated that dissolution was near at hand. It came, however, sooner than the public expected.

In 1821 alleged burglars entered the bank at night, forced open the vault, and abstracted therefrom the books and notes which furnished evidence of indebtedness to the bank. Many years afterwards some of the books were found buried some distance away from the town.

Although the affair had the appearance of complicity with the officers of the bank, it is supposed that none of them had anything to do with it, and that it was the work of a few persons who owned the bank, and took that summary way of canceling a debt.

A number of brokers and others had been buying

the notes of the bank under the impression that the directors and stockholders were individually liable for their redemption, and when the bank failed they sought redress through the Legislature.

A committee was appointed to investigate the affairs of the bank, and they sent the sergeant-at-arms to Marietta to arrest the bank directors and take them to Harrisburg before the committee. They first attempted to arrest Jacob Grosh, Esq., who stood upon his legal rights and refused to obey the summons. He was in no way responsible for the bank's failure, and he declined to be made a cat's-paw for the benefit of the unfortunate speculators in Marietta Bank notes. Mr. Grosh's determination saved the directors of the bank from much annoyance and persecution.

Marietta was without a bank for thirty-five years. The present Marietta Bank commenced business in the banking-house of the old Susquehanna Trading Company, which is located on Second Street, near Elbow Lane.

[By some inadvertence the manuscript of this bank was mislaid, and is now inserted out of its regular order.]

ERRATA.

- Page 13, 11th line from top, for "parties" read "parts"
 Page 18, 23d line from bottom, for "Col James Hamilton, of Leacock," read "Daniel Elliot, of Donegal."
 Page 19, 12th line from top, for "son" read "brother."
 Page 24, 3d line from top, for "Codoms" read "Codorus."
 Page 38, 3d line from bottom, for "Jacob" read "Joseph."
 Page 36, 18th line from top, for "Reessa" read "Reeves."
 Page 316, 24th line from top, for "Teesh" read "Leech."
 Page 362, 13th line from bottom, for "Peifer" read "Peiper."
 Page 364, 17th line from bottom, right hand column, for "Slaymaker Hotel" read "High & Martin's Cuckery Store."
 Page 551, 8th and 10th lines from bottom, for "Anvester" read "Anweiler."
 Page 552, justices of the peace, for "David E. Brunner" read "Davis E. Bruner."
 Page 552, 3d line from top, for "Tampeter" read "Lampeter."
 Page 553, 25th line from top, for "Meier" read "Heiser."
 Page 557, 24th line from top, for "Hoffer" read "Hilber." On same page, bottom line, for "Stelch" read "Steltein."
 Page 559, 17th line from top, for "Mash" read "Mia."
 Page 562, 21st line from top, for "Emma Jeffrey" read "Enmor Jeffrey."
 Page 563, 15th line from top, for "Roads" read "Rhoads." Same page, 23d line from bottom, for "Zegler" read "Ziegler."
 Page 565, 24th line from bottom, for "Mary" read "May."
 Page 571, 2d line from top, for "James" read "Joseph."
 Page 573, 9th line from top, for "Gris" read "Gaven." Same page, 10th line from top, for "Zeller" read "Zamer."
 Page 621, 16th line from top, for "1750" read "1713."
 Page 825, 22d line from top, for "Calene" read "Calane."
 Page 827, 21st line from bottom, for "Rumer" read "Rumer."
 Page 828, 4th and 7th lines from bottom, for "Annott" read "Annent."
 Page 828, 28th line from bottom, for "Lundbeck" read "Swineheart." Same page, 28th line from bottom, for "Helen" read "Helin."

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